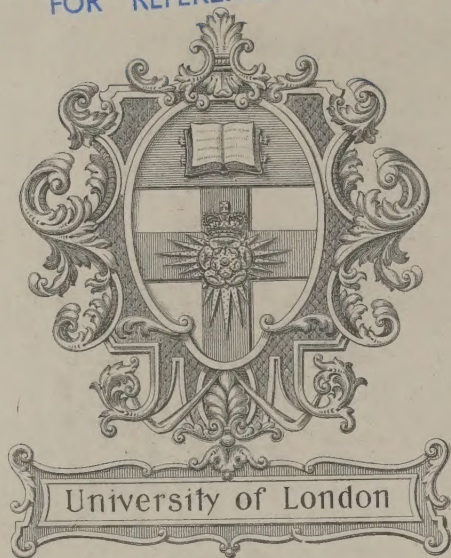
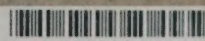


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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

—(13.)—

PRIVATE BILLS; FRIENDLY SOCIETIES;
POOR LAWS (IRELAND); &c.

Session

31 *January*—17 *July* 1837.

VOL. LI.

1837.

THE HISTORY OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AND THE
FATHERS

The American Revolution was a period of intense political and social change. It was a time when the colonies broke away from British rule and established a new nation. The revolution was fought for the principles of liberty and self-government. The fathers of the nation, the men who led the fight for independence, were the ones who shaped the new country. They were the ones who wrote the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. They were the ones who built the new nation from the ground up. The American Revolution was a great achievement, and it is a source of pride for all Americans. The fathers of the nation were the ones who made it possible for us to live in a free and democratic society. They were the ones who gave us the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They were the ones who gave us the right to be heard and to be heard by our government. They were the ones who gave us the right to be equal and to be treated with respect. The American Revolution was a great achievement, and it is a source of pride for all Americans. The fathers of the nation were the ones who made it possible for us to live in a free and democratic society. They were the ones who gave us the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They were the ones who gave us the right to be heard and to be heard by our government. They were the ones who gave us the right to be equal and to be treated with respect.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1837.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mercurii, 1^o die Februarii, 1837.

Resolved,

THAT this House will not receive any PETITION for PRIVATE BILLS after *Friday* the 17th day of *February*.

Resolved,

THAT no PRIVATE BILL be read the First Time after *Monday* the 20th day of *March* next.

Resolved,

THAT this House will not receive any REPORT of such PRIVATE BILL after *Monday* the 5th day of *June* next.

Ordered,

THAT the said RESOLUTIONS be Printed.

J. H. LEY,

Cl. Dom. Com.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 February 1837.*

1837.

LISTS FOR COMMITTEES
ON PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS,
AND
ON PRIVATE BILLS.

LIST OF COUNTIES.

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Chester - - - 4	Kent - - - 10	Somerset - - - 17	Western Division - 23
Cornwall - - 4	Lancaster - - 11	Stafford - - - 17	
Cumberland - 5	Leicester - - 11	Suffolk - - - 18	IRELAND:
Derby - - - 5	Lincoln - - - 12	Surrey - - - 18	Province of Ulster 24
Devon - - - 6	Middlesex - - 12	Sussex - - - 19	----- Connaught 24
Dorset - - - 6	Monmouth - - 13	Warwick - - - 19	----- Leinster - 25
Durham - - - 7	Norfolk - - - 13	Westmorland - 20	----- Munster - 25
Essex - - - 7	Norhampton - 14	Wilt - - - 20	
Gloucester - - 8	Northumberland - 14	Worcester - - 21	
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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 February 1837.*

LISTS OF COMMITTEES

BEDFORD.		BERKS.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Bedford	All the Places in the County of Bedford	Berks	All the Places in the County of Berks
Hertford	Hertford St. Alban's	Hants and the Isle of Wight	Andover Christchurch Petersfield Southampton
Cambridge	Cambridge Cambridge University	Wilts	Calne Cricklade Malmesbury Marlboro'
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Oxford	Banbury Oxford Woodstock
Northampton	Peterborough Northampton	Buckingham	Aylesbury Marlow
Buckingham	Wycombe Aylesbury Marlow Buckingham	Middlesex	London Mary-le-bone
Essex	Colchester Maldon Harwich	Surrey	Guildford Lambeth
	Andover Boston Bradford Lyme Regis Richmond Rochdale Ripon Stroud Sudbury Stoke-upon-Trent Stamford Stockport Southwark South Shields Stafford Taunton Tavistock Tewkesbury Thirsk Totness Truro	Gloucester	Cheltenham Tewkesbury
Chester		Huntingdon	Arundel Ashburton Barnstaple Bedford Berwick-upon-Tweed Beverley Bolton Bodmin Rochester Salisbury Sandwich Scarborough Tower Hamlets Yarmouth, Great Worcester
Dorset		Warwick	
		Westmorland	
Clare		Donegal	
Down		Limerick	
Dublin		Louth	
Kerry		Waterford	
Dumfries		Ayr	
Edinburgh		Clackmannan & Kinross	Athlone Dublin University
Haddington	Dungarvon Dundalk Ennis Portarlington	Elgin	
Lanark	Linlithgow Paisley	Wigton	Ross, New Inverbervie, &c. Ayr, &c.
Brecon	Carmarthen	Pembroke	Brecon

BUCKS.		CAMBRIDGE.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Bucks	All the Places in the County of Bucks	Cambridge	All the Places in the County of Cambridge
Oxford	Banbury Oxford University Woodstock	Essex	Maldon Harwich Colchester
Hertford	Hertford St. Alban's	Norfolk	King's Lynn Norwich
Northampton	Northampton Peterborough	Suffolk	Eye Bury St. Edmund's Sudbury
Berks	Abingdon Windsor Wallingford Reading	Lincoln	Lincoln Stamford Grimsby
Middlesex	Finsbury Mary-le-bone	Northampton	Peterborough Northampton
Surrey	Guildford Southwark	Huntingdon	Huntingdon
Bedford	Bedford	Bedford	Bedford
		Hertford	Hertford St. Alban's
	Bridport Bridgwater Dovor	Devon	Abingdon Banbury Bristol
Kent	Newport (Isle of Wight)	Salop	Cheltenham Chichester Chester
Hereford	Newcastle-under-Lyne Northallerton Poole Peterborough Plymouth Shoreham, New Sheffield Shrewsbury Tiverton Whitehaven Wilton Wigan Wolverhampton Weymouth	Northumberland	Chippenham Coventry Finsbury Greenwich Grantham Leeds Lewes Leicester Lichfield Monmouth Nottingham Preston Wycombe, Chipping
Carlow		Londonderry	
Cork		Sligo	
Fermanagh		Westmeath	
Galway		Wexford	
Aberdeen		Caithness	
Kincardine		Dumbarton	
Kirkcudbright	Dublin City Belfast	Renfrew	Cork Limerick
Stirling	Dysart, &c. Kirkwall, &c.	Roxburgh	Aberdeen Cupar, &c.
Carmarthen	Cardiff.	Denbigh	Swansea

CHESTER.		CORNWALL.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Chester	All the Places in the County of Chester	Cornwall	All the Places in the County of Cornwall
Lancaster	Manchester Bolton Warrington Salford Oldham Liverpool Wigan Ashton-under-Lyne	Devon	All the Places in the County of Devon.
York	Huddersfield Halifax Knaresborough	Somerset	Bath Bridgewater
Derby	Derby	Wilts	Chippenham Salisbury Wilton
Stafford	Newcastle	Dorset	Shaftesbury Weymouth Wareham
Salop	Shrewsbury		
Flint	Flint		
Denbigh	Denbigh		
Sussex	Bath Brighton Cockermouth Cirencester Clitheroe Colchester Devonport Dudley Droitwich Hastings Horsham Huntingdon Honiton Hythe Hertford Ipswich Kingston-upon-Hull	Derby	Chatham Cricklade Devizes Derby Dorchester Evesham Eye Frome Grimsby Gloucester Kendal Knaresborough Lancaster Lincoln Newcastle-upon-Tyne Oxford City Petersfield Westminster Warrington
Wilts		Essex	
King's County		Antrim	
Meath		Leitrim	
Tyrone		Queen's County	
Wicklow		Roscommon	
Argyle	Lambeth	Inverness	
Berwick		Peebles	Downpatrick
Orkney & Shetland	Drogheda Enniskillen Lisburne Newry	Selkirk	Galway Kinsale
Ross & Cromarty		Sutherland	
	Elgin, &c. Leith, &c.		Dumfries, &c. Haddington, &c.
Flint	Beaumaris	Cardigan	Carnarvon

CUMBERLAND.		DERBY.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Cumberland	All the Places in the County of Cumberland	Derby	All the Places in the County of Derby
Northumberland	Morpeth Newcastle Berwick-on-Tweed Tynemouth	York	Sheffield Huddersfield Halifax Pontefract
Durham	Durham Sunderland Gateshead South Shields	Lancaster	Manchester Salford Oldham Ashton-under-Lyne
Westmorland	Kendal	Chester	Macclesfield Stockport
York	Bradford Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Richmond Sheffield York Wakefield Whitby	Stafford	Stafford Lichfield Tamworth Stoke-upon-Trent
Dumfries		Warwick	Birmingham
Haddington	Dumfries, &c.	Leicester	Leicester
		Nottingham	Nottingham
	Ashton-under-Line Bury Bury St. Edmund's Canterbury Cambridge University Cambridge Calne Christchurch Exeter Guildford Ives, St. Kidderminster Launceston Marlborough Malmesbury Newark Oxford University Penryn Rye Tamworth	Berks York	Blackburn Gateshead Hereford Mary-le-bone Marlow, Great Midhurst Morpeth Reading Retford, East Reigate Sunderland Walsall Wareham Wallingford Westbury Wells Wenlock
Hant		Armagh Kilkenny Mayo Monaghan	
Northampton		Clackmannan and Kinross	
Cavan		Dumfries Perth	
Kildare		Ross and Cromarty	Coleraine Dungannon Mallow Tralee
Longford			Greenock Renfrew, &c.
Tipperary.		Radnor	Radnor, New
Banff			
Bute			
Fife	Carlow Kilkenny Waterford		
Forfar			
	Glasgow		
Merioneth	Haverfordwest		

DEVON.		DORSET.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Devon	All the Places in the County of Devon	Dorset	All the Places in the County of Dorset
Cornwall	St. Ives Helstone Liskeard Bodmin Penryn	Somerset	Bath Bristol Bridgewater Taunton
Dorset	Bridport Dorchester Lyme Poole	Devon	Honiton Exeter Tiverton
Somerset	Bridgewater Taunton Frome	Wilts	Salisbury Wilton Westbury
Wilts	Westbury Chippenham	Hants and the Isle of Wight	Christchurch Newport Lymington
Stafford	Alban's, St.	Cornwall	Launceston Truro Newport
Worcester	Bridgenorth Buckingham Carlisle Harwich Huddersfield Liverpool Maldon	Lincoln	Aylesbury Birmingham
Antrim	Maidstone Manchester Northampton Norwich	Oxford	Dartmouth Durham Halifax Helstone Leominster
Limerick	Oldham Shaftesbury Windsor Winchester Woodstock York	Kildare	Liskeard London Ludlow Lynn Malton
Meath		King's County	Macclesfield Portsmouth Pontefract Salford Tynemouth Wakefield Warwick Whitby
Roscommon		Sligo	
Aberdeen		Tipperary	
Berwick	Armagh Bandon Bridge Carrickfergus Clonmel	Banff	
Elgin and Nairn		Edinburgh	
Lanark	Dundee Fortrose, &c.	Haddington	Londonderry Sligo Wexford Youghal
Carnarvon	Flint	Linlithgow	Wigton, &c. Inverkeithing, &c. Cardigan
		Glamorgan	

DURHAM.		ESSEX.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Durham	All the Places in the County of Durham	Essex	All the Places in the County of Essex
Northumberland	Morpeth Newcastle Berwick Tynemouth	Hertford	Hertford St. Alban's
Cumberland	Carlisle Cockermouth Whitehaven	Kent	Greenwich Maidstone Chatham
Westmorland	Kendal	Middlesex	London Tower-Hamlets Finsbury
York	Whitby Northallerton Richmond Scarborough Thirsk Malton York	Surrey	Southwark Lambeth
Lancaster	Lancaster Preston	Suffolk	Sudbury Ipswich
Middlesex	Andover	Cambridge	Cambridge University
Norfolk	Bewdley Colchester Dudley Devizes Dorchester Guildford Greenwich Halifax Helstone Horsham Launceston Lincoln Lymington Maidstone Oxford Salisbury Thetford Cashel Cork Enniskillen Edinburgh	Cumberland	Bury
Armagh		Durham	Calne Chester Christchurch Derby Durham Honiton Kingston-upon-Hull
Kavan		Dublin	
Kerry		Fermanagh	
Kilkenny		Longford	Liskeard
Argyle		Wicklow	Manchester Northampton Northallerton Reigate Stafford Stockport Tynemouth
Bute		Fife	
Orkney & Shetland		Inverness	
Selkirk		Peebles	Athlone
Montgomery	Merthyr-Tydvil	Sutherland	Dublin University Dungarvon Dundee Perth
		Anglesea	Pembroke

LISTS OF COMMITTEES

GLOUCESTER.		HANTS.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Gloucester	All the Places in the County of Gloucester	Hants and the Isle of Wight	All the Places in the County of Hants
Hereford	Hereford Leominster	Sussex	Horsham Lewes Chichester Midhurst Arundel
Wilts	Chippenham Cricklade Calne Malmesbury	Surrey	Guildford Southwark
Somerset	Bristol Bath Frome Wells	Berks	Reading Windsor
Oxford	Woodstock Oxford	Wilts	Marlborough Salisbury
Worcester	Evesham Kidderminster Worcester	Dorset	Poole
Monmouth	Monmouth	Oxford	Banbury
Berks	Wallingford	Bucks	Marlow
Bedford	Arundel Barnstaple	Middlesex	Mary-le-bone
Rutland	Cockermouth Dover	Monmouth	Abingdon Beverley Cambridge University Cheltenham
Surrey	Frome Hertford Huntingdon	Nottingham	Cricklade Evesham Eye
Donegal	Ives, St. Lyme Regis	Leitrim	Lambeth Malton Morpeth
Galway	Liverpool Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Mayo	Preston Sunderland Tower Hamlets
Louth	Pontefract Salford	Monaghan	Wareham Walsall Worcester Yarmouth
Queen's County	Tavistock Wenlock Whitby Wycombe, Chipping	Wexford	Cashel Kilkenny Kinsale Mallow
Ayr	Carlow Coleraine	Kincardine	Leith, &c. Paisley
Forfar	Drogheda Portarlinton	Renfrew	Denbigh
Kirkcudbright	Ayr, &c. Haddington, &c.	Roxburgh	
Stirling	Montgomery	Wigton	
Merioneth		Glamorgan	

HEREFORD.

THE KNIGHTS OF
THE SHIRE
FORTHE MEMBERS
FOR

Hereford

All the Places
in the County
of Hereford

Worcester

Dudley
Kidderminster
Worcester

Gloucester

Cheltenham
Tewkesbury
Cirencester
Stroud
Gloucester

Salop

Wenlock
Bridgenorth
Shrewsbury
Ludlow

Radnor

Radnor

Brecon

Brecon

Monmouth

Monmouth

Stafford

Walsal
Tamworth
Wolverhampton
Lichfield

Hertford

Bodmin
Bradford

Suffolk

Cambridge
Clitheroe
Coventry
Dartmouth

Carlow

Devonport
Finsbury

Cork

Hastings
Leominster

Down

Malmesbury
Reading

Londonderry

Rochdale
Richmond
Sandwich
Southwark

Caithness

Sudbury
Totness

Dumbarton

Wolverhampton

Linlithgow

Dundalk
Waterford
Wexford

Perth

Perth
Wigton, &c.

Montgomery

Merthyr Tydvil

HERTFORD.

THE KNIGHTS OF
THE SHIRE
FORTHE MEMBERS
FOR

Hertford

All the Places
in the County
of Hertford

Middlesex

London
Finsbury
Mary-le-bone
Tower Hamlets
Westminster

Essex

Colchester
Maldon
Harwich

Bedford

Bedford

Cambridge

Cambridge University

Buckingham

Buckingham
Wycombe
Aylesbury
Marlow

Suffolk

Bury
Sudbury

Lancaster

Ashburton
Chatham

Somerset

Canterbury
Banbury
Boston
Exeter

Clare

Hythe
Leeds

Tyrone

Lichfield
Midhurst

Waterford

Portsmouth
Retford, East

Westmeath

Ripon
Taunton
Tewkesbury
Thirsk

Dumfries

Truro
Wakefield

Lanark

Armagh

Ross & Cromarty

Ennis
Ross, New
Youghal

Wigton

Edinburgh

Radnor

Carnarvon

HUNTINGDON.

THE KNIGHTS OF
THE SHIRE
FORTHE MEMBERS
FOR

Huntingdon

All the Places
in the County
of Huntingdon

Cambridge

Cambridge University
Cambridge

Bedford

Bedford

Northampton

Peterborough
Northampton

Rutland

Buckingham

Buckingham
Wycombe
Aylesbury
Marlow

Lincoln

Stamford
Grantham
Boston
Grimsby
Lincoln

Gloucester

Leicester

Blackburn
Bristol
Bridport
Brighton
Bridgewater
Chichester
Droitwich
Gateshead

Armagh

Cavan

Donegal

Queen's County

London
Ludlow
Lynn
Mary-le-bone
Marlborough
Penryn
South Shields
Tamworth
Wallingford
Wells
Wilton
Weymouth

Argyle

Dumbarton

Fife

Linlithgow

Belfast
Dublin CityLinlithgow, &c.
Renfrew, &c.

Anglesea

Denbigh

KENT.

THE KNIGHTS OF
THE SHIRE
FORTHE MEMBERS
FOR

Kent

All the Places
in the County
of Kent

Essex

Maldon
Harwich

Middlesex

London
Mary-le-bone
Tower Hamlets

Surrey

Southwark
Lambeth
Reigate

Sussex

Brighton
Rye
Hastings
Lewes

Hertford

Hertford
St. Alban's

Bucks

Cambridge

Birmingham
Cirencester
Gloucester
Grantham
Grimsby
Huddersfield
Kidderminster
Lancaster

Cork

Kerry

Leitrim

Roscommon

Marlow, Great
Macclesfield
Norwich
Nottingham
Oldham
Shrewsbury
Stroud
Westminster
Whitehaven
Windsor
Winchester
Woodstock

Haddington

Kirkcudbright

Selkirk

Sutherland

Dungannon
Galway
LisburneCupar, &c.
Elgin, &c.

Flint

Swansea

LANCASTER.		LEICESTER.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Lancaster	All the Places in the County of Lancaster	Leicester	All the Places in the County of Leicester
		Rutland	
Chester	Chester Macclesfield Stockport	Lincoln	Stamford Grantham Lincoln
Derby	Derby	Nottingham	Newark Nottingham
York	Halifax Huddersfield	Derby	Derby
Westmorland	Kendal	Stafford	Stoke-upon-Trent Tamworth Lichfield
Cumberland	Whitehaven	Warwick	Warwick Coventry Birmingham
		Northampton	Northampton
Berks	Bath	Devon	Alban's, St.
Northumberland	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Suffolk	Aylesbury Bury St. Edmund's Carlisle Hereford Lewes Maldon
Salop	Bolton Bridgenorth Buckingham Chippenham	Limerick	Monmouth
Down	Knaresborough	Londonderry	Newcastle-under-Lyne Newport, Isle of Wight Oxford University
Longford	Newark	Sligo	Petersfield
Mayo	Plymouth	Waterford	Peterborough Rochester Shoreham Warrington Westbury Wigan York
Monaghan	Rye Scarborough Shaftesbury Southampton		
Aberdeen	Tiverton	Ayr	
Orkney & Shetland	Warwick	Clackmannan and Kinross	Downpatrick Limerick
Renfrew	Bandon Bridge	Elgin and Nairn	Sligo
Stirling	Carrickfergus Clonmel Newry	Inverness	
	Fortrose, &c. Inverkeithing, &c.		Greenock Kirkwall, &c.
Carmarthen	Cardigan	Brecon	Pembroke.

LINCOLN.		MIDDLESEX.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Lincoln	All the Places in the County of Lincoln	Middlesex	All the Places in the County of Middlesex
York	Beverley Leeds Scarborough Hull	Essex	Maldon Harwich Colchester
Nottingham	East Retford Newark	Hertford	Hertford St. Alban's
Leicester	Leicester	Bucks	Marlow Wycomb
Rutland		Berks	Reading Windsor
Northampton	Peterborough	Surrey	Southwark Lambeth
Cambridge	Cambridge	Kent	Greenwich Rochester
Norfolk	Thetford Lynn	Cumberland	Aylesbury Bewdley
Bucks	Ashton-under-Lyne	Rutland	Bedford
Cornwall	Carlisle Harwich Ipswich Kendal Newport, Isle of Wight	Worcester	Bolton Boston Canterbury Coventry Droitwich Kidderminster Knaresborough Launceston Leicester Newcastle-upon-Tyne Scarborough Totness Worcester Wolverhampton
Clare	Oxford University	Antrim	
Dublin	Poole Rochester Shoreham Sheffield	Carlow	
Kilkenny	Southampton	Kildare	
Louth	Stoke-upon-Trent Tiverton Warrington Winchester	Meath	
Banff			
Berwick	Carrickfergus Kilkenny Londonderry Tralee	Bute	Carlow Clonmel Dublin City
Edinburgh		Forfar	
Roxburgh		Kincardine	
	Glasgow	Peebles	Aberdeen Inverbervie, &c.
Denbigh	Beaumaris	Cardigan	Flint

MONMOUTH.		NORFOLK.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Monmouth	All the Places in the County of Monmouth	Norfolk	All the Places in the County of Norfolk
Glamorgan	Swansea Cardiff Merthyr-Tydvil	Suffolk	Ipswich Bury Sudbury Eye
Hereford	Hereford Leominster	Cambridge	Cambridge University
Brecon	Brecon	Lincoln	Lincoln Stamford Grantham Boston Grimsby Peterborough Northampton
Gloucester	Gloucester Tewkesbury Stroud Cheltenham Cirencester	Northampton	
Radnor	Radnor	Rutland	
Worcester	Worcester Evesham	Hertford	Chatham Finsbury Frome Greenwich Huntingdon Ives, St. London Newark Petersfield Poole Reading South Shields Warwick Walsall Wakefield Westminster Wycombe, Chipping York
Warwick	Warwick Coventry Birmingham	York	
Salop	Shrewsbury Ludlow Bridgenorth	Fermanagh	
Lancaster	Bath Chippenham Dartmouth Eye Harwich Lambeth Lichfield Lynn Marlborough Malton Midhurst Morpeth Ripon Stamford Stafford Tavistock Tower Hamlets Wilton	Galway	
Middlesex		Tyrone	
Oxford		Westmeath	
King's County		Caithness	
Tipperary		Orkney & Shetland	
Wexford		Renfrew	Limerick Londonderry Tralee
Wicklow		Sutherland	
Bute			Dysart, &c. Leith, &c.
Dumbarton	Portarlington Sligo Waterford	Carnarvon	Brecon
Selkirk			
Stirling	Dumfries, &c. Dysart, &c.		
Pembroke	Montgomery		

NORTHAMPTON.		NORTHUMBERLAND.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Northampton	All the Places in the County of Northampton	Northumberland	All the Places in the County of Northumberland
Warwick	Warwick Coventry Birmingham	Cumberland	Carlisle Cockermouth Whitehaven
Oxford	Oxford Oxford University Woodstock Banbury	Westmorland	Kendal
Bucks	Aylesbury Buckingham	Durham	Durham Sunderland
Bedford	Bedford	Berwick	Gateshead South Shields
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Dumfries	Dumfries, &c.
Lincoln	Stamford Grantham	Roxburgh	Haddington, &c.
Leicester	Leicester	Selkirk	
Rutland		York	Bradford Halifax Huddersfield Leeds Ripon Scarborough Sheffield Thirsk Wakefield Whitby
Cambridge	Cambridge		
Westmorland	Bodmin Bridgenorth	Cambridge	Birmingham Bridport
Wilts	Colchester Dover Evesham Hereford Leominster Manchester Maldon Monmouth Norwich Preston Thetford Tewkesbury Thirsk Truro Weymouth	Warwick	Buckingham Calne Derby Devizes Grantham Helstone Horsham Kingston-upon- Hull
Dublin		Kerry	Liverpool
Leitrim		Kilkenny	Northampton
Monaghan		Longford	Portsmouth
Tipperary		Meath	Reigate Shaftesbury Stockport Yarmouth, Great
Fife	Armagh Drogheda Ennis Youghall	Berwick	
Lanark		Dumfries	Dungannon Lisburne
Ross & Cromarty		Inverness	Mallow Ross, New
Wigton	Aberdeen Linlithgow, &c.	Kincardine	Fortrose, &c. Greenock
Cardigan	Cardiff	Brecon	Carmarthen

NOTTINGHAM.		OXFORD.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Nottingham	All the Places in the County of Nottingham	Oxford	The University, & all the Places in the County of Oxford
Lincoln	Lincoln Grimsby Stamford Grantham Boston	Bucks	Buckingham Wycombe Aylesbury Marlow
York	York Beverley Pontefract Malton Richmond Knaresboro' Northallerton Sheffield Hull	Northampton	Northampton
Derby	Derby	Warwick	Warwick Coventry Birmingham
Leicester	Leicester	Gloucester	Cheltenham Cirencester Stroud
Rutland		Berks	Reading Wallingford Abingdon
Northampton	Arundel Alban's, St. Andover	Wilts	Cricklade Marlborough
Stafford	Berwick-upon-Tweed Blackburn Bradford Bristol	Derby	Ashburton Bridgewater
Carlow	Bury Devonport	Essex	Cambridge University Christchurch Durham Guildford
Galway	Dorchester Exeter	Down	Grimsby Honiton Ipswich Kendal
King's County	Gloucester Huddersfield	Fermanagh	Lymington Oldham Peterborough
Tyrone	Leeds Sunderland Taunton Tynemouth Wareham	Kildare	Plymouth Pontefract Sandwich Shrewsbury Sheffield Southwark
Clackmannan and Kinross	Wallingford Wells Whitehaven	Queen's County	Stoke-upon-Trent
Elgin and Nairn	Wigan	Argyle	Bandon Bridge Cashel Coleraine Dundalk
Forfar	Athlone Dungarvon	Ayr	Inverbervie, &c. Kirkwall, &c.
Linlithgow	Newry Wexford	Caithness	Haverfordwest
Denbigh	Dumfries, &c. Elgin, &c.	Haddington	
	Radnor	Flint	

RUTLAND.		SALOP.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Rutland		Salop	All the Places in the County of Salop
Lincoln	Lincoln Grimsby Stamford Grantham Boston	Hereford	Hereford Leominster
Nottingham	Nottingham Newark East Retford	Radnor	Radnor
Leicester	Leicester	Montgomery	Montgomery
Northampton	Northampton Peterborough	Denbigh	Denbigh
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Chester	Chester Macclesfield Stockport
Cambridge	Cambridge University	Stafford	Lichfield Newcastle Stafford Wolverhampton Stoke-upon-Trent Walsal
Warwick	Warwick Coventry Birmingham	Worcester	Kidderminster Dudley Droitwich Bewdley
Hants and the Isle of Wight	Beverley Bury St. Edmund's Brighton	Gloucester	Ashton-under-Lyne Barnstaple
Somerset	Cheltenham Chichester Cockermouth Gateshead Hertford	Leicester	Banbury Cirencester Clitheroe Cricklade Hastings
Cavan	Lewis	Antrim	Halifax Hythe
Sligo	Liskeard Ludlow	Donegal	Lancaster Lincoln
Wexford	Lyme Regis Marlow, Great	Limerick	Mary-le-bone Nottingham
Wicklow	Maidstone Oxford City Richmond Salisbury Stroud	Louth	Penryn Retford, East Rochdale Rye
Banff	Tamworth Woodstock	Aberdeen	Sudbury Windsor
Edinburgh	Westbury Whitby	Clackmannan and Kinross	Downpatrick Galway Kinsale
Kirkcudbright	Cork	Perth	
Peebles	Dublin University	Roxburgh	Edinburgh
Anglesea	Paisley Renfrew, &c.	Carmarthen	Carmarthen

S O M E R S E T.		S T A F F O R D.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Somerset	All the Places in the County of Somerset	Stafford	All the Places in the County of Stafford
Devon	Ashburton Honiton Tiverton Devonport Exeter	Derby	Derby
Dorset	Bridport Dorchester Lyme Shaftesbury	Chester	Chester Macclesfield Stockport
Wilts	Chippenham Devizes Westbury	Salop	Shrewsbury Bridgenorth Wenlock
Gloucester	Gloucester Stroud	Worcester	Dudley Droitwich Bewdley Kidderminster
Cornwall	Launceston Bodmin	Warwick	Coventry Birmingham
Hereford	Abingdon Cambridge Chester Dudley Halifax Hastings Ipswich Lincoln Lancaster Lymington Marlow Malmesbury Nottingham Northallerton Oxford Penryn Retford, East Salford Wenlock Woodstock	Leicester	Leicester
Surrey		Nottingham	Ashton-under-Lyne Banbury Bath Buckingham Calne Greenwich Lynn Malton Newcastle-upon-Tyne Northampton Rochdale Salford Stamford Sunderland Tavistock York Whitby Wigan
Armagh		Sussex	
Londonderry		Cork	
Mayo		Limerick	
Roscommon		Louth	
		Westmeath	
Aberdeen		Argyle	
Bute		Forfar	
Peebles		Selkirk	
Sutherland		Stirling	
	Belfast Enniskillen Wexford		Athlone Lisburne Waterford
Merioneth	Perth Wigton	Glamorgan	Ayr Inverkeithing
	Carnarvon		Cardiff

SUFFOLK.		SURREY.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Suffolk	All the Places in the County of Suffolk	Surrey	All the Places in the County of Surrey
Norfolk	Norwich Lynn Thetford Yarmouth	Kent	Greenwich Chatham Dover Hythe
Cambridge	Cambridge Cambridge University	Sussex	Horsham Midhurst Shoreham Brighton Rye Arundel
Essex	Colchester Maldon Harwich	Hants and the Isle of Wight	Petersfield Newport, Isle of Wight Winchester
Hertford	Hertford St. Alban's	Berks	Windsor
Bedford	Bedford	Middlesex	London Westminster Finsbury Tower Hamlets
Chester	Bridport	Bucks	Marlow
Durham	Bristol Canterbury Christchurch Huddersfield Kendal Knaresborough Leicester Macclesfield Monmouth Newcastle-under-Lyne Newport, Isle of Wight Oldham Plymouth Pontefract Taunton Tewkesbury Tower Hamlets Warrington Weymouth Wycombe, Chipping	Dorset	Andover Berwick-upon-Tweed
Clare		Lincoln	Chippenham Coventry Devizes Durham Eye Ives, St. Launceston Leeds Liverpool Lichfield Ludlow Maldon Portsmouth Ripon Scarborough
King's County		Antrim	
Longford		Fermanagh	
Waterford		Monaghan	
Dumbarton		Wexford	
Elgin and Nairn		Caithness	
Kincardine		Haddington	
Ross & Cromarty		Orkney & Shetland	
Radnor	Belfast Cashel Carrickfergus Glasgow Haverfordwest	Roxburgh	Downpatrick Dundalk Newry Tralee
		Carnarvon	Cupar, &c. Haddington, &c. Brecon

SUSSEX.		WARWICK.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Sussex	All the Places in the County of Sussex	Warwick	All the Places in the County of Warwick
Kent	Rochester Canterbury Dover Sandwich Maidstone Hythe	Worcester	Dudley Kidderminster Droitwich Bewdley
Surrey	Southwark Guildford Reigate Lambeth	Gloucester	Cheltenham Stroud Tewkesbury
Hants & the Isle of Wight	Winchester Petersfield Portsmouth	Leicester	Leicester
Middlesex	Westminster Mary-le-bone	Northampton	Northampton
		Oxford	Oxford Oxford University Woodstock Banbury
		Stafford	Lichfield Walsal Wolverhampton Tamworth Stoke-upon-Trent
Bedford	Beverley		
Monmouth	Bewdley	Huntingdon	Barnstaple Bodmin Bolton Cambridge Chester Grantham Harwich Hertford Hereford Huntingdon Morpeth Rochester Shoreham Sudbury Tiverton Wareham Wakefield Wells Wilton Windsor
Norfolk	Birmingham Cheltenham Cockermouth Dartmouth Dorchester Droitwich Frome Helstone London Newark Norwich Poole Southampton Stafford Totness Truro Worcester	Kent	
Armagh		Down	
Galway		Mayo	
Kerry		Meath	
Kilkenny		Tyrone	
Fife		Ayr	
Lanark		Dumfries	
Linlithgow		Edinburgh	
Renfrew	Dungarvon Londonderry Ross, New Youghall	Perth	Bandon Bridge Clonmel Dungannon Kinsale
Montgomery	Dundee Linlithgow, &c. Flint	Pembroke	Cupar, &c. Perth Merthyr Tydvil

WESTMORLAND.		WILTS.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Westmorland	All the Places in the County of Westmorland	Wilts	All the Places in the County of Wilts
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne Salford Blackburn Lancaster Bury Oldham Rochdale Bolton	Hants and the Isle of Wight	Andover Christchurch Lymington
York	Bradford Leeds Halifax Richmond Ripon Whitby York Beverley	Berks	Abingdon Reading
Durham	Sunderland Durham Gateshead South Shields	Oxford	Woodstock
Cumberland	Carlisle Cockermouth Whitehaven	Gloucester	Cirencester Stroud
Northumberland	Morpeth Tynemouth	Somerset	Wells Bath Bristol
Northampton	Abingdon	Dorset	Shaftesbury
Oxford	Arundel Boston Chatham Clitheroe Colchester Cricklade Devonport Dudley Finsbury Gloucester Horsham Hythe Kingston-upon-Hull Lambeth Lewes Marlborough	Bucks	Bury St. Edmund's Evesham Gateshead Kidderminster Liskeard Maidstone Mary-le-bone Midhurst Oxford University Petersfield Preston Rye Stoke-upon-Trent Warwick Walsall Wallingford Wolverhampton Yarmouth, Great
Cork	Armagh Coleraine Cork City Dundee Wigton, &c.	Carlow	
Donegal		Londonderry	
Leitrim		Queen's County	
Roscommon		Tipperary	
Berwick		Banff	
Inverness		Edinburgh	
Kirkcudbright		Elgin and Nairn	
Wigton		Orkney & Shetland	
Merioneth	Swansea	Radnor	Radnor, New

WORCESTER.		YORK.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Worcester	All the Places in the County of Worcester	York	All the Places in the County of York.
Hereford	Hereford Leominster	Lancaster	Bury Clitheroe Preston
Gloucester	Cheltenham Gloucester Tewkesbury Stroud	Chester	Stockport
Stafford	Tamworth Wolverhampton Walsal Stoke-upon-Trent	Lincoln	Grimsby
Warwick	Coventry Warwick Birmingham	Nottingham	East Retford
Salop	Ludlow Bridgenorth	Derby	Derby
		Durham	Sunderland
		Westmorland	Kendal
Hants and the Isle of Wight Hertford	Brighton Chichester Cirencester Grimsby Malmesbury Northallerton Reigate Richmond Salisbury Shaftesbury South Shields Southwark Stockport Thetford Wenlock	Berks Hereford	Aylesbury Blackburn Bridgewater Cambridge University Carlisle Dover Exeter Reading Sheffield Shrewsbury Tamworth Westbury Winchester
Cavan Kildare Sligo Wicklow		Dublin King's County Sligo Wexford	
Ayr Forfar Roxburgh Wigton	Drogheda Dublin University Sligo Dumfries, &c. Dysart, &c.	Caithness Renfrew Selkirk Stirling	Carlow Dublin City Portarlington Aberdeen Inverbervie, &c.
Montgomery	Denbigh	Cardigan	Cardigan

WALES.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR

Wales

Monmouth

Hereford

Salop

Chester

Gloucester

Lancaster

Leicester

Middlesex

Worcester

Armagh

Clare

Fermanagh

Kerry

Longford

Tipperary

Waterford

Fife

Inverness

Kirkcudbright

Ross & Cromarty

THE MEMBERS FOR

All the Places
in Wales

Monmouth

Hereford

Leominster

Shrewsbury

Ludlow

Bridgenorth

Wenlock

Chester

Gloucester

Tewkesbury

Cirencester

Bristol

Abingdon

Arundel

Ashburton

Bodmin

Bolton

Bridgewater

Cambridge

Chichester

Dover

Dudley

Evesham

Exeter

Grantham

Guildford

London

Maidstone

Mary-le-bone

Midhurst

Northampton

Northallerton

Oxford University

Petersfield

Poole

Reading

Richmond

Shaftesbury

Stockport

Sudbury

Tamworth

Bandon Bridge

Galway

Kilkenny

Ayr, &c.

Leith, &c.

Paisley

Renfrew, &c.

SCOTLAND.

THE EASTERN DIVISION.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Aberdeenshire	Aberdeen
Banffshire	Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Kintore, Inverury & Peterhead
Berwickshire	Lauder, Haddington, Dunbar, North Ber- wick & Jedburgh
Edinburghshire	Edinburgh
Elginshire & Nairn	Leith, Portobello and Musselburgh
Fifeshire	Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Burntisland & King- horn
Forfarshire	Cupar, St. Andrew's, Crail, Kilrenny, An- struther Easter, An- struther Wester and Pittenweem
Haddingtonshire	Dundee, Perth
Kincardineshire	Aberbrothock, Montrose, Brechin, Inverbervie and Forfar
Kinross-shire and Clackmannan- shire	Dornock, Dingwall, Tain, Wick, Kirkwall and Cromarty
Linlithgowshire	Berwick
Peeblesshire	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Morpeth
Roxburghshire	
Perthshire	Alban's, St.
Selkirkshire	Ashton-under-Lyne
Sutherlandshire	Bridgnorth
Northumberland	Canterbury
	Chatham
	Colchester
	Eye
	Horsham
	Honiton
	Kingston-upon-Hull
	Knaresborough
Essex	Lewes
Nottingham	Lichfield
Sussex	Ludlow
Westmorland.	Malton
	Marlow, Great
	Rochdale
	Scarborough
	Stamford
	Sunderland
	Thetford
Donegal	Warrington
Galway	Wareham
Limerick	Wakefield
Westmeath	Wallingford
	Wells
	Whitby
	Wilton
	Woodstock
Denbigh	Armagh
	Ennis
	Limerick
	Beaumaris

THE WESTERN DIVISION.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Argyleshire	Inverury, Campbeltown, Ayr, Irvine & Oban
Ayrshire	Dumfries, Kirkcud- bright, Annan, Loch- maben, and Sanquhar
Buteshire	Rutherglen, Port Glas- gow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Kil- marnock
Caithness	Lanark, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Airdrie & Hamilton
Dumbartonshire	Glasgow
Dumfries-shire	Stirling, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Culross and Queensferry
Inverness-shire	Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn and Forres
Kirkcudbright	Paisley
Lanarkshire	Greenock
Orkney and Shet- land Isles	Wigton, Whithorn, New Galloway & Stranraer
Renfrewshire	Carlisle
Ross-shire and Cromarty	Cockermouth
Stirlingshire	
Wigtonshire	
Cumberland	
	Bath
	Banbury
	Briport
	Bristol
	Buckingham
	Calne
	Carlisle
	Chippenham
	Christchurch
	Coventry
Cambridge	Frome
Devon	Gateshead
Durham	Gloucester
Stafford	Grimsby
	Helstone
	Ipswich
	Liverpool
	Newport
	Nottingham
	Penryn
Down	Plymouth
Leitrim	Pontefract
Mayo	Richmond
Queen's County	Salford
	Sheffield
	Southampton
	Tewkesbury
	Totness
	Wenlock
	Wigan
	Wolverhampton
Glamorgan	Dungarvon
	Galway
	Kilkenny
	Pembroke

IRELAND.

If in the Province of ULSTER.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Donegal	Londonderry
Londonderry	Coleraine
Antrim	Belfast
Tyrone	Carrickfergus
Down	Lisburne
Fermanagh	Downpatrick
Armagh	Newry
Monaghan	Enniskillen
Cavan	Sligo
	Drogheda
	Dundalk
	Cashel
	Clonmel
	Limerick
	Tralee
Leitrim	
Sligo	
Louth	
Longford	Andover
Meath	Aylesbury
Westmeath	Barnstaple
	Beverley
	Berwick-upon-Tweed
	Blackburn
	Boston
	Clitheroe
Bedford	Halifax
Chester	Hastings
Lincoln	Kendal
Monmouth	Kidderminster
Norfolk	Liskeard
	Lymington
	Malmesbury
	Newcastle-under-Lyne
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne
	Portsmouth
	Reigate
Dumbarton	Ripon
Dumfries	Salisbury
Haddington	Stafford
Kincardine	Stoke-upon-Trent
Lanark	Tiverton
Linlithgow	Truro
	Warwick
	Elgin
	Haddington
	Kirkwall
Anglesea	Denbigh

If in the Province of CONNAUGHT.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Leitrim	Sligo
Sligo	Galway
Mayo	Ennis
Roscommon	Coleraine
Galway	Londonderry
	Belfast
	Carrickfergus
	Lisburne
	Dublin University
	Cork
Fermanagh	Bandon Bridge
Cavan	Kinsale
Longford	Mallow
Clare	Youghall
Donegal	New Ross
	Wexford
King's County	
Westmeath	Cambridge University
Tipperary	Cheltenham
	Chester
	Cirencester
	Cricklade
	Droitwich
Rutland	Finsbury
Suffolk	Huddersfield
Warwick	Launceston
York	Macclesfield
	Morpeth
	Newark
	Oxford
	Preston
	Rye
	Shrewsbury
	Shoreham, New
Aberdeen	Southwark
Banff	Tavistock
Berwick	Walsall
Bute	Windsor
Clackmannan and	Worcester
Kinross	York
Sutherland	Yarmouth
	Edinburgh
	Fortrose, &c.
Pembroke	Radnor, New

IRELAND—*continued.*

If in the Province of LEINSTER.		If in the Province of MUNSTER.	
THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR	THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE FOR	THE MEMBERS FOR
Louth	Drogheda	Clare	Cashel
Longford	Dundalk	Tipperary	Clonmel
Meath	Dublin	Limerick	Limerick
Dublin	— University	Cork	Cork
King's County	Portarlinton	Kerry	Bandon Bridge
Kildare	Carlow	Cork	Kinsale
Queen's County	Kilkenny	Waterford	Mallow
Wicklow	New Ross		Youghall
Carlow	Wexford		Dungarvon
Kilkenny	Athlone	Roscommon	Waterford
Wexford	Dungannon	Galway	Enniskillen
Westmeath	Downpatrick	King's County	Armagh
	Newry	Queen's County	Sligo
	Galway	Kilkenny	Portarlinton
	Limerick	Wexford	Carlow
Down	Tralee		Kilkenny
Armagh			New Ross
Monaghan	Bedford		Wexford
Cavan	Bewdley		Athlone
Leitrim	Birmingham		
Roscommon	Brighton		Bradford
Galway	Bury St. Edmund's	Derby	Bury
Tipperary	Cockermouth	Huntingdon	Dartmouth
Waterford	Derby	Northumberland	Dorchester
	Devizes		Devonport
Cumberland	Durham	Somerset	Halifax
Gloucester	Greenwich		Hastings
Kent	Harwich		Hereford
Salop	Hertford	Wilts	Hythe
	Lancaster		Ives, St.
Argyle	Leeds		Lambeth
Clackmannan and Kinross	Lynn		Leicester
Kirkcudbright	Maldon		Leominster
Orkney & Shetland	Manchester		Lyne Regis
Perth	Norwich		Marlborough
Peebles	Retford, East		Morpouth
	Taunton		Oldham
	Thirsk		Peterborough
	Tower Hamlets		Reigate
	Winchester		Rochester
	Wcombe, Chipping		Salisbury
			Sandwich
			Stroud
			Stafford
			Tiverton
			Tynemouth
			Weymouth
			Westminster
			Whitehaven
			Greenock
			Inverkeithing, &c.
			Renfrew, &c.
			Flint
Brecon	Pembroke		

1837.

LISTS OF
COMMITTEES ON PETITIONS
FOR PRIVATE BILLS,
AND
ON PRIVATE BILLS.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 February 1837.*

Jovis, 13^o die Julii, 1837.

RESOLUTIONS.

STANDING ORDERS

Regulating the Practice of The House with regard to
PRIVATE BILLS.

I.

THAT all Petitions for Private Bills, be presented within Fourteen days after the First *Friday* in every Session of Parliament.

Petitions,
when to be
presented.

II.

THAT no Private Bill be brought into This House, but upon a Petition first presented, truly stating the case; at the peril of the Parties preferring the same: And that such Petition be signed by the Parties, or some of them, who are Suitors for such Bill.

How to be
signed.

III.

THAT this House will not receive any Petitions on Private Bills, referring solely to the compliance or non-compliance with the Standing Orders of The House, subsequently to the Second Reading of the Bills to which they respectively relate, unless in the case of those Standing Orders which must necessarily be taken into consideration by the Committee on the Bill.

No Petition
complaining
of Standing
Orders—sub-
sequent to
Second Read-
ing of Bills.

IV.

THAT a Committee be appointed at the commencement of every Session, consisting of Fifteen Members, of whom Five shall be a Quorum, to be denominated, "THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS."

Standing
Orders Com-
mittee.

V.

Select Committee to inquire into compliance with Standing Orders.

1.—THAT a Select Committee, consisting of Forty-two Members, (not being Members of the Select Committee on Standing Orders) of whom Five shall be a Quorum, be appointed at the commencement of every Session, to which shall be referred all Petitions for Private Bills, and such Committee shall be denominated "THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS."

2.—That all Petitions applying for leave to dispense with any of the *Sessional* Orders of The House relating to Private Bills, be referred to the said Committee, and that they do report to the House whether such Orders ought, or ought not to be dispensed with.

Sub-Committees.

3.—THAT the said Committee have leave to divide themselves into Sub-committees, consisting of Seven Members at the least, and to make regulations for the transaction of business.

Compliance with Standing Orders to be proved before Sub-Committee.

4.—THAT before such Sub-Committee the compliance with the Standing Orders shall be proved, and any parties shall be at liberty to appear and be heard, by themselves, their agents and witnesses, upon any Petition which may be referred to the Committee, complaining of a non-compliance with the Standing Orders, provided the matter complained of be specifically stated in such Petition, and that such Petition be presented Three clear days before the meeting of such Sub-committee.

Sub-Committee to report facts when Standing Orders have not been complied with.

5.—THAT, when such Sub-Committee shall report to the House that the Standing Orders have not been complied with, they do report the facts upon which their decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case.

Standing Order Committee to determine.

6.—THAT the Select Committee on Standing Orders shall thereupon determine whether the Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with, and do report the same to The House accordingly.

Interval between presentation of Petition and Meeting of Sub-Committee.

7.—THAT there be Ten clear days between the day on which the Petition for any Private Bill relating to England shall be presented, and the day on which the Sub-Committee shall sit thereupon; and Fifteen days, in case such Bill shall relate to Scotland or Ireland.

Committee on Bill not to inquire into Standing Orders, unless specially directed.

8.—THAT no Committee on Private Bills shall have power to examine into the compliance or non-compliance with such Standing Orders as are directed to be proved before the Select Committee on Petitions for Private Bills, unless by the special direction of The House.

VI.

What Bills to be printed, and when.

THAT all Private Bills, except Naturalization and Name Bills, be printed; and printed copies thereof delivered to the doorkeepers for the use of the Members before the First Reading.

1.—THAT

1.—THAT a Bill printed on paper, of a size to be determined upon by Mr. Speaker, be presented to The House, with a Cover of Parchment attached to it, upon which the Title of the Bill is to be written; and the short Title of the Bill, as first entered on the Votes, shall be in accordance with the subject matter of the Bill, and shall not be changed unless by special vote of The House.

Printed Bill to be presented.

2.—That Five Copies of the Bill, printed on paper of the same size, and interleaved with blank paper, be deposited at the Private Bill Office, for the use of the Committee on the Bill, and for the Report.

Printed Copies to be lodged in Private Bill Office.

3.—That the proposed amount of all Rates, Tolls, and other matters heretofore left blank in Private Bills when presented to The House, be inserted in Italics in the printed Bills.

Rates, Tolls and other Matters to be inserted in Italic.

VII.

THAT there be Three clear days between the First and Second Reading of all Private Bills.

Time between First and Second Reading.

VIII.

THAT no Private Bill be read a Second time, until after the expiration of Two calendar months from the day the last Notice shall have been given in the Newspaper.

Second Reading.

IX.

THAT no Bill, or Clause, for the particular interest or benefit of any Person or Persons, County or Counties, Corporation or Corporations, or Body or Bodies of People, be read a Second time, unless Fees be paid for the same.

When Fees to be paid.

X.

THAT there be Seven clear days between the Second Reading of every Private Bill, and the sitting of the Committee thereupon.

When Committee to sit.

XI.

THAT no Petition against a Private Bill be referred to the Committee on such Bill, which shall not distinctly specify the ground on which the Petitioner or Petitioners object to any of the provisions thereof; and that the Petitioners be only heard on such grounds so stated; and if it shall appear to the said Committee, that such grounds are not specified with sufficient accuracy, the Committee may direct that there be given in to the Committee a more specific Statement, in writing, and limited to such grounds of Objection so inaccurately specified.

Petition against Bill.

XII.

THAT after any Committee on a Private Bill shall have been formed, no Members shall be added thereto, except upon special application to The House.

Members may be added to Committee, upon special application.

XIII.

THAT Five Members be the number to constitute a Committee on a Bill; and that the Names of the Members attending each

Quorum of Committee.

4 RESOLUTIONS: STANDING ORDERS ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Committee be entered by the Clerk on the Minutes of the Committee; and if any Division shall take place in the Committee, the Clerk do take down the Names of Members voting in any such division, distinguishing on which side of the Question they respectively vote, and that such Lists be given in with the Report to The House.

XIV.

Committee
Bill and
Clauses.

THAT the Chairman of the Committee do sign, with his Name at length, a printed Copy of the Bill (to be called the Committee Bill) on which the Amendments are to be fairly written; and also sign, with the Initials of his Name, the several Clauses added in the Committee.

XV.

Plan to be
signed.

THAT every Plan, and Book of Reference thereto, which shall be produced before the Committee upon any Private Bill (whether the same shall have been previously lodged in the Private Bill Office, or not,) shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee with his Name at length; and he shall also mark with the Initials of his Name every Alteration of such Plan, and Book of Reference, which shall be agreed upon by the said Committee; and every such Plan, and Book of Reference shall thereafter be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

XVI.

Certified Plan
to be verified.

THAT every Plan, and Book of Reference thereto, which shall be certified by The Speaker of the House of Commons, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, shall previously be ascertained, and verified in such manner as shall be deemed most advisable by The Speaker, to be exactly conformable in all respects to the Plan and Book of Reference which shall have been signed by the Chairman of the Committee upon the Bill.

XVII.

Report of
Committee.

THAT the Chairman of the Committee, upon the Report of every Private Bill, do acquaint The House, that the Allegations of the Bill have been examined; and whether the Parties concerned have given their Consent, (where such Consent is required by the Standing Orders,) to the satisfaction of the Committee.

XVIII.

Minutes of
Committee.

THAT the Minutes of the Committee, on every Private Bill, be brought up and laid on the Table of The House, with the Report of the Bill.

XIX.

Consideration
of Report of
certain Bills.

THAT there be Seven clear days between the day on which every Bill within the Standing Orders included within the second class is reported, and the day when the Report shall be taken into consideration.

XX.



XX.

THAT every such Bill, as amended by the Committee, be printed, at the expense of the Parties applying for the same; and be delivered to the doorkeepers for the use of the Members, Three clear days at least before such Report shall be taken into consideration.

Bill to be
printed after
reported.

XXI.

THAT the Committee to whom any Petition or Private Bill relating to *Scotland* shall be referred, may admit proof of the compliance with the Standing Orders of this House, and of the Consents of Parties concerned in interest in such Private Bill, on the production of Affidavits sworn before any Sheriff Depute or his Substitute there, whose Certificate shall be admitted as evidence of such proof having been made, unless the Committee shall require further evidence.

Affidavits,
Consents and
Notices.
—
Scotland.

XXII.

THAT the Committee to whom any Petition or Private Bill relating to *Ireland* shall be referred, may admit proof of the compliance with the Standing Orders of this House, and of the consents of Parties concerned in interest in such Private Bill, on the production of Affidavits sworn before any Assistant Barrister of that part of the United Kingdom, whose Certificate shall be admitted as evidence of such proof having been made, unless the Committee shall require further evidence.

—
Ireland.

XXIII.

THAT in all other instances, the Committee to whom any Petition or Private Bill shall be referred, may admit proof of the Consents of Parties concerned in interest in such Private Bill, on the production of Certificates in writing of such Parties, whose Signature to such Certificate shall be proved by one or more Witnesses, unless the Committee shall require further Evidence.

Consents in
all other Cases.

XXIV.

THAT a Committee be appointed, to be called "The COMMITTEE of APPEALS upon PRIVATE BILLS;" which Committee shall consist of all the Knights of the Shire, all the Members for Cities, and such other Members as may be named therein, so that the whole number appointed to serve upon such Committee shall amount to Two hundred at least.

Appointment
of Committee
of Appeals
upon Private
Bills.

XXV.

THAT where any Party interested in a Private Bill, who shall have appeared in support of his Petition, by himself, his counsel or agent, in the Committee upon such Bill, or where the Promoters of a Private Bill shall be dissatisfied with any Vote of the Committee upon such Bill, and shall petition The House, setting forth the particular Vote or Votes objected to, and praying that they may be heard, by themselves, their counsel or agent, against such Vote or Votes, The House shall, if they so think fit, refer such

Parties dissatisfied with
Vote of Committee on any
Bill in which they are interested,
may be referred by The House to a Select Committee of Appeal.

such Petition, together with the Report of the Committee upon the Bill, and the Minutes and Evidence taken before such Committee, to a Select Committee of Seven Members of the House, to be chosen by Ballot from the Committee of Appeals upon Private Bills, which Select Committee shall hear the arguments of the Parties complaining of, and also of the Parties supporting, such Vote or Votes, and shall report their opinion thereon to The House.

XXVI.

Sureties to be
given for Pay-
ment of Costs
of Appeal.

THAT, before any Petition praying for a Committee of Appeal shall be presented to The House, the Petitioner, or one of the Petitioners in case there be more than one, shall enter into a Bond or Obligation to the Agent or Agents, or some person named for that purpose by the Agent or Agents of the opposite Party or Parties, in the penal sum of Five hundred pounds, and with two sufficient Sureties in the penal sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds each, conditional, to be void in case the said Petitioner or Petitioners shall duly pay all Costs, Charges and Expenses of the Party or Parties who shall appear before The House, and any Committee, in opposition to such Petition (such Costs, Charges and Expenses to be found and assessed by the Clerk, or one of the Clerks Assistant of this House,) in case the said Select Committee shall report to The House that the said Petition appeared to them to be frivolous and vexatious.

XXVII.

Sufficiency of
Sureties to be
examined into.

THAT the sufficiency of the Sureties, and of the form of the Bond, shall be examined into and determined by the Clerk, or one of the Clerks Assistant of this House; and that the Names, together with the additions and usual Places of Residence, of the Persons who are proposed as such Sureties, be delivered in writing by the Agent for the Petitioner or Petitioners, to the Agent for the opposite Party or Parties, one clear day before such Bond or Obligation shall be entered into.

XXVIII.

Manner of
choosing
Select Com-
mittee of Ap-
peals, to whom
Petition re-
ferred; and
Order of Pro-
ceeding.

THAT, whenever any such Petition shall have been referred to such Select Committee, The House shall fix a day whereon to ballot for a Select Committee; upon which day, at a quarter past four of the clock, or as near thereto as the Question which may be then before The House will permit, The Speaker shall order the doors of the House to be locked; and the Names of the Members composing the Committee of Appeals upon Private Bills being written upon separate pieces of paper, and put into the glass, the Clerk shall draw therefrom the Names, until Seven Members of such Committee, who shall be then present, and who shall not have voted at the Committee upon the Private Bill to which the Petition refers, or shall not be excused by The House, shall have answered to their Names; which Seven Members shall be the Select Committee to which such Petition shall be referred; and such Select Committee shall meet for business the following day at eleven of the clock, and continue to sit, *de die in diem*, until they have reported upon the same; and that only one Counsel or Agent shall be heard in support of any one Party.

XXIX.

XXIX.

THAT no Member of the said Select Committee shall be allowed to absent himself from the same without leave obtained from The House, or an excuse allowed by The House at the next Sitting thereof, on special cause shown; and the said Select Committee shall never sit until all the Members to whom such leave has not been granted, nor excuse allowed, are met; and in case they shall not all meet within one hour after the time to which the said Select Committee shall have been adjourned, a farther adjournment shall be made in the manner as before directed, and reported, with the cause thereof, to The House.

No Member to absent himself from Committee without leave of The House.

GENERAL STANDING ORDERS,

Compliance with which must be proved before Committee on
PETITIONS.

I.

THAT Notices shall be given in all cases where Application is intended to be made for leave to bring in a Bill included in any of the following classes:—

Notices of Application.

1st CLASS.—Bills for Inclosing, Draining or Improving Lands;
Making or Altering a Burial Ground;
Building, Enlarging, Repairing or Maintaining a Church or Chapel;
Paving, Lighting, Watching, Cleansing or Improving Cities or Towns;
Erecting, Improving, Repairing, Maintaining or Regulating Town Halls, Market-places or Markets;
Constituting any Local Court;
The Payment of any Stipendiary Magistrate, or other Public Officer;
Bills relating to Poor Rates, or the Maintenance or Employment of the Poor.

2d CLASS.—Bills for making, varying, extending or enlarging any Public Works, such as Bridges, Turnpike Roads, Cuts, Canals, Reservoirs, Aqueducts, Waterworks, Navigations, Tunnels, Archways, Railways, Piers, Ports, Harbours, Ferries and Docks.

3d CLASS.—Bills relating to County Rates, Gaols or Houses of Correction, or for confirming or prolonging the term of Letters Patent, or Bills to continue or amend any former Act passed for any of the purposes included in this or the two preceding Classes, where no extension of time or power to take Land is required.

II.

THAT such Notices shall be published in Three successive weeks in the months of *October* and *November*, or either of them, (and in the case of Railway Bills, twice in the month of *February*

Notices to be published.

and twice in the month of *March*), immediately preceding the Session of Parliament in which Application for the Bill to which such Notices relate is intended to be made, in the *London, Edinburgh or Dublin Gazette*, and in some one and the same Newspaper of the County in which the City, Town or Lands to which such Bill relates shall be situate; or if there is no Newspaper published therein, then in the Newspaper of some County adjoining or near thereto.

III.

Intention to
levy or alter
Tolls to be
stated.

THAT if it be the intention of the Parties applying for leave to bring in any Bill, to levy any Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to increase, diminish or alter any existing Tolls, Rates or Duties, the Notices shall specify such intention.

IV.

Application
to Owners,
&c.

THAT before any application is made to The House for a Bill by which any Lands or Houses are intended to be taken, application in writing be made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers, either by delivering the same to such Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers, personally, or by sending the same by the Post to their usual Place of Abode in the United Kingdom, or, in their absence, to their Agents respectively, and that such Applications shall be made on or before the 31st day of *December*, in the year immediately preceding that in which the application for a Bill is intended to be made; and that separate Lists be made of the Names of such Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, distinguishing which of them have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect thereto.

V.

Further Order with regard to Bills of the 1st Class:

Notices on
Church-doors.

THAT Notices shall also be affixed to the Church-doors of every Parish to which they specially relate, for Three successive Sundays in the said months of *October* and *November*, or either of them.

VI.

Further Orders with regard to Bills of the 2d Class:

Notices to
contain
Parishes, &c.

1.—THAT all Notices shall contain the Names of the Parishes and Townships from, in, through, or into which, any such Public Work is intended to be made, varied, extended or enlarged, and shall state the time and place of deposit of the Plans, Sections and Books of Reference.

Plans, &c.
with Clerk
of the Peace.

2.—THAT duplicate Plans, on a scale of not less than Four Inches to a Mile, exhibiting thereon the height of the several Embankments, and the depth of the several Cuttings respectively, on a scale specified thereon, (*see Fig. 1.*), with Sections as hereinafter described, be deposited for public inspection at the office of the Clerk of the Peace for every County, Riding or Division in *England or Ireland*, and in the Office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk of every County in *Scotland*, in or through which such Public Work is proposed to be made, varied, extended or enlarged, on or before the 30th day of *November*, (and in the case of Bills relating to Railways on or before the 1st day of *March*) immediately preceding the Session of Parliament in which such Application is intended to be made; which Plans shall describe the line or situation of the whole of such Public Work; and the Lands

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Lands in or through which it is to be made, varied, extended or enlarged, or through which every communication to or from such Public Work shall be made, together with a Book of Reference containing the Names of the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of such Lands respectively.

3.—THAT each Section shall be drawn to the same horizontal scale as the Plan, and to a vertical scale of not less than one inch to every 100 feet, and shall show the surface of the ground marked on the Plan, and a *datum* horizontal line, which shall be the same throughout the whole length of the Railway or any Branch thereof respectively, and shall be referred to some fixed point (stated in writing on the Section), near either of the *Termini*. (See Line D D, Fig. 2.)

Scale of
Section.

4.—THAT where it is the intention of the parties to apply for powers to make any lateral deviation from the line of any proposed Public Work, all Lands included within the limits of such deviation shall be marked upon the Plan; and that in all cases, an additional Plan of any Building, Yard, Court-Yard or Land within the curtilage of any Building, or of any Ground cultivated as a Garden, either on the original line or included within the limits of the said deviation shall be laid down upon a scale of not less than a quarter of an inch to every 100 feet. (See Fig. 3.)

Lands within
Deviation to
be on Plan.

Buildings, &c.
on enlarged
Scale.

5.—THAT the Clerks of the Peace or Sheriff Clerks, or their respective Deputies, do make a Memorial in writing upon the Plans, Sections and Book of Reference so deposited with them, denoting the time at which the same were lodged in their respective offices, and do at all seasonable hours of the day permit any person to view and examine one of the same, and to make copies or extracts therefrom, such person paying the sum of One Shilling for every such inspection, and the further sum of One Shilling for every hour during which such inspection shall continue after the first hour: provided that one of the two Plans and Sections so deposited, be sealed up and retained in the possession of the Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff Clerk until called for by order of one of the two Houses of Parliament.

Clerks of
Peace to in-
dorse a Me-
morial on
Plans, &c.

Inspection
and Fee.

6.—THAT on or before the 31st day of December in each year, (and on or before the 1st day of April, in cases of Railway Bills where the previous deposits with the Clerks of the Peace or Sheriff-Clerks are required on the 1st day of March), a copy of so much of the said Plans as relates to each Parish in or through which any Public Work is intended to be made, varied, extended or enlarged, (see Fig. 5.) together with a Book of Reference thereto, shall be deposited with the Parish Clerk of each such Parish in *England*, the Schoolmaster of each such Parish in *Scotland*, (or in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk,) and the Postmaster of the Post-town in or nearest to such Parish in *Ireland*, for the inspection of all Persons concerned, at all seasonable hours of the day, such Person paying for each inspection the sum of One Shilling.

Plan and Sec-
tion with
Parish Clerk.
&c.

7.—THAT on or before the 31st day of December in each year (and on or before the 1st day of April in cases of Railway Bills where the previous deposits with the Clerks of the Peace or Sheriff-Clerks are required on the 1st day of March), a copy of the said Plans, Sections and Books of Reference shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office of this House.

Time for De-
posit in Pri-
vate Bill
Office.

Estimate and
Subscription
Contracts.

8.—THAT an Estimate of the Expense be made and signed by the person making the same, and that a Subscription be entered into under a Contract made as hereinafter described to three-fourths the amount of the Estimate, provided that in all cases where any Public Work is to be made out of the Funds in the hands of Directors, Trustees, or Commissioners, as the case may be, of any existing Public Work, a Declaration to that effect, under the common seal of the Company, or under the hand of some authorized Officer of such Directors, Trustees or Commissioners, may be substituted in lieu of such Subscription Contract.

To contain
Christian and
Surnames of
Parties.

9.—THAT all Subscription Contracts shall contain the Christian and Surnames, Description and Place of Abode of every Subscriber; his Signature to the amount of his Subscription; and the Name of the Party witnessing such Signature and the date of the same respectively; and that it be proved to the satisfaction of the Committee on Petitions, that a sum equal to One-tenth part of the amount subscribed be paid up and deposited in the Bank of *England*, or in any Bank in *Scotland*, incorporated by Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter, if the Bill relate to *Scotland*, or invested in some Government security in the names of the Clerk of the House of Commons for the time being and of any two persons named by the Promoters of the Bill, the said sum or securities so to remain until the Bill has either passed or been rejected by this House, or been withdrawn by the Parties; and when the said Bill shall have passed this House, or been rejected by this House, or withdrawn by the Parties, the Clerk of this House and the said Trustees shall pay over or transfer such sum of money or securities to some person or persons named for the purpose of receiving the same, by the Parties making the deposit or investment at the time of their making such deposit or investment.

Not valid un-
less entered
into subse-
quent to close
of previous
Session.

10.—THAT no Subscription Contract shall be valid unless it be entered into subsequent to the close of the Session of Parliament previous to that in which application is made for leave to bring in the Bill to which it relates, and unless the Parties subscribing to it bind themselves, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for the Payment of the Money so subscribed.

Subscription
Contract to
be printed at
expense of
Promoters of
Bill.

11.—That previous to the presentation of a Petition for any Private Bill included in the Second Class, copies of the Subscription Contract be printed at the expense of the Promoters of the Bill, and be delivered at the Vote Office for the use of the Members of the House.

Application
to be made to
Owners, &c.
when the Bill
is to abridge
the extent of
any Public
Work.

12.—THAT before any Application is made to The House for a Bill to vary any Public work authorized by any former Act, Notice in writing of such Bill be given to the Owners or reputed Owners and Occupiers of the Lands in which the part of the said Public Work intended to be thereby relinquished is situate.

VII.

To be Proved before the Committee on the Bill.

Clause com-
pelling pay-
ment of Sub-
scriptions, and
to take Secu-
rity from
Treasurers,
&c.

1. THAT in all Bills presented to The House for carrying on any Work by means of a Company, Commissioners or Trustees, Provision be made for compelling Persons who have subscribed any Money towards carrying any such Work into execution, to make

make payment of the Sums severally subscribed by them, and also to oblige the Company, Commissioners or Trustees to take Security from their Treasurer, Receiver or Collector for the faithful execution of his office.

2. THAT, where the level of any Road shall be altered in making any Public Work, the ascent of any Turnpike Road shall not be more than one foot in 30 feet; and of any other public Carriage Road not more than one foot in 20 feet; and that a good and sufficient fence, of four feet high at the least, shall be made on each side of every Bridge which shall be erected.

Level of
Roads.

SPECIAL STANDING ORDERS

To be observed in addition to the GENERAL STANDING ORDERS in the following Bills:—

INCLOSURE BILLS.

To be proved before the Committee on the Bill.

I.

THAT the Committee to whom any Petition or Bill for inclosing Lands, or for extinguishing any Right of Common thereon, shall be referred, may admit proof of the Notices required by the Standing Orders, and of the Allegations in the Preamble of such Bill, by Affidavit taken and authenticated, according to the form prescribed in the Schedule to the General Inclosure Act (41 GEO. III. c. 109;) unless such Committee shall otherwise order.

Notices, and
Allegations.
Inclosures.

Gen. Inc. Act.

II.

THAT in all Bills for Inclosing Commons or Waste Lands provision be made for leaving an open space sufficient for purposes of exercise and recreation of the neighbouring population; and that in any case where such provision is not made in the Bill, the Committee on the same be required specially to report to The House the reasons for not complying with such Order.

Clause for
leaving open
Space.

III.

THAT in all Bills for Inclosing Lands, the Names of the Commissioners proposed to be appointed, and the Compensation intended for the Lord of the Manor, and the Owners of Tithes, in lieu of their respective Rights, and also the Compensation intended to be made for the enfranchisement of Copyholds, where any Bargains or Agreements have been made for such Compensations, be inserted in the Copy of the Bill presented to The House: And that all Copies of such Bills, whether printed or written, which shall be sent to any of the Persons interested in the said Manor, Tithes, Lands or Commons, for their Consent, do contain the Names of such proposed Commissioners, and also the Compensations so bargained or agreed for.

Names of
Commission-
ers, and Com-
pensations for
Manorial
Rights, Tithes,
and Enfranchi-
sements.

IV.

THAT no Person shall be named in any such Bills, as a Commissioner, Umpire, Surveyor or Valuer, who shall be interested in the Inclosure to be made by virtue of such Bill; or the Agent ordinarily intrusted with the care, superintendence, or management of the Estate of any Person so interested.

Disqualifica-
tion of Com-
missioners,
Surveyors, &c.

V.

Clauses for settling Pay of Commissioners, and passing their Accounts.

THAT in all Bills for inclosing draining or improving Lands, which shall be presented to The House, there be inserted a Clause, providing what sum of Money in the whole, or by the day, shall be paid to each of the Commissioners to be appointed by such Bill, in satisfaction of the expense and trouble which he shall incur in the execution of the powers thereby given; and that there be also inserted in such Bill a Clause, providing that the Account of such Commissioner or Commissioners, containing a true statement of all Sums by him or them received and expended or due to him or them for their own trouble or expenses, shall, at least once in every year, from the date of the passing of such Act till such Accounts shall be finally allowed, together with the Vouchers relating to the same, be examined by some Person or Persons to be appointed by such Bill and the Balance by him or them stated in the Book of Accounts required to be kept in the Office of the Clerk of such Commissioners; and that no charge or item in such Accounts shall be binding on the Parties concerned, or be valid in law, unless the same shall be duly allowed by such Person or Persons.

BILLS for making TURNPIKE ROADS (in Ireland only.)

To be proved before the Committee on the Bill.

Clause for Qualification of Commissioners.

THAT in all Bills for making a Turnpike Road, or for the continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing Tolls, Rates or Duties upon any such Road, or for widening or diverting any such Road, a Clause be inserted, to prevent any Person who shall be nominated a Commissioner, from acting or voting in the business of the said Turnpike, unless he shall be possessed of an Estate in Land, or a Personal Estate, to such certain value as shall be specified in such Bills; and that such Qualification be extended to the Heirs apparent of Persons possessed of an Estate in Land to a certain value to be specified.

BILLS for making, varying, extending or enlarging Navigable CANALS and RIVERS, supplying Towns with WATER, and RESERVOIRS.

To be proved before the Committee on Petitions.

I.

When it is intended to divert Water from an existing Cut, &c. into an intended Cut, &c., the name of the existing Cut, &c. to be mentioned.

THAT in order to give notice to the Owners or Proprietors of all brooks or streams, the waters of which may in any degree be taken for the use of such intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, in all cases where it is proposed to divert into any such intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct, or Navigation, or into any such intended variation, extension, or enlargement, any water from any existing Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct, or Navigation, whether directly or derivatively, and whether under any agreement with the Proprietors thereof, or otherwise, the notices shall contain the names of

of every such existing Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct and Navigation, the waters supplying which by virtue of any Act of Parliament, will either directly or derivatively, flow or proceed into any such Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct, or Navigation so intended to be made.

II.

That the Plan shall also describe the Brooks and Streams to be directly diverted into such intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or into such variation, extension or enlargement for supplying the same with Water; and the Section shall specify the Levels of both Banks, of such Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct, or Navigation, and describe the same by feet and inches.

Plan to describe Brooks, &c. to be diverted.

BILLS FOR MAKING RAILWAYS.

To be proved before Committee on Petition.

I.

THAT the Line of the Railway marked upon the Section shall correspond with the upper surface of the Rails. (See Line S. S., Fig. 2.)

Line of Railway on Section to correspond with upper surface of Rails.

II.

THAT a vertical measure from the *datum* line to the line of the Railway shall be marked in feet and inches at each change of the gradient or inclination (see E. F., Fig. 2), and that the proportion or rate of inclination between each such change shall also be marked. (See G. G. in Fig. 2.)

Vertical Measures to be marked at change of gradient.

III.

THAT the height of the Railway over or under the surface of every Turnpike Road, public Carriage Road, navigable River, Canal or Railway, or junction with a Railway, shall be marked in figures at every crossing thereof (see I. I. I., Fig. 2); and if there shall be no such crossing in every half mile, then the height over or under the surface of the ground shall be marked once in that space (see O. O. O., Fig. 2); and if any alteration in the present level or rate of inclination of any Turnpike Road, Carriage Road or Railway, be intended, then the same shall be stated on the said Section. (See P. Fig. 2.)

Height of Railway, over or under surface, to be marked at every crossing of a Road, &c.

IV.

THAT where tunnelling as a substitute for open cutting, or arching as a substitute for solid embankment, is intended, the same shall be marked both on the Plan and Section. (See Q. R., Figs. 1 and 2.)

Tunnelling and Archway to be marked.

V.

THAT parties desiring to make any alteration in the Line of any Railway, the Plans for which shall have been deposited, and the Notices for which shall have been given as before mentioned, shall be permitted so to do, provided no one deviation shall exceed one mile in length, and provided a Plan and Section, as before described, of such alteration, together with a Book of Reference thereto, shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace of every County, Riding or Division in *England* or *Ireland*, and in the

Alterations of Line.

office of the principal Sheriff-Clerk of every county in *Scotland*, in which such alteration is proposed to be made, and a Plan and Section so far as relates to each Parish, together with a Book of Reference thereto, with the Parish Clerks of each such Parish in *England*, the Schoolmaster of each such Parish in *Scotland*, (or in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk,) and the Postmaster of the Post-town in or nearest to each such Parish in *Ireland* in which such alteration is intended to be made, on or before the 30th day of November, in the year immediately preceding that in which such application is intended to be made, and that the intention to make such alteration shall be published in manner before directed, in three successive weeks in the months of October and November, or either of them, and that personal application shall be made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, or in their absence from the United Kingdom to their Agents respectively, and to the Occupiers of Lands through which any such alteration is proposed to be made.

VI.

Alterations
in Railways
authorized to
be made.

THAT parties desiring to make an application for a Bill to vary, extend or enlarge any line of Railway, for making which an Act of Parliament shall have been passed, shall be permitted so to do, provided that no one deviation shall exceed one mile in length, and provided a Plan and Section, as before described, of such variation, extension or enlargement, together with a Book of Reference thereto, shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace of every County, Riding or Division in *England* or *Ireland*, and in the office of the principal Sheriff-Clerk of every county in *Scotland*, in or through which such variation, extension or enlargement is proposed to be made; and a Plan and Section, as before described, so far as relates to each Parish, together with a Book of Reference thereto, with the Parish Clerks of each such Parish in *England*, the Schoolmaster of each such Parish in *Scotland*, (or in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk,) and the Postmaster of the Post-town in or nearest to each such Parish in *Ireland* in which such variation, extension or enlargement is intended to be made, on or before the 30th day of November, in the year immediately preceding that in which such application is intended to be made, and that the intention to make the application for such variation, extension or enlargement shall be advertised in manner next before directed, in October and November; and that on or before the 31st day of December immediately preceding such application to Parliament, personal application shall be made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, or in their absence from the United Kingdom to their Agents respectively, and to the Occupiers of the Lands through which any such variation, extension or enlargement is proposed to be made.

VII.

Renewal of
Application
to Parliament.

THAT parties desiring to renew any application to Parliament in respect of any Railway, the Plans for which shall have been deposited, and the Notices for which shall have been given, as directed by the Standing Orders in force at the time of such deposit, shall be permitted so to do in the Session next ensuing that in which such application to Parliament was made, provided that no one deviation shall exceed one mile in length, and provided a Plan and Section, as before described,

of

of such Railway, together with a Book of Reference thereto, shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace of every County, Riding or Division in *England* or *Ireland*, and in the office of the Principal Sheriff-Clerk of every county in *Scotland*, in or through which such Railway is proposed to be made; and a Plan and Section, as before described, so far as relates to each Parish, together with a Book of Reference thereto, with the Parish Clerks of each such Parish in *England*, the Schoolmaster of each such Parish in *Scotland*, (or in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk,) and the Postmaster of the Post-town in or nearest to each such Parish in *Ireland* through which such Railway is proposed to be made, on or before the 30th day of November, in the year immediately preceding that in which such application is intended to be made, and that the intention to make such application shall be advertised in manner next before directed, in *October* and *November*; and that on or before the 31st day of December immediately preceding such renewed application to Parliament, personal application shall be made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, or in their absence from the United Kingdom to their Agents respectively, and to the Occupiers of the Lands through which any such Railway is proposed to be made.

To be proved before the Committee on the Bill, who are directed to report specially thereupon.

I.

1. THAT no such Company shall be authorized to raise, by Loan or Mortgage, a larger sum than One-third of their capital; and that, until Fifty per cent. on the whole of the capital shall have been paid up, it shall not be in the power of the Company to raise any Money by Loan or Mortgage.

Restrictions
as to Mort-
gage.

2. THAT no Railway whereon Carriages are propelled by Steam shall be made across any Turnpike Road or other public Carriageway on the level, unless the Committee on the Bill report that such a restriction ought not to be enforced, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded.

Railways not
to cross High-
ways on same
Level.

3. As to the proposed Capital of the Company formed for the execution of the project, and the amount of any Loans which they may be empowered to raise by the Bill; the amount of Shares subscribed for, and the Deposits paid thereon, the Names and Places of Residence of the Directors or Provisional Committee, with the amount of Shares taken by each; the number of Shareholders who may be considered as having a local interest in the line, and the amount of Capital subscribed for by them, and the number of other Parties, and the Capital taken by them; a statement of the number of Shareholders subscribing for 2,000*l.* and upwards, with their Names and Residences, and the amount for which they have subscribed.

Capital.

4. The sufficiency or insufficiency for Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing or other purposes, of the present means of conveyance, and of communication between the proposed *termini*, stating the present amount of traffic by land or water, the average charges made for Passengers and Goods, and time occupied.

Present means
of conveyance.

Passengers,
&c. expected.

5. The number of Passengers, and the weight and description of the Goods expected upon the proposed Railway.

Income
expected.

6. The amount of Income expected to arise from the conveyance of Passengers and Goods, and in what proportion; stating also generally the description of Goods from which the largest revenue is anticipated

Whether
Railway be
a complete
Line, or part
of a more ex-
tended Plan.

7. Whether the proposed Railway be a complete and integral line between the *termini* specified, or a part of a more extended plan now in contemplation, and likely to be hereafter submitted to Parliament, and to what extent the calculations of remuneration depend on such contemplated extension of the line.

Competing
Lines.

8. Whether any, and what, competing lines of Railway there are existing, and whether any, and what, are in progress or contemplation, and to state, so far as circumstances will permit, in what respects the proposed line is superior or inferior to the other lines, but that no line of Railway shall be deemed a competing line in contemplation, unless the Plan, Section and Book of Reference for the same shall have been deposited with the Clerks of the Peace and in the Private Office respectively, as required by the Standing Orders.

Assistant
Engines.

9. To state what planes on the Railway are proposed to be worked, either by assistant engines, stationary or locomotive, with the respective lengths and inclinations of such planes.

Engineering
difficulties.

10. To advert to any peculiar engineering difficulties in the proposed line, and to report the manner in which it is intended they should be overcome.

Ventilation of
Tunnels.

11. To state the length, breadth and height, and means of ventilation, of any proposed tunnels, and whether the strata through which they are to pass are favourable or otherwise.

Gradients and
Curves.

12. To state whether in the lines proposed, the gradients and curves are generally favourable or otherwise, and the steepest gradient, exclusive of the inclined planes above referred to, and the smallest radius of a curve.

Length of
Line.

13. To state the length of the main line of the proposed Railway, and of its branches respectively.

Fitness in an
engineering
point of view.

14. To state generally the fitness, in an engineering point of view, of the projected line of Railway.

Level
Highways.

15. If it be intended that the Railway should pass on a level any Turnpike Road or Highway, to call the particular attention of The House to that circumstance.

Estimates.

16. To state the amount of the estimates of the cost or other expenses to be incurred up to the time of the completion of the Railway, and whether they appear to be supported by evidence, and to be fully adequate for the purpose.

Annual
Expenses.

17. To state what is the estimated charge of the Annual Expenses of the Railway when completed, and how far the calculations on which the charge is estimated, have been sufficiently proved.

18. Whether

18. Whether the calculations proved in evidence before the Committee, have satisfactorily established, that the Revenue is likely to be sufficient to support the Annual Charges of the maintenance of the Railway, and still allow profit to the Projectors.

Revenue in reference to annual charge.

19. The number of assents, dissents and neuters upon the Line, and the length and amount of Property belonging to each class traversed by the said Railway, distinguishing Owners from Occupiers; and in the case of any Bill to vary the original Line, stating the above particulars with reference to such Parties only as may be affected by the proposed deviation.

Assents, &c.

20. To state the name or names of the Engineers examined in support of the Bill, and of those, if any, examined in opposition to it.

Engineers examined.

21. To state the main allegation of any Petition or Petitions which may have been referred to the Committee in opposition to the Preamble of the Bill, or to any of its Clauses; and whether the allegations have been considered by the Committee, and if not considered, the cause of their not having been so.

Petitions in opposition.

22. To state, in addition, any circumstances which, in the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable The House should be informed of.

Any other circumstances.

II.

THAT in all such Bills there be inserted the following clauses:

1. And be it further Enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said Company to proceed in the execution of the said Railway hereinbefore authorized to be made unless the said Company shall have, previously to the commencement of such work, deposited with the Clerk of the Peace of the several counties in *England* or *Ireland*, and in the Office of the Principal Sheriff-Clerk in every county in *Scotland*, in or through which the said Railway hereby authorized to be made is intended to pass, a Plan and Section of all such alterations from the original Plan and Section as shall have been approved of by Parliament, on the same scale and containing the same particulars as the original Plan and Section of the Railway; and also with the Clerks of the several Parishes in *England*, the Schoolmasters of the several Parishes in *Scotland*, (or in Royal Burghs with the Town Clerk), and the Postmasters of the Post-towns in or nearest to such Parishes in *Ireland*, in or through which such alterations shall have been authorized to be made, copies or extracts of or from such Plans and Sections as shall relate to such Parishes respectively; and all persons interested shall have liberty to inspect and make extracts from or copies of the said Plans and Sections, or extracts or copies thereof, paying to the Officer having the custody of such Plan and Section, or of such extract or copy, the sum of One Shilling for every such inspection, and after the rate of Sixpence for every one hundred words copied therefrom.

Railway no to be proceeded with till certain Plans, &c. deposited.

2. And be it further Enacted, That in making the said Railway it shall not be lawful for the said Company to deviate from the Levels of the said Railway as referred to the common Datum Line described on the Section so approved of by Parliament, and as marked on the same, to any extent exceeding in any place Five Feet, or in passing through Towns Two Feet, without the consent

Limiting Deviations from Datum Line described on the Section, &c.

of the Owners, Lessees, and Occupiers of the Land in, through or over which such deviation is intended to be made; or in case any Street or public Carriage Road shall be affected by such deviation, then the same shall not be made without the consent of the Trustees or Commissioners, or, if there be no such Trustees or Commissioners, without the consent of Two or more Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions assembled for that purpose, and acting for the district in which such Street or public Carriage Road may be situate, or without the consent of the Commissioners for any public Sewers, or the proprietors of any Canal or Navigation affected by such deviation; and that no increase in the inclination or gradients of the said Railway, as denoted by the said Section, shall be made in any place to an extent exceeding the rate of Three Feet per Mile; and where in any place it is intended to carry the Railway on an Arch or Arches, as marked on the said Plan or Section, the same shall be made accordingly; and where a Tunnel is marked on the said Plan or Section as intended to be made at any place, the same shall be made accordingly, unless the Owners, Lessees, and Occupiers of the Land in or through which such Tunnel is intended to be made shall consent that the same shall not be so made: Provided nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for the said Company, with such consent as aforesaid, and not otherwise, to make a Tunnel or an Arch or Arches as aforesaid not marked on the said Plan or Section, so that no such Tunnel shall be of greater length than Two hundred Yards, and that no two Tunnels be at a less distance from each other than One hundred Yards measured on the Line of the Railway; Provided always, that Notice of every Petty Sessions to be holden for the Purpose of obtaining such consent as aforesaid shall, Fourteen Days previous to the holding of such Petty Sessions, be given in some Newspaper circulating in the county, and also to be affixed upon the Church-door of the Parish in which such deviation or alteration is intended to be made, or if there be no Church, some other place to which Notices are usually affixed; and provided also, that for the purpose of consenting to any such deviation from the said Sections, and to any Tunnelling or Arching as aforesaid, the word "Owners" shall be deemed and taken to mean such persons as are herein capacitated to agree for the sale of and to convey Land for the making of the said Railway; and the consent of such persons, with or without the consent of any other persons interested as Owners in the said Lands, shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient for such purposes.

Limiting
Alteration
of Curves.

3. AND be it further Enacted, That it shall not be lawful to diminish the radius of any curve as described on the Plan deposited with the Clerk of the Peace, or Principal Sheriff-Clerk, unless such radius exceed one mile, nor to diminish it in any such case so that it shall become less than one mile, nor to diminish any greater radius by more than a quarter of a mile, unless where it exceeds two miles, or by more than half a mile, unless where it exceeds three miles on the said Plan.

III.

Specific
Replies.

THAT this House will not proceed with the further consideration of Report of any such Bill, until it has received from the Committee specific replies in answer to each of the Questions contained in the foregoing Resolutions.

IV. THAT

IV.

THAT in order to afford time for the proper discussion of the Reports on Railway Bills, this House will upon every Tuesday proceed at Five o'clock to the consideration of Reports on such Bills.

Reports on
Railway Bills
to be discussed
upon every
Tuesday.

BILLS for maintaining, lodging or employing the POOR.

THAT the Chairman of the Committee, upon any such Bill, upon the report thereof, do acquaint The House, that the Bill contains no Clause or Clauses whereby the general Law of Settlement of the Poor shall be departed from, or any power of Corporal Punishment given to any Persons employed in the Management of the Poor.

Bill not to
contain cer-
tain Clauses.

BILLS for Confirming or Prolonging the Term of
LETTERS PATENT.

Further Order to be proved before the Committee on the Petition.

THAT each Notice shall have prefixed to it in Capital Letters, the name by which the Invention is usually distinguished, and shall contain a distinct description of the Invention for which such Letters Patent have been obtained, and also an account of the Term of their Duration.

To be proved before the Committee on the Bill.

THAT when any Bill shall be brought into the House, for Confirming of Letters Patent, there be a true Copy of such Letters Patent annexed to the Bill.

BILLS OF DIVORCE.

THAT before any Bill of Divorce for Adultery do pass this House, Evidence be given before the Committee to whom the said Bill shall be committed that an Action for Damages has been brought in one of His Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, or in any one of His Majesty's Courts of Record in *Dublin*, against the persons supposed to have been guilty of Adultery, and Judgment for the Plaintiff had thereupon; or sufficient cause be shown to the said Committee why such Action was not brought, or such Judgment was not obtained.

Divorce.

PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

1.

Private Bill
Office and
Register.

THAT a Book, to be called "THE PRIVATE BILL REGISTER," be kept in a Room, to be called "THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE," in which Book shall be entered, by the Clerks to be appointed for the business of that Office, the Name, Description and Place of Residence of the Parliamentary Agent in Town, and of the Agent in the Country (if any) soliciting the Bill; and all the Proceedings, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill:—Such Entry to specify, briefly, each day's Proceeding in the House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or Petition may be referred; the day and hour on which the Committee is appointed to sit; the day and hour to which such Committee may be adjourned, and the name of the Committee Clerk. Such Book to be open to public inspection daily, in the said Office, between the hours of Eleven and Six.

2.

Plans, &c.
to be lodged.

THAT all Plans, Sections, Books of Reference, Lists of Owners and Occupiers, Estimates and Copies of the Subscription Contracts, required by the Standing Orders of The House, be lodged in the Private Bill Office; and that the receipt thereof be acknowledged accordingly, by one of the Clerks of the said Office, upon the said Documents, and upon the Petition, before it is presented.

3.

Time for
delivering
Notices.

THAT all Notices required to be given in the Private Bill Office, be delivered in the said Office before Six of the clock in the Evening.

4. *and read and laid upon the Table*Custody of
Bills.

THAT every Private Bill, after it has been read the First time, and the Title copied and examined for the Votes, be in the custody of the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, until laid upon the Table for the Second Reading; and when committed, be taken by the proper Committee Clerk into his charge, till reported.

5.

Examination
Book.

THAT after each Private Bill has been read the first time, its Name (or short Title) shall be copied by the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, from the Clerk's Minute Book of the day, into a separate Book, to be called "THE EXAMINATION BOOK;"—wherein shall be noted the number of such Bill, according to the priority of its being read, and the date of the day of such First Reading.

6.

Examination
of Bill and
Breviate.

THAT between the First and Second Readings, every such Bill shall, according to its priority, be examined, with all practicable dispatch, by the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, as to its conformity with the Rules and Standing Orders of The House; and the Breviate thereof be compared with such Bill; and the Examining Clerk shall, at the foot of such Breviate, state, "that the Bill is [*or, is not*] prepared in due form:"—And if *not* in due form, he shall specify the folio in which any irregularity occurs: And shall moreover, in all cases, sign and date the Breviate of such Bill, with the day of such Examination, and shall also enter the like date, together with his own name, in The Examination Book.

7. THAT

7.

THAT the points to which the duty of the Examining Clerk shall extend, be the following, viz. That the Title and Provisions of the Bill are comprehended within the Allegations of the Petition, and within the Order of Leave; and that Bills for confirming Letters Patent have a Copy of the Letters Patent annexed.

8.

THAT the Examining Clerk do moreover compare the Breviate with the Bill, and see that the subject-matter of each Clause or set of Clauses is sufficiently pointed out:—The form of the Breviate to be such as The Speaker shall from time to time direct.

9.

THAT Ten clear days' notice be given to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office of the meeting of any Sub-Committee on a Petition for a Private Bill.

10.

THAT Notice, in writing, of the day proposed for the Second Reading of every Private Bill, be given by the Agent soliciting the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, Three clear days before such Second Reading.

11.

THAT Notice of the Day and Hour on which the Committee on the Bill is appointed to sit, be given in writing Three clear days beforehand, by the Agent soliciting the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, and that all Committee Proceedings, of which such Notice shall not have been given, be void.

12.

THAT a filled up Bill, signed by the Agent for the Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee, be deposited in the Private Bill Office at the time of giving notice of the meeting of the Committee on the Bill; and that all Parties shall be entitled to a Copy thereof, upon payment of the Charges for making out Amendments of such Bill.

13.

THAT no Postponement of the First meeting of any Committee on a Private Bill or Petition for a Private Bill, shall take place, unless Notice be given in the Private Bill Office one clear day before the time fixed for such meeting.

14.

THAT a Note, in writing, of the day and hour to which each Committee is adjourned, be given by the Committee Clerk to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office.

15.

THAT the Clerks in the Private Bill Office do prepare, daily, Lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for Private Bills upon which any Committee is appointed to sit; specifying the hour of meeting; and the Room where the Committee shall

shall sit; and that the same be hung up in the Lobby of The House.

16.

Bill as
amended in
Committee, to
be delivered in.

THAT the Committee Clerk, after the Report is made out, do deliver into the Private Bill Office a printed Copy of the Bill, with the written Amendments made in the Committee; in which Bill, all the Clauses added by the Committee shall be regularly marked in those parts of the Bill wherein they are to be inserted.

17.

Notice of
Report,
and of Consi-
deration.

THAT Notice, in writing, of the day on which the Bill is to be reported, be given by the Agent soliciting the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, at least one clear day before the day of the Report: And in all cases where Reports on Bills are ordered to lie on the Table, Notice in writing of the day on which such Report is intended to be taken into consideration, be given to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, at least one clear day before such Report shall be taken into consideration.

18.

Amendments
on Report and
Third Reading.

THAT the Amendments (if any) which are made upon the Report and upon the Third Reading, be entered by one of the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, upon the printed Copy of the Bill as amended by the Committee; which Clerk shall sign the said Copy so amended, in order to its being deposited and preserved in the said Office.

19.

Examination
of Ingross-
ments.

THAT to insure the Accuracy of the Ingrossment of all Private Bills, the Clerk of the House be required to provide a sufficient number of Clerks, to be called EXAMINERS of INGROSSMENTS.

20.

Order of In-
grossment.

THAT Notice, in writing, of the day proposed for the Third Reading of every Private Bill, be given by the Agent soliciting the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, one clear day before such Third Reading.

21.

Certificate of
Examination.

THAT no Bill be read a Third time, until a Certificate is indorsed upon the Paper Bill, and signed by one or more of the said Examiners of Ingrossments, declaring that the Ingrossment thereof has been examined, and agrees with the Bill, as amended by the Committee, and on the Report.

J. H. Lipp
Cl. Dom. Com.
13^o Julii 1837.

Scales for Plan and Sections

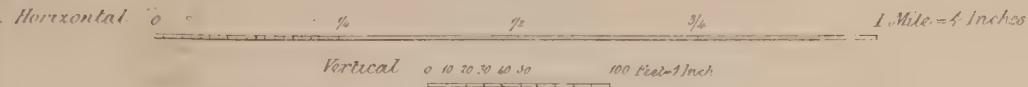


FIG. 1.



FIG. 3.

Additional Plans

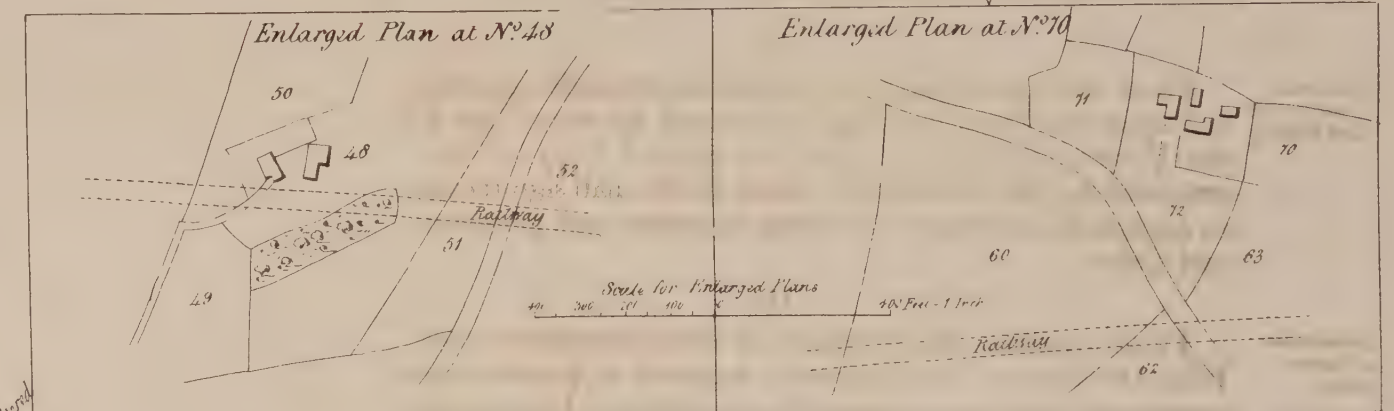


FIG. 5
PARISH MAP

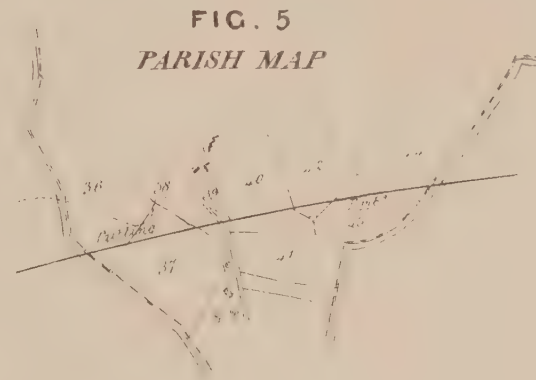


FIG. 2.

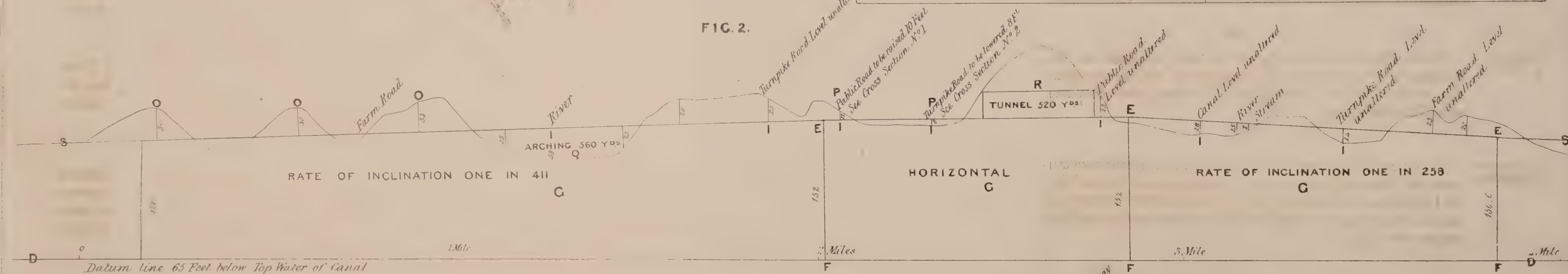
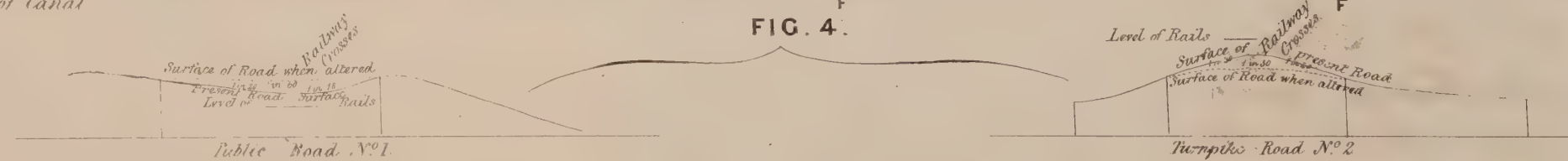


FIG. 4.



J. H. Ley
A. Dorn Com
13th July 1837

John Macnail
30 June 1837

Jouis, 13^e die Julii, 1837.

RESOLUTIONS.

STANDING ORDERS

Regulating the Practice of The House with regard to

PRIVATE BILLS.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 July 1837.*

COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

A RETURN showing the Number of COMMITTEES on
PRIVATE BILLS which sat daily in Session of 1836;
distinguishing the Number of Unopposed Private
Bills occupying One or Two Days, and of Opposed
Bills occupying Three Days and upwards each.

(*Mr. Greene.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons to be Printed,
27 June 1837.

57

PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS, &c.

IN pursuance of the Authority vested in me by the RESOLUTION of The HOUSE of COMMONS of the 16th day of August 1836, I hereby establish the following RULES to be observed by the OFFICERS of the HOUSE, and by all PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS and SOLICITORS engaged in prosecuting Proceedings in the HOUSE of COMMONS upon any PETITION or BILL:—

1. THAT every Agent conducting Proceedings in Parliament before The House of Commons shall be personally responsible to The House, and to The Speaker, for the observance of the Rules, Orders and Practice of Parliament, as well as any Rules which may from time to time be prescribed by The Speaker, and also for the payment of the Fees and Charges due and payable to the Officers of the House of Commons. Agents personally responsible.
2. THAT no person shall be allowed to act as such Agent until he shall have subscribed a declaration before one of the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, engaging to observe and obey the Rules, Regulations, Orders and Practice of the House of Commons, and also to pay and discharge from time to time, when the same shall be demanded, all Fees and Charges due and payable upon any Petition or Bill upon which such Agent may appear; and after having subscribed such declaration, and entered into a recognizance or bond (if hereafter required), in the penal sum of 500*l.* conditioned to observe the said declaration, such person shall be registered in a book to be kept in the Private Bill Office, and shall then be entitled to act as a Parliamentary Agent: provided that upon the said declaration, recognizance or bond and registry, no Fee shall be payable. Declaration and Recognizance.
3. THAT the declaration before-mentioned, and the recognizance and bond, if hereafter required, shall be in such form as The Speaker may from time to time direct. Form.
4. THAT no Notice shall be received in the Private Bill Office for any proceeding upon a Petition for a Bill, or upon a Bill brought from the Lords (after such Bill has been read a first time), until an Appearance to act as the Parliamentary Agent upon the same shall have been entered in the Private Bill Office; in which Appearance shall also be specified the Name of the Solicitor (if any) for such Petition or Bill. Appearance to be entered upon Bills.
5. THAT before any party shall be allowed to appear or be heard upon any Petition against a Bill, an Appearance to act as the Parliamentary Agent upon the same shall be entered in the Private Bill Office; in which Appearance shall also be specified the Name of the Solicitor and of the Counsel who appear in support of any such Petition (if any Counsel or Solicitor are then engaged), and a Certificate of such Appearance shall be delivered to the Parliamentary Agent, to be produced to the Committee Clerk. Appearance to be entered on Petition against Bills.
6. THAT in case the Parliamentary Agent for any Petition or Bill shall be displaced by the Solicitor thereof, or such Parliamentary Agent shall decline to act, the responsibility of such Agent shall cease upon a Notice being given in the Private Bill Office, and a fresh Appearance shall be entered upon such Petition or Bill. A fresh Appearance on change of Parliamentary Agent.
7. THAT any Parliamentary Agent who shall wilfully act in violation of the Rules and Practice of Parliament, or of any Rules to be prescribed by The Speaker, or who shall wilfully misconduct himself in prosecuting any proceedings before Parliament, shall be liable to an absolute or temporary prohibition to practise as a Parliamentary Agent, at the pleasure of The Speaker: provided that upon the application of such Parliamentary Agent, The Speaker shall state in writing the grounds for such prohibition. Speaker may, on misconduct, prohibit Agent from practising.
8. THAT the above Rules shall commence upon Monday the 13th day of March 1837.

J. ABERCROMBY, SPEAKER.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

WE the undersigned do hereby declare, That we respectively intend during the present Session of Parliament to practise as Parliamentary Agents in the prosecuting, promoting and opposing Private Bills in the House of Commons, and we severally and respectively do hereby engage to observe, submit to, perform and abide by all and every the Orders, Rules, Regulations and Practice of the said House, now in force or hereafter from time to time to be

be made in relation thereto, and also to pay and discharge from time to time when the same shall be demanded, all Fees, Charges and sums of Money due and payable in respect of any Petition, Bill, or other proceeding or matter, in or upon which we shall severally and respectively appear as such Agents as aforesaid.

DATE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE and HOUSE of BUSINESS.	WITNESS.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS, &c.

RULES to be observed by the OFFICERS of The House, and by all PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS and Solicitors engaged in prosecuting Proceedings in the House of COMMONS upon any PETITION or BILL.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 March 1837.*

59

PUBLIC ACTS AND BILLS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 30 June 1837;—for,

A LIST of PUBLIC ACTS which have received the Royal Assent during this Session, and of
PUBLIC BILLS now in progress; stating when leave given, and the several subsequent and
present Stages thereof.

— 1. —

PUBLIC ACTS which have received the ROYAL ASSENT during this Session.

Acts of Parliament References.
Administration of Justice (New South Wales.)
Assessed Taxes Exemption.
Attornies and Solicitors.

Beet Root Sugar.
Bills of Exchange.
Burglary and Stealing in a Dwelling-house.
Burning or Destroying Buildings and Ships.

Central Criminal Court.
Charity Commissioners.
Church Building Commission.
Church Notices.
Coroners (Durham.)
Coroners' Inquests Expenses.
Common Law Courts.
Concealment of Births.
Consolidated Fund.
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation.)
Conveyance of Buildings and Lands.

East India Officers' Salaries.
East India Postage.
Ecclesiastical Appointments Suspension.
Exchequer Bills (£.11,000,000.)
Exchequer Bills (£.13,623,300.)
Exchequer Bills (Public Works.)

Foreign Officers.
Forgery.
Franking.

Haileybury College.

IRELAND:

Bank of Ireland.
Civil Bill Courts.
Commissioner of Bankrupt.
Corporate Property.
Cruelty to Animals.
Dublin Police.
Fermanagh Baronial Subdivisions.
Grand Juries.
Public Works.
Tithe Advances.
Treasurers of Counties.
Indemnity.
Letters Patent.
Limitation of Actions.
Lords Justices.

Malt Duties.
Marine Mutiny.
Marriage and Registration Acts Amendment.
Masters and Workmen.
Metropolis Police Offices.
Military Commissions.
Militia Ballot Suspension.
Militia Pay.
Monies in the Exchequer.
Municipal Borough Rates.
Mutiny.

Newark Crown Estate.

Offences against the Person.

Penitentiary (Milbank.)
Pillory Punishment Abolition.
Piracy.
Post Office Acts Repeal.
Post Office Contracts.
Post Office Management.
Post Office Offences.
Postage Duties.
Punishment of Death.

Recorders' Courts.
Registration and Marriages (Act Suspension.)
Robbery and Stealing from the Person.
Rolls Estate.
Royal Mint.
Royal Military Canal.

SCOTLAND:

Court of Exchequer.
Creditors.
Leasing-making.
Sheriffs.
Small Debts.
Trial by Jury.
Scotch and Irish Vagrants.
Secular Jurisdiction (York and Ely.)
Sheriffs' Fees.
Shire-halls.
Slave Trade Treaties.
Sugar Duties.
Tithes Commutation.
Transfer of Aids.
Transportation for Life.
Turnpike Road Acts Continuance.
Wills.

— 2. —

PUBLIC BILLS IN PROGRESS.

	Bill Ordered.	Presented and Read 1 ^o .	Read 2 ^o .	Considered in Committee.	Reported.	Read 3 ^o .	Carried to the Lords.	Returned from the Lords, with Amendments.	Lords' Amendments considered.	
Bankrupts - - -	May 30	May 30	June 9	Put off for Three Months, June 28.						
Benefices Pluralities -	Feb. 16	March 2	June 9	Put off for Three Months, June 23.						
Bribery at Elections -	Mar. 7	March 7	June 14							
Bonded Corn Manu- facture - - -	May 11	May 11	June 14	Put off for Three Months, June 28.						
Boundaries of Boroughs	May 30	May 30	June 14	Put off for Three Months, June 23.						
Common Fields In- closure - - -	Apr. 26	April 26								
Controverted Elections	Feb. 10	Feb. 24	Apr. 26	May 17	Put off for Three Months, July 6.					
Copyright - - -	May 18	June 6	Put off for Three Months, June 28.							
County Bridges - -	Feb. 23	Feb. 28	Mar. 8	May 10 & June 14.	Put off for Three Months, July 12.					
County Rates - - -	Feb. 10	Feb. 22	Put off for Three Months, April 12.							
Courts in China - -	June 27	June 27	June 28	June 29	June 30	July 3	July 3			
Custody of Infants -	Apr. 25	May 4	June 14	Put off for Three Months, June 28.						
East India Maritime Officers - - -	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Put off for Six Months, June 14.							
Election Expenses -	Feb. 10	Feb. 23	Put off for Three Months, June 28.							
Final Register of Electors - - -	June 2	June 2	June 28	June 29	July 1	July 3	July 4			
First Fruits and Tenths	June 27	June 27	Put off for Three Months, July 7.							
Freedom of Cities -	Feb. 27	March 2	Apr. 26	Put off for Three Months, June 29.						
Hackney Carriages, (Metropolis) - -	Feb. 7	Feb. 17	Apr. 5							
Highway Rates - -	May 9	May 10	May 19	Referred to a Select Committee, June 7.						
IRELAND:										
Attornies and Soli- citors - - -	June 30	June 30	Put off for Three Weeks, July 7.							
County Boards - -	May 9	May 10	Put off for Three Months, June 28.							
County Polls - - -	May 10	May 10								
Dublin Police - - -	Mar. 17	March 17	Mar. 23	Apr. 6 & 14	April 17	April 21	April 24	June 8	Consideration of Amend- ments put off for Six Months, June 14; another Bill ordered.	
Leases & Exchanges	Apr. 21	April 24	May 10	June 2 & 23						
Loan Societies - -	July 6	July 6								
Medical Charities -	May 23	May 23	June 2	June 15, 16, & 22.	June 22	Put off for Three Months, June 27.				
Municipal Corpora- tions - - -	Feb. 8	Feb. 8	Feb. 17	Feb. 22, Mar. 20 & 23.	March 23	April 11	April 13			
Poor Employment -	May 11	June 5	Put off for Three Months, June 27.							
Poor Relief - - -	Feb. 14	Feb. 14	May 1	May 2, 8, 9, 11 & 26, June 2, 5 & 6.	Put off for Three Months, June 23.					
Reform of Parlia- ment - - -	June 23	June 27	June 29	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 5			
Tenants for Life -	Apr. 21	April 24	May 10	June 23						
Tithes - - -	May 5	May 8	June 9	Put off for Three Months, June 23.						
Turnpike Roads - -	May 10	May 12	May 19							
Waste Lands - - -	Apr. 21	April 24	May 10	June 2 & 23						
Imprisonment for Debt	Feb. 6	Feb. 6	Feb. 15	Mar. 1, 3, 6, 21, Apr. 6 & June 29.	June 30	July 3	July 4			
Inclosure Awards -	June 6	June 6	June 8	Put off for Three Months, June 23.						
Jewish Marriages -	June 6	June 6	June 28	June 29	June 29	June 30	July 1			
Judges' Opinions -	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 17	April 5 & 17.	April 24	April 28	May 1			
Justice of the Peace Courts - - -	Brought from the Lords									
Law of Coverture -	July 5	July 7								
Law of Libel - - -	July 3	July 5								
Lord of Libel - - -	Feb. 14	March 2	Put off for Six Months, May 3.							
Lord's Day - - -	May 4	May 4	June 7							
Merchant Shipping -	Mar. 9	March 9	Bill withdrawn, April 12,							

PUBLIC BILLS IN PROGRESS—continued.

	Bill Ordered.	Presented and Read 1 ^o .	Read 2 ^o .	Considered in Committee.	Reported.	Read 3 ^o .	Carried to the Lords.	Returned from the Lords, with Amendments.	Lords' Amendments considered.
Merchant Shipping Regulation - -	Apr. 12	April 13	Put off for Six Months, June 7.						
Metropolis Improvements - -	Mar. 16	March 22							
Mortgages on Ships -	Mar. 28	June 28							
Offences against the Person - -	Feb. 8	Feb. 10	Bill withdrawn, Feb. 27.						
Parish Vestries -	Feb. 14	July 5	Put off for Three Weeks, July 10.						
Parliamentary Electors	May 11	May 12	June 26	July 1	July 3	July 4	July 5		
Patents for Inventions	Feb. 14	Feb. 15							
Post Office Management - -	Mar. 2	March 2	Mar. 10	April 14 & May 5.	May 8	May 22	June 5	June 29 -	June 30. Further Consideration put off for Three Months; another Bill ordered.
Prisons Regulation -	Feb. 14	Feb. 14	Feb. 17	Bill withdrawn, Feb. 27.					
Public-house Regulation -	Feb. 16	March 2							
Public Records -	Feb. 22	Feb. 24	May 3						
Public Walks and Institutions - -	Feb. 16	March 2	June 7						
Railroads and Public Works - -	Mar. 2	March 6	May 10	June 28					
Rating of Tenements	June 15	June 15							
Recovery of Tenements	Feb. 24	Feb. 24	April 5	June 14					
Reform of Parliament Act Amendment -	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Put off for Six Months, May 10.						
Register of Electors	May 18	May 19	Bill withdrawn, June 1.						
Registration of Voters	Feb. 6	Feb. 6	Feb. 17						
SCOTLAND:									
Bankrupts' Estates	Mar. 16	March 21	April 5	June 9	Put off for Three Months, June 23.				
Bankruptcy Laws -	Mar. 16	March 21	April 5	Put off for Three Months, June 23.					
Burgh Magistrates -	Mar. 8	March 22	April 26	May 22					
Clandestine Marriages - -	Apr. 26	April 26	Put off for Three Months, June 23.						
Court of Exchequer	Feb. 3	Feb. 5	Mar. 17						
Court of Session -	Feb. 3	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	April 12, 24 & 28.	May 1	May 8	May 11		
Game - - -	Apr. 4	May 10	June 14	Put off for Three Months, June 23.					
Judicial Factors -	Mar. 17	April 11	Put off for Three Months, June 23.						
Municipal Corporations - -	Mar. 16	March 16	Apr. 26	May 12, and ordered to be printed as amended.					
Prisons - -	Apr. 13	April 13	May 26, and referred to Select Committee; Report from Committee, June 23.						
Registration of Births	Apr. 26	April 26	Put off for Three Months, June 23.						
Salmon Fisheries -	Feb. 6	Feb. 10	Put off for Three Months, June 28.						
Sheriff Courts -	Mar. 16	Mar. 21	Apr. 5	Referred to Select Committee April 24, and reported July 3.					
Sale of Beer - -	Feb. 8	Feb. 10	Put off for Six Months, April 5.						
Sheriffs' Courts -	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Feb. 10	Apr. 26 & June 14.	Put off for Three Months, June 28.				
Small Debt Courts -	June 2	June 2	Put off for Three Months, June 28.						
Summary Convictions (Juvenile Offenders)	Apr. 18	April 19	Bill withdrawn; another Bill ordered, May 18.						
Summary Convictions (Juvenile Offenders)	May 18	May 19							
Theatres Regulation -	Mar. 17	April 17	Apr. 26	May 10	May 11	June 7	June 8	July 12	Consideration of Amendments put off for Three Months, July 14.
Turnpike Roads -	Mar. 2	April 7	Bill withdrawn, May 10.						
Uniformity of Process	Apr. 11	April 11	Apr. 26	Put off for Three Months, June 23.					

N.B.—The above List has been completed to and includes the 17th of July, the last day of the Session.

Public Bill Office,
17 July 1837. }

J. H. Ley.

PUBLIC ACTS AND BILLS.

LIST of PUBLIC ACTS which have received the
Royal Assent during the present Session, and of
PUBLIC BILLS now in progress.

(*Mr. Tooke.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 July 1837.*

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BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 February 1837;—for,

- 1.—A RETURN of the Names of all SUBSCRIBERS to the ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION, with the Amount and Date of their respective SUBSCRIPTIONS.
- 2.—A RETURN of the Names of all Persons (Ministers excepted) who have been acknowledged as Successors to the original Subscribers, with a Statement of the Law by which they have been so acknowledged.
- 3.—A RETURN of the Names of all Ministers who have been acknowledged as Proprietors, in virtue of Money subscribed by their Predecessors or Congregations, with a Statement of the Law by which they have been so acknowledged.
- 4.—A RETURN of the Names of all Persons, if any, who have applied to be recognized as Successors to Subscribers, and whose Claims have been rejected, with the Reasons of such Rejection.
- 5.—A RETURN of the Names of all Professors receiving Salaries from Government, the Number of Lectures and Examinations annually held by each Professor, with the Amount of Salary allotted to each.
- 6.—A RETURN of the Number of Students in the Class of each endowed Professor during the last Three Years; distinguishing those considered as Candidates for the Ministry, and the Religious Bodies to which they respectively belong.
- 7.—A RETURN of the Names of all Professors who hold Plurality of Professorships, with the Reason of such Appointment.
- 8.—A RETURN of the Names of all Professors not endowed by Government, with the Number of their Students, and, so far as may be ascertained, the Religious Bodies to which they belong.
- 9.—A RETURN of Copies of all Bye-laws enacted since the Year 1810.

(*Mr. Serjeant Lefroy.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 April 1837.

— 1. —

RETURN of the Names of all SUBSCRIBERS to the ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION, with the Amount of their respective SUBSCRIPTIONS. Date of their Subscriptions cannot be ascertained.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscriptions.	NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscriptions.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Marquis of Donegal - - -	586 15 -	John Thomson, Jennymount -	113 15 -
Marquis of Downshire - - -	455 - -	Robert Thompson, Greenmount -	113 15 -
Lord Arthur Hill - - -		Samuel Thompson, Muckamore -	113 15 -
Lord Marcus Hill. - - -		William Thompson - - -	113 15 -
Lord Primate of all Ireland -	227 10 -	Thomas Verner - - (not paid)	113 15 -
John Johnston, of London -	227 10 -	Hugh Wilson - - -	113 15 -
Edward May, M. P. - (not paid)	227 10 -	Francis Whittle, of Jamaica, M. P.	113 15 -
Gilbert M'Ilvan - - -	227 10 -	Hon. Edward Ward - - -	113 15 -
Hon. John O'Neill - - -	200 - -	Edward Jones Agnew, Kilwaughter	68 5 -
James Douglass - - -	170 12 6	Sir Robert Bateson, bart. -	68 5 -
Cunningham Greg - - -	170 12 6	John Cranston - - -	68 5 -
Edward May, jun. - (not paid)	170 12 6	William Davison - - -	68 5 -
William M'Cance, Suffolk -	170 12 6	John G. Dunbar, Woburn -	68 5 -
William Stevenson - - -	170 12 6	Arthur Forbes, Craigavad -	68 5 -
Joseph Stevenson - - -	170 12 6	James Grimshaw - - -	68 5 -
Proprietors of Belfast Commercial Chronicle.	170 12 6	Thomas Grimshaw - (only paid 20 guineas.)	68 5 -
William Tennent - - -	170 12 6	Hugh Kennedy, Cultra - - -	68 5 -
Adair, Jackson & Co., London -	113 15 -	James Leslie, Clifton - - -	68 5 -
John Alexander - - -	113 15 -	Adam M'Clean - - -	68 5 -
Thomas Andrews - - -	113 15 -	John M'Cracken - - -	68 5 -
William Brownlow, of Lurgan, M.P.	113 15 -	William Sinclair, Lodge - -	68 5 -
James Baillie - - -	113 15 -	James Watson, Brookhill -	68 5 -
N. Callwell, Dublin - - -	113 15 -	James Andrews, Comber -	56 17 6
Robert Callwell - - -	113 15 -	John Barnett - - -	56 17 6
Carrick & M'Clean, London -	113 15 -	George Black, Strandmills (not paid)	56 17 6
Sir Arthur Chichester - - -	113 15 -	William Boyd, Ballymacarrett -	56 17 6
William Clark - - -	113 15 -	Robert Bradshaw - - -	56 17 6
Victor Coates, of Lagan Foundry -	113 15 -	William Dick, Kingston, Jamaica -	56 17 6
Croker, Darling & Co., Dublin -	113 15 -	George Bristow (only paid 20 gs.)	56 17 6
John Cunningham - - -	113 15 -	William Drennan, M. D. -	56 17 6
Bishop of Down and Connor -	113 15 -	Hugh Graham - - -	56 17 6
Bishop of Dromore - - -	113 15 -	Robert Greenlaw - - -	56 17 6
Benjamin Edwards (only paid 90 guineas.)	113 15 -	John How - - -	56 17 6
Hugh and Benjamin Edwards (do.)	113 15 -	George Joy - - -	56 17 6
Fletcher, Shaw & Co., London -	113 15 -	John Whittle - - -	56 17 6
John Getty - - -	113 15 -	Nathaniel Magee, New Bridge -	56 17 6
Samuel Gibson - - -	113 15 -	James M'Adam - - -	56 17 6
John Gregg - - -	113 15 -	John M'Crum - - -	56 17 6
William Gregg - - -	113 15 -	Isaac Patton - - -	56 17 6
Hill Hamilton - - -	113 15 -	A. Hamilton Rowan, Killyleagh Castle.	56 17 6
Rev. Henry Henry, of Connor -	113 15 -	Archibald Scott - - -	56 17 6
H. A. Seymour Harvey - - -	113 15 -	Campbell Sweeney - - -	56 17 6
Samuel Hewitt - - -	113 15 -	William Simms - - -	56 17 6
Heyman & Co., London - - -	113 15 -	Thomas Stott, Dromore - -	56 17 6
William Hunter, Dunmurray -	113 15 -	Miss Sinclair (only paid 22l. 15s.)	56 17 6
Adam Hunter, Ballymegary -	113 15 -	Miss H. Sinclair - (ditto) -	56 17 6
William Johnson - - -	113 15 -	Miss Thomson - - -	56 17 6
George Knox, Dublin - - -	113 15 -	John Vance - - -	56 17 6
George Langtry - - -	113 15 -	William J. Whitlaw - - -	56 17 6
Thomas Lewis & Sons, London -	113 15 -	James Whittle, Liverpool -	56 17 6
William Magee - - -	113 15 -	Thomas Wilson - - -	56 17 6
John Martin - - -	113 15 -	Joseph Wright - - -	56 17 6
John M'Cammon - - -	113 15 -	David M'Tear, Hazelbank -	50 1 -
John M'Cance, Roseland - - -	113 15 -	George Agnew, Moss Vale (not paid)	50 1 -
Francis M'Cracken - - -	113 15 -	Richard Waring - - -	50 1 -
Proprietors of Belfast News Letter	113 15 -	Alexander Crawford, M. D. -	50 - -
Walter Roberts, Woodburn -	113 15 -	James M'Clury - - -	45 10 -
John Russell, New Forge - - -	113 15 -	William M'Clun - - -	45 10 -
Alexander Scott - - -	113 15 -	David Biggar - - -	34 2 6
John Stewart, Wellmount - - -	113 15 -	James Gibson (only paid 11l. 7s. 6d.)	34 2 6
John M. Stoupe, Glenville -	113 15 -	Edmund Grimshaw - - -	34 2 6
Robert Tennent - - -	113 15 -	John Grogan - - -	34 2 6
Robert Getty - - -	113 15 -	Charles Lepper - - -	34 2 6
Miss Thompson, London - - -	113 15 -	Francis Lepper - - -	34 2 6

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscriptions.			NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscriptions.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Robert Mathews - - -	34	2	6	Thomas Cunningham - - -	17	1	3
P. Mathewson, of Lemenary (not paid)	34	2	6	Thomas Ferguson, Hyde-park - -	17	1	3
James Macauley, Crumlin - - -	34	2	6	Thomas Garrett - - -	17	1	3
Samuel M'Cleane - - -	34	2	6	Robert Gemmill - - -	17	1	3
Andrew M'Cleane - - -	34	2	6	Charles M'Alister - - -	17	1	3
Thomas M'Donnell - - -	34	2	6	John M'William - - -	17	1	3
James M'Master - - -	34	2	6	Thomas O'Neill - - -	17	1	3
William Newsam - - -	34	2	6	John Sloan - - -	17	1	3
Anthony O'Connor - - -	34	2	6	Samuel Alexander - - -	11	7	0
William Park - - -	34	2	6	John Alexander, jun. - (not paid)	11	7	6
Robert Patterson - - -	34	2	6	Samuel Archer - - -	11	7	6
James Ramsey - - -	34	2	6	William Arthur - - -	11	7	6
Robert Reid, Whiteabbey - - -	34	2	6	James Arthur - - -	11	7	6
Henry Rowan - - -	34	2	6	William Auchinleck, jun. - -	11	7	6
Robert Simms - - -	34	2	6	A. J. Barnett - - -	11	7	6
Alexander Stewart - - -	34	2	6	Samuel Beck - - -	11	7	6
George Whitla - - -	34	2	6	William Bell - - -	11	7	6
William Cranston - - -	28	8	9	Thomas Bell - - -	11	7	6
John Cuddy - - -	28	8	9	William Berwick - - -	11	7	6
Robert Gamble - - -	28	8	9	William Blackwell, jun. - -	11	7	6
Robert Halliday - - -	28	8	9	Mathew Black - - -	11	7	6
Robert Hamilton - - -	28	8	9	Henderson Black, Hyde-park - -	11	7	6
John Kirkpatrick - - -	28	8	9	J. H. Boyd - - -	11	7	6
John M'Connell - - -	28	8	9	William Byers - - -	11	7	6
Robert Neilson - - -	28	8	9	Edward Bunting - - -	11	7	6
Andrew Thomson - - -	27	6	-	John Charley, jun. Finaghy - -	11	7	6
Robert Grogan - - -	25	-	6	J. K. Clark, Lieut. Royal Artillery	11	7	6
Cortland Skinner, Belvoir (not paid)	25	-	6	John Colville - - -	11	7	6
Samuel Smith - - -	25	-	6	John Craig - - -	11	7	6
Alexander Williamson, Lambeg - -	25	-	6	Samuel Craig - - -	11	7	6
Robert Linn, junior - - -	25	-	6	Daniel Donnelly - - -	11	7	6
Arthur Gamble - - -	23	17	9	James Dunlop - - -	11	7	6
S. M. Stephenson, M.D. - - -	23	17	9	William Gore, Glenarey - -	11	7	6
William Anderson - - -	22	15	-	John Gray - - -	11	7	6
John Ashmore - - -	22	15	-	Joseph Gilmore - - -	11	7	6
A. Barklie, of Larne - - -	22	15	-	Samuel Greer - - -	11	7	6
John Bell, of Margaret-street - -	22	15	-	Rev. Edward Groves - - -	11	7	6
John Bell, of Hercules-street - -	22	15	-	Robert Hanley - - -	11	7	6
Henry Cavart - - -	22	15	-	Rev. Samuel Hanna - - -	11	7	6
John Charley, Finaghy - - -	22	15	-	Rev. W. A. Holmes - - -	11	7	6
John Elliott - - -	22	15	-	James How - - -	11	7	6
John Ferguson - - -	22	15	-	Thomas Hughes - - -	11	7	6
John Gordon - - -	22	15	-	Edward Hull, Donaghadee - -	11	7	6
Robert Grimshaw - - -	22	15	-	Robert Jameson - - -	11	7	6
S. D. Hamilton - - -	22	15	-	Charles Val. Joice - - -	11	7	6
John Herdman - - -	22	15	-	David Lyons - - -	11	7	6
Thomas How - - -	22	15	-	George Lepper - - -	11	7	6
Alexander Hunter, Dunmurray - -	22	15	-	Edward Lindsay - - -	11	7	6
Francis Johnson - - -	22	15	-	John Letham - - -	11	7	6
John Kennedy, Cultra - - -	22	15	-	John Lyle - - -	11	7	6
Robert Knox - - -	22	15	-	Andrew Marshall - - -	11	7	6
Maxwell Lepper - - -	22	15	-	Thomas Major, Brickfield - -	11	7	6
James Luke - - -	22	15	-	Samuel Miller - - -	11	7	6
William Maphet - - -	22	15	-	George Millan - - -	11	7	6
Arthur Moreland - - -	22	15	-	John Montgomery, Ashfield (not paid)	11	7	6
John Mountford - - -	22	15	-	George Montgomery - - -	11	7	6
John M'Burney, Saintfield - - -	22	15	-	James Munfod - - -	11	7	6
William M'Cleane - - -	22	15	-	Francis M'Cleane - - -	11	7	6
James M'Connell - - -	22	15	-	Robert M'Cluney - - -	11	7	6
James M'Cleane - - -	22	15	-	John M'Cullough - - -	11	7	6
Thomas M'Connell - - -	22	15	-	William M'Kee - - -	11	7	6
Robert M'Dowell - - -	22	15	-	William M'Mehan - - -	11	7	6
Hugh M'Kibbin - - -	22	15	-	Rev. J. Nicholson - - -	11	7	6
Robert M'Kibbin - - -	22	15	-	Rev. A. O'Beirne, Carrickfergus	11	7	6
William Napier - - -	22	15	-	J. C. Osborne - - -	11	7	6
John Neilson, Jamaica - - -	22	15	-	Andrew Pinkerton - - -	11	7	6
William Phelps - - -	22	15	-	John Plunkett - - -	11	7	6
William Philips - - -	22	15	-	Thomas Potter - - -	11	7	6
Hugh Ritchie - - -	22	15	-	Arthur Quin - - -	11	7	6
James Reid, High-street - - -	22	15	-	Samuel Rankin - - -	11	7	6
William Stitt, Comber - - -	22	15	-	Thomas Reid - - -	11	7	6
William Tennent - - -	22	15	-	William Ritchie - - -	11	7	6
William Watt - - -	22	15	-	James Rowan - - -	11	7	6
Francis Whitla - - -	22	15	-	John Shedwick - - -	11	7	6
Robert Williamson, Lambeg - - -	22	15	-	Richard Seeds - - -	11	7	6
David Wilson, Tullygarvin - - -	22	15	-	John Shaw - - -	11	7	6
John Cunningham, Castle-street - -	17	1	3	Joseph Smyth - - -	11	7	6

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscriptions.			NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscriptions.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Joseph Stevens, Lodge - - -	11	7	6	Thomas Johnson, Ballymacash - -	22	15	-
James Stitt - - - (not paid)	11	7	6	Rev. S. Edgar, Ballynahinch - -	22	15	-
Rev. J. Stott - - -	11	7	6	James M. French, London - - -	22	15	-
John Templeton, Malone - - -	11	7	6	James Dunn - - -	22	15	-
Stephen Wall - - -	11	7	6	G. Crawford - - -	22	15	-
William Ware - - -	11	7	6	Robert M'Adam - - -	22	15	-
Thomas Welsh - - -	11	7	6	Francis Davis - - -	22	15	-
Patrick Davis - - -	6	16	6	John Harrison - - -	22	15	-
George Ash - - -	5	13	9	William Murphy - - -	22	15	-
Robert Bailie - - -	5	13	9	James Kennedy - - -	22	15	-
Alexander Bell - - -	5	13	9	J. D. Cosgrave - - -	22	15	-
C. Birnie - - -	5	13	9	John Riddel - - -	22	15	-
John Blackwood - - -	5	13	9	Robert Ritchie - - -	22	15	-
Alexander Blackwell - - -	5	13	9	W. B. Neilson - - -	22	15	-
John Boyd, Ballymoney - - -	5	13	9	Isaac Stewart, Dublin - - -	22	15	-
William Carson - - -	5	13	9	William Sloan - - -	22	15	-
John Cavin - - -	5	13	9	R. D. Salisbury, Manchester - -	22	15	-
Samson Clark - - -	5	13	9	Thomas Corbett - - -	22	15	-
Patrick Connor - - -	5	13	9	John Davison - - -	22	15	-
Courtney Cooney - - -	5	13	9	A. B. White - - -	22	15	-
Walter Crawford - - -	5	13	9	W. Williams - - -	22	15	-
Joy Davis - - -	5	13	9	Stephen Moreland - - -	22	15	-
William Dickson - - -	5	13	9	A. C. Magill, Jamaica - - -	113	15	-
John Dunvill - - -	5	13	9	James Campbell, Scrabo - - -	113	15	-
William Ewing - - -	5	13	9	John M'Neill, Ballycastle - - -	113	15	-
Francis Glenfield - - -	5	13	9	James Blair, M. P. - - -	113	15	-
Thomas Heron - - -	5	13	9	John M'Garrell - - -	113	15	-
John Hodgson - - -	5	13	9	John M'Kenzie - - -	113	15	-
John Hollywood, Hollymount - -	5	13	9	T. S. Magee - - -	113	15	-
William Hunter - - -	5	13	9	James Orr - - -	113	15	-
Hugh Hyndman - - -	5	13	9	George Evans, Swords - - -	100	-	-
R. A. Johnson, Seymour Hill (not paid)	5	13	9	Christopher Salmon - - -	100	-	-
James Kilbee - - -	5	13	9	John Thompson, Castle-street - -	68	5	-
Robert Linn - - -	5	13	9	Joseph Wright - - - (additional)	56	17	6
Samuel Little - - -	5	13	9	Samuel Watt, Jamaica - - -	56	17	6
John Macartney, Bunker's Hill - -	5	13	9	Thomas Murray - - -	56	17	6
Michael Mathews, Cork - - -	5	13	9	James Crawford - - -	56	17	6
Hugh Magill - - -	5	13	9	John Johnson, Charleston - - -	56	17	6
Henry Montgomery - - -	5	13	9	John O. Johnson, Liverpool - - -	56	17	6
Thomas Morris, Lurgan - - -	5	13	9	Hugh Montgomery - - -	56	17	6
John M'Capin - - -	5	13	9	John Thomson, jun. - - -	56	17	6
Robert M'Gee, M. D. - - -	5	13	9	George Mitchell - - -	56	17	6
James M'Key - - -	5	13	9	James Boomer - - -	56	17	6
James M'Tier - - -	5	13	9	J. H. Houston - - -	56	17	6
John Rea - - -	5	13	9	Hugh M'Calmont - - -	56	17	6
William Reid - - -	5	13	9	J. H. Brown, Derry - - -	50	-	-
James Reid, Bridge-street - - -	5	13	9	Narcissus Batt - - -	50	-	-
Jordan Rutherford - - -	5	13	9	Thomas Vance - - -	34	2	6
Thomas Sinclair - - -	5	13	9	James Luke - - - (additional)	34	2	6
Mathew Steele - - -	5	13	9	James Campbell - - -	28	8	9
James Stoney - - -	5	13	9	John Charters - - -	28	8	9
C. and W. Thomson - - -	5	13	9	Robert Crawford - - -	28	8	9
Arthur Thompson - - -	5	13	9	Edmund Crawford - - -	25	-	-
Jeremiah Ward - - - (not paid)	5	13	9	E. B. Gilmore - - -	22	15	-
Robert Wilson - - -	5	13	9	Charles Thomson - - -	22	15	-
Robert Wirling - - -	5	13	9	Dunmurray Congregation - - -	22	15	-
R. J. Cumming, Jamaica (paid only 50 guineas.)	68	5	-	Second Congregation, Belfast - -	22	15	-
Andrew Alexander - - -	56	17	6	John R. Todd - - -	22	15	-
Lukes, Robinson & Braddel, Liverpool.	56	17	6	John Wallace - - -	22	15	-
Lewis Reford - - - (not paid)	50	-	-	Henry Holmes - - -	22	15	-
Hugh Bell, London - - -	27	1	8	William Bruce, D. D. - - -	22	15	-
John Patterson - - -	25	-	-	Jackson Stockdale - - -	22	15	-
C. P. White, Baltimore - - -	22	15	-	Henry Joy - - -	22	15	-
Samuel Campbell - - -	22	15	-	John Murphy - - -	22	15	-
William Herdman - - -	22	15	-	William Getty - - -	22	15	-
Archer Bayley - - -	22	15	-	Robert Getty, jun. - - -	22	15	-
Robert Luke - - -	22	15	-	James Forsythe - - -	22	15	-
William B. Joy - - -	22	15	-	Richard Thompson - - -	22	15	-
Thomas Eakenhead - - -	22	15	-	Alexander M'Donnell - - -	22	15	-
Alexander Moreland - - -	22	15	-	Arthur Crawford - - -	22	15	-
John M'Adam - - -	22	15	-	Michael Andrews - - -	22	15	-
C. B. Grimshaw - - -	22	15	-	J. S. Ferguson - - -	22	15	-
H. L. Gardiner - - -	22	15	-	John Barklie - - -	22	15	-
John Cramsie - - -	22	15	-	W. J. Moore - - -	22	15	-
Francis Taggart - - -	22	15	-	Thomas M'Cammon - - -	22	15	-
				James Macdonnell, M. D. - - -	22	15	-
				S. S. Thomson, M. D. - - -	22	15	-

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscriptions.			NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscriptions.			
	£.	s.	d.		British Cur.	£.	s.	d.
Eyre Evans - - - -	21	13	4	James Thomson Tennent - - -	21	-	-	-
John Dunvill - - (additional)	17	1	3	Thomas Ward - - - -	21	-	-	-
George Ash - - (ditto)	17	1	3	John Bottomley - - - -	21	-	-	-
Captain Francis Crosby - -	15	-	-	James Young - - - -	21	-	-	-
John Lyle - - (additional)	11	7	6	Hugh Halliday - - - -	21	-	-	-
James Carlisle, Paisley - -	5	8	4	Robert Simonton - - - -	21	-	-	-
Patrick Davis - (additional)	4	11	-	Samuel Campbell - - - -	21	-	-	-
D. Carmichael - - - -	5	13	9	James Weir - - - -	21	-	-	-
Mrs. Warren, now C. Dobbin -	50	-	-	Henry Reid - - - -	21	-	-	-
William Pirrie - - - -	22	15	-	W. M'Kebbin - - - -	21	-	-	-
Rev. T. D. Hincks - - - -	56	17	6	W. M'Can - - - -	21	-	-	-
George Greer - - - -	22	15	-	Thomas Hardy - - - -	21	-	-	-
Charles Brownlow - - - -	113	15	-	James Johnson - - - -	21	-	-	-
				Alexander Taylor - - - -	21	-	-	-
				William Martin - - - -	21	-	-	-
J. Doherty, Dublin - - - -	21	-	-	James D. Marshall, M.D. - -	21	-	-	-
J. T. Kennedy - - - -	21	-	-	S. K. Mulholland - - - -	21	-	-	-
John Curell - - - -	21	-	-	John Young - - - -	21	-	-	-
Thomas Mackey - - - -	21	-	-	Robert Workman - - - -	21	-	-	-
William Gray - - - -	21	-	-	Alexander M'Donnell, jun. -	21	-	-	-
James Thomson, LL.D. - - -	21	-	-	H. W. Armstrong - - - -	21	-	-	-
Ditto - (additional)	183	6	8	William Brown, Mill-street -	21	-	-	-
Rev. H. Montgomery, LL.D. -	21	-	-	John Hagan, New Orleans - -	105	-	-	-
John Cunningham, jun. - -	52	10	-	Hugh Wallace - - - -	21	-	-	-
Ditto - (additional)	52	10	-	Joseph Gillis - - - -	21	-	-	-
Thomas Hughes - - (ditto)	10	10	-	James Steen - - - -	21	-	-	-
A. D. Grimshaw, now Maurice Cross	21	-	-	Fourth Congregation Presbyterians;	21	-	-	-
Thomas Batt - - - -	21	-	-	Rev. George Bellis.				
C. Greg - - (additional)	52	10	-	William Dunvill - - - -	21	-	-	-
John Turnley - - - -	100	-	-	James Montgomery - - - -	21	-	-	-
Miss Stoupe - - - -	21	-	-	Thomas Hughes - (additional)	10	10	-	-
John Charley - (additional)	21	-	-	William Johnson, Mill-street	10	10	-	-
Ditto - (ditto)	21	-	-	Daniel Davis - - - -	10	10	-	-
Thomas Spence - - - -	21	-	-	John Jamieson, Dublin - -	10	10	-	-
John Gillis - - - -	21	-	-	John Shaw, Distillery - -	10	10	-	-
William Henry, Dublin - -	21	-	-	James Duncan - - - -	5	5	-	-
Dr. Drummond - - - -	216	13	4	John Taylor - - - -	5	5	-	-
Rev. W. Bruce - - - -	216	13	4	Francis Glenfield - - - -	5	5	-	-
Rev. Dr. Hincks - (additional)	216	13	4	James Ireland - - - -	5	5	-	-
Gustavus Heyn - - - -	21	-	-	James Andrews - - - -	5	5	-	-
J. A. Pirrie - - - -	21	-	-	John Getty - - - -	5	-	-	-
Rev. John Edgar - - - -	100	-	-	David Grainger - - - -	5	5	-	-
Washington Pirrie - - - -	21	-	-	William Thompson - - - -	5	5	-	-
Rev. W. Cairnes - - - -	50	-	-	Hugh Montgomery, Mill-street	5	-	-	-
Rev. W. Hanna - - - -	25	-	-	James Macnamara - - - -	5	5	-	-
Colonel Mathew Forde - -	105	-	-	Alexander Mackey - - - -	5	5	-	-
William Sharman Crawford -	105	-	-	Simms and Macintyre - - -	5	5	-	-
S. G. Fenton - - - -	21	-	-	Charles Blackwood - - - -	5	5	-	-
James Bristow - - - -	10	10	-	Dr. Crolly - - - -	5	5	-	-
J. Hunter, Mill-field - - -	4	-	-	Henderson Black, jun. - -	5	5	-	-
First Seceding Congregation, Rev.	21	-	-	George Hyndman - - - -	5	5	-	-
Robert Wilson.				James M'Tier - (additional)	5	5	-	-
Mary-street Congregation, Dr. Cook	21	-	-	James Lennon - - - -	5	5	-	-
Fisherwick-place ditto, Rev. J.	21	-	-	James M'Kebbin, North-street	5	5	-	-
Morgan.				James Dickey - - - -	5	5	-	-
First Congregation, Rev. J. S. Porter	21	-	-	Thomas Griffith - (additional)	5	5	-	-
Surgeon S. Arrott - - - -	21	-	-	Thomas M'Conkey - - - -	5	5	-	-
Alexander Brennan - - - -	25	-	-	James Gardner - - - -	5	5	-	-
Andrew Mulholland - - - -	31	10	-	Alexander Dickson - - - -	5	5	-	-
Samuel M'Teir - - - -	21	-	-	Thomas Gilmore - - - -	5	5	-	-
Robert M'Cluney - (additional)	21	-	-	Dr. Macdonnell - (additional)	5	-	-	-
Rev. J. Thomson, now W. Thompson	21	-	-	W. Campbell, Scrabo - (ditto)	10	10	-	-
G. T. Mitchell - (additional)	21	-	-	Scots Church, Mary Abbey, Dublin;	21	-	-	-
Dr. Forcade - - - -	21	-	-	Rev. Dr. Horner.				
Robert Marshall - - - -	25	-	-	Scots Church, Mary Abbey, Dublin;	21	-	-	-
Robert Neill - - - -	21	-	-	Rev. James Carlisle.				
Charles Kelse - - - -	21	-	-	W. J. C. Allen - - - -	21	-	-	-
Edward Porter - - - -	21	-	-	Reformed Presbyterian Congrega-	21	-	-	-
Robert Gunning - - - -	21	-	-	tion, Loughmore; Rev. John Paul.				
George M'Tear - - - -	21	-	-	First Presbyterian Congregation,	21	-	-	-
Robert Gray - - - -	21	-	-	Carrickfergus; Rev. Dr. Reid.				
William Pirrie, jun. - - -	21	-	-	D. Davis - (additional)	10	10	-	-
James Stirling - - - -	21	-	-	James Andrews - (ditto)	15	15	-	-
Isaac Arrott - - - -	21	-	-	William Coates - (ditto)	21	-	-	-
David M'Tear - - - -	21	-	-	James Magee, Mobile - - -	105	-	-	-
Alexander M'Laine - - - -	21	-	-	Robert Montgomery, Sandymount	21	-	-	-
James Cameron - - - -	21	-	-	Rev. Thomas Hincks - - -	31	10	-	-

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscriptions.	NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscriptions.
SUBSCRIBERS to the INSTITUTION at MADRAS.			
Robert Alexander - - -	100 pagodas.	Colonel Hayes - - -	21 pagodas.
Major-General T. Brown - - -	100 ditto.	M. De Fries - - -	52½ ditto.
Dr. H. Harris - - -	100 ditto.	Mr. Coldingham - - -	15 ditto.
Colonel Ogg - - -	10 guineas.	D. Boswell - - -	10 ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel Conway - - -	10 ditto.	A. Wilson - - -	10 ditto.
E. R. Sullivan - - -	50 pagodas.	Hugh Lord - - -	25 ditto.
Robert Bell - - -	21 ditto.	Mr. Savage - - -	25 ditto.
J. L. Calwell - - -	25 ditto.	Major Pepper - - -	30 ditto.
Valentine Blacker - - -	20 guineas.	Captain Bell - - -	5 ditto.
John Sinclair - - -	25 pagodas.	Ensign Macartney - - -	4 ditto.
R. Yellowham - - -	25 ditto.	Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton - - -	30 ditto.
Thomas Parry - - -	50 ditto.	Colonel Hall - - -	30 ditto.
R. H. Martland - - -	10 ditto.	Lieut. Colonel Dickens - - -	5 ditto.
Levester Stanhope - - -	10 guineas.	Lieutenant Crawford - - -	5 ditto.
W. Wayte - - -	10 ditto.	Lieutenant Norton - - -	5 ditto.
J. Hanbury - - -	10 pagodas.	Commissary Prince - - -	5 ditto.
N. D. Campbell - - -	10 ditto.	Mr. R. H. Young - - -	10 ditto.
Mr. Ogilvie - - -	10 ditto.	Mr. J. S. Sullivan - - -	50 ditto.
Mrs. Wood - - -	20 ditto.	Lieutenant Fitzpatrick - - -	5 ditto.
Mrs. Choplin - - -	5 guineas.	G. Paske - - -	15 ditto.
W. Morrison - - -	5 ditto.	A. Stock - - -	5 ditto.
J. Pendergast - - -	25 pagodas.	W. Montgomerie - - -	10 ditto.
Lieut. O'Connell - - -	20 ditto.	Colonel Doveton - - -	20 ditto.
Mr. Murray - - -	10 guineas.	J. Morgan - - -	10 ditto.
Lieut.-Col. Macgregor Murray - - -	10 ditto.	J. Addison - - -	10 ditto.
Mr. E. C. Greenway - - -	25 pagodas.	J. Bayley - - -	10 ditto.
Mr. Oliver - - -	20 ditto.	J. Carfrae - - -	15 ditto.
W. Ormsby - - -	25 ditto.	W. Peyn - - -	15 ditto.
J. Macdonell - - -	5 guineas.	J. Nixon - - -	10 ditto.
Mr. Cochran - - -	25 pagodas.	A. Macintosh - - -	10 ditto.
J. T. De Havisland - - -	10 ditto.	Major Macleod - - -	10 ditto.
L. M'Dowell - - -	5 guineas.	Major Noble - - -	10 ditto.
Major Panpas - - -	5 ditto.	Major Weldon - - -	15 ditto.
Major Walker - - -	15 guineas.	R. Peter - - -	15 ditto.
P. V. Agnew - - -	5 ditto.	W. O. Shakespearer - - -	15 ditto.
Mr. Hill - - -	10 pagodas.	T. Cother - - -	5 ditto.
Henry Gahagan - - -	50 ditto.	George Alloway - - -	5 ditto.
W. M'Taggart - - -	10 guineas.	N. Will - - -	10 ditto.
Robert Sherson - - -	25 pagodas.	P. Cherry - - -	5 ditto.
J. H. Newbolt - - -	20 ditto.	C. Carpenter - - -	50 ditto.
E. Stanley - - -	10 ditto.	J. H. Bayer - - -	15 ditto.
Mr. Anderson - - -	10 ditto.	F. Holland - - -	10 ditto.
Charles Ferran - - -	10 ditto.	J. Vauhan - - -	10 ditto.
Mr. Garrow - - -	10 ditto.	Captain L. D. Smith, 19th N. Infantry. - - -	20 ditto.
J. G. Turnbull - - -	10 ditto.	J. Babington - - -	10 ditto.
S. Heward - - -	10 ditto.	Mr. J. Stokes - - -	15 ditto.
Samuel Toller - - -	10 ditto.	J. Hain - - -	5 ditto.
Mr. Horseman - - -	10 ditto.	A. Brook - - -	5 ditto.
Colonel Mackenzie - - -	25 ditto.	Colonel Blackburn - - -	40 ditto.
J. Leith - - -	25 ditto.	Colonel J. G. Scott - - -	50 ditto.
John Carruthers - - -	30 ditto.	Lieut.-Colonel A. Grant - - -	£. 5 - -
Colonel Hasting Frazer - - -	25 ditto.	W. Ingleson - - -	15 pagodas.
Rev. Edmund Vaughan - - -	10 guineas.	Captain Ward - - -	10 ditto.
Henry Edward Fitzclarence - - -	50 pagodas.	Captain Grove - - -	10 ditto.
S. Dalrymple - - -	5 guineas.	Henry Gardner - - -	15 ditto.
A. H. Cole - - -	50 ditto.	J. H. Pule - - -	25 ditto.
William French - - -	10 ditto.	Captain St. John Blacker - - -	10 guineas.
L. Farquhar - - -	10 ditto.	Captain Outlaw - - -	5 pagodas.
J. Howell Jones - - -	10 ditto.	Colonel Forbes - - -	5 guineas.
Connoly M'Causland - - -	10 ditto.	Rev. J. Dunstanville - - -	6 pagodas.
J. A. Casmajor - - -	10 ditto.	Lieut.-Colonel A. Frith - - -	11 guineas.
Lieut.-Col. Andrew M'Dowall - - -	10 ditto.	Major-General Rumley - - -	£. 10 sterling.
Gilbert Ricketts - - -	10 ditto.	Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Steele - - -	5 ditto.
A. E. Paulollo - - -	10 ditto.	Major H. Morrin - - -	2 ditto.
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Mr. Strachy - - -	100 ditto.	J. V. Stokoe, Major - - -	2 ditto.
H. Kyd - - -	10 ditto.	Major A. H. Rothead - - -	2 ditto.
Mr. E. Carswell - - -	25 ditto.	John Watson - - -	1 ditto.
Depy Commissary W. H. Stanhope - - -	5 ditto.	Lieutenant M. J. Harris - - -	1 ditto.
Captain Maclean - - -	10 ditto.	Lieutenant A. Tulloch - - -	1 ditto.
Captain Watson - - -	10 ditto.	Lieutenant Jackson - - -	1 ditto.
H. O'Brien - - -	10 ditto.	Lieut.-Colonel Wahab - - -	5 ditto.
Mr. Mundell, 69th regiment - - -	10 ditto.	Lieut.-Colonel Colebrook - - -	2 ditto.
Captain P. Brown - - -	10 ditto.	J. Coul, Lieutenant - - -	2 pagodas.
Captain Brown - - -	20 ditto.		

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscriptions.	NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	Amount of Subscriptions.
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W. Godley -	10 ditto.	Captain Roberts -	45 ditto.
R. C. Melbourne -	10 ditto.	G. Cruttenden -	100 ditto.
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J. Phelan, esq. Civil Surgeon, Cuttack	50 ditto.	Lieut. J. P. Boileau, jun. of Dublin	800 ditto.
R. Brooke, of Futahcool -	1,000 ditto.	General H. Stafford -	100 ditto.
Captain W. H. Rainey -	400 ditto.	John Petty Ward -	100 ditto.
P. Furr, esq. -	50 ditto.	J. Hamilton -	90 ditto.
Captain F. Sackville -	50 ditto.	W. B. Baylie -	100 ditto.
Captain A. Armstrong -	50 ditto.	Captain R. Close -	1,000 ditto.
Major James Cooke, 21st Nat. Inf.	50 ditto.	Honourable M. S. Elphinstone -	90 ditto.
Ensign T. Pelevhile ditto	32 ditto.	Lieutenant F. Young -	210 ditto.
Lieutenant C. Dobbs ditto	50 ditto.	Colonel J. O'Halloran -	80 ditto.
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Lieut. J. C. Witherspoon ditto	32 ditto.	Colonel B. Stewart -	100 ditto.
Lieut. G. Gordon ditto	32 ditto.	William Petrie, esq. -	32
Lieut. G. H. Rawlinson, Artillery	16 ditto.	J. M. Davison, Assistant	
D. Clark, esq. -	100 ditto.	Surgeon -	16
J. Palmer, esq. -	100 guineas.	Captain Gale -	16
William Hall, esq. -	100 ditto.	Lieutenant O'Dell -	64
A. J. Caulfield -	25 ditto.	H. Keneer -	32
F. W. Fulton, esq. -	100 ditto.	Ross & Molineaux -	32
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A. Colvin, esq. -	75 ditto.	P. Brady -	400 ditto.
A. Colvin, jun. -	25 ditto.	Lieutenant E. Hall -	100 ditto.
Henry Alexander, esq. -	100 ditto.	Captain E. Craig -	64 ditto.
A. J. Macan, esq. -	100 ditto.	Captain Ross -	40 ditto.
J. Ahmuty, esq. -	£. 50 sterling	Captain Ridge -	16 ditto.
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Lieut.-Colonel Casement -	100 ditto.	Colonel R. Frith -	1,000 ditto.
Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw -	50 ditto.	Captain A. Swindell, 3d Cavalry	40 ditto.
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Major W. Hopper -	50 ditto.	Major Savage -	80 ditto.
T. Armstrong, esq. -	440 ditto.	Captain Kearney -	50 ditto.
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Honourable J. R. Elphinstone -	90 ditto.	Lieutenant Borres -	25 ditto.
J. W. Williams -	50 ditto.	Lieut. Parson, 2d bat. 25th N. I.	80 ditto.
Major C. S. Fagan -	108 ditto.	George Ravenscroft, esq. -	80 ditto.
Lieutenant W. Mathew -	50 ditto.	Lieut. & Quartermaster Sandys	50 ditto.
J. Stoddart -	25 ditto.	Lieutenant A. Roberts -	32 ditto.
Lieutenant A. M'Kirron -	25 ditto.	Lieutenant Howley -	48-12 ditto.
Lieutenant H. Hall, Deputy As- sistant Quartermaster General.	100 ditto.	Lieutenant W. Bowes -	42 ditto.
W. H. Trant -	400 ditto.	C. A. Maloney -	100 ditto.
Major W. Agnew -	440 ditto.	Lieut.-Col. D. Ken -	100 ditto.
Colonel P. Agnew -	220 ditto.	L. Kennedy -	100 ditto.
FROM HENDEE OR RUPACK.		Ensign R. A. Macnaghten	50 ditto.
R. Grant -	300	Subscriptions by G. J. Siddons, resident at Bencoolen.	£. 10 sterling.
J. Durham -	300	W. T. Lewis, Civil Service -	£. 5 ditto.
Executors of late J. Maxwell	200	W. R. Lewis, ditto -	£. 5 ditto.
Captain Cunliffe -	100	J. Smith -	100 sic. rupees.
Captain Maloney -	100	Captain J. Gardner, 15th N. I.	10 guineas.
Major-General Marshall -	100	J. Durham -	200 sic. rupees.
Captain W. L. Watson -	100	Per Surgeon J. Macdowell, Cut- tenden subscribers.	200 ditto.
A. Orr, jun. -	100	E. M'Curleu, Cuttenden -	16 ditto.
W. G. Christian -	100	Lieutenant R. Agnew -	50 ditto.
Captain Campbell -	50	J. Duchan -	200 ditto.
Add Exchange on above	1,450 ditto. 18-2 ditto.	H. S. Oldfield -	50 ditto.
		R. Macan -	50 ditto.
		Lieut.-Col. D. Lyons -	400 ditto.

Note:—By the Act of Incorporation of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, a distinction is made between those who have *subscribed*, and those who have *subscribed and paid* sums of money for the objects of the Corporation; on which account, the Managers have included in the foregoing Return of the Subscribers, ordered by the Honourable House, the names of several individuals who have not paid the sums which they respectively subscribed.

-- 2. --

RETURN of the Names of all PERSONS (MINISTERS excepted) who have been acknowledged as SUCCESSORS to the ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBERS, with a Statement of the Law by which they have been so acknowledged.

James Cunningham; by transfer from John Cunningham.
 John C. Cunningham, successor to James Cunningham, deceased.
 Robert Thomson; by transfer from Miss Jane Thomson.
 John Patton; by transfer from Isaac Patton.
 Gaetano Fabbrini; by transfer from Edward Lindsay.
 Dr. Stott; by transfer from Thomas Stott.
 William John Handcock; by transfer from William B. Neilson.
 Samuel Luke; by transfer from the heirs of the late Robert Luke, deceased.
 John Charley; by transfer from William Charley.
 Hugh M'Adam; by transfer from Robert M'Adam.
 Walter Roberts, junior; by transfer from Walter Roberts, senior.
 James Stanfield; by transfer from Robert M'Kibben.
 John Andrews; by transfer from James Andrews.
 John Barnett, junior; by transfer from John Barnett, senior.
 John Barnett, successor to Samuel Gibson, deceased.
 Joseph M'Cammon, successor to John M'Cammon, deceased.
 Lawson Annesley; by transfer from John How.
 George Casement; by transfer from Lieutenant-Colonel William Casement.
 William M'Clure, junior; by transfer from William M'Clure, senior.
 John Wilson; by transfer from Hugh Wilson.
 John Gregg, successor to William Gregg, deceased.
 Reverend Gorman Gregg; by transfer from John Gregg.
 John M'Cance, successor to William M'Cance, deceased.
 William M'Cance, junior; by transfer from John M'Cance.
 John M'Cance, successor to John M. Stoupe, deceased.
 Major Robert Hamilton; by transfer from John M'Cance.
 Robert Magee; by transfer from William Magee.
 Stewart Hadskes; by transfer from James Mountford.
 William Tennent, successor to Samuel Tennent, deceased.
 Robert James Tennent; by transfer from William Tennent.
 John Marshall; by transfer from John M'Crum.
 Robert Patterson, junior; by transfer from Robert Patterson, senior.
 William Sinclair, junior; by transfer from William Sinclair, senior.
 Robert Grimshaw, successor to Adam Duffin Grimshaw, deceased.
 Maurice Cross; by transfer from Robert Grimshaw.
 William Grogan, successor to John Grogan, deceased.
 Samuel Woolsey M'Connell, successor to James M'Connell, deceased.
 James Birch Gilmer; by transfer from E. B. Gilmer.
 Robert Tennent, M.D., successor to William Tennent, deceased.
 Robert James Tennent; by transfer from Robert Tennent.
 Gilbert M'Iveen, successor to Gilbert M'Iveen, deceased.
 Reverend William Hanna, successor and heir to Robert Hanna, deceased.
 James Ramsey Newsam, successor to William Newsam, deceased.
 Arthur Rutherford, successor to Jordan Rutherford, deceased.
 William Wilson, successor and heir to John Craig, deceased.
 Clotworthy Dobbin; by transfer from Mrs. Warren.
 Surgeon James M'Cleery; by transfer from Robert Grogan.
 James A. Stephenson, successor to D. Stephenson, deceased.
 James Campbell, of Belfast, successor to James Campbell, of Scrabo, deceased.
 Robert Callwell, junior, successor to the late N. Callwell, deceased.
 George Callwell, successor to the late Nathaniel Magee, deceased.
 William Campbell; by transfer from James Campbell.
 William H. Lepper, successor to Charles Lepper, deceased.
 Reverend John Davison; by transfer from the co-heiresses of the late Thomas Ekenhead, deceased.
 William Boyd, junior; by transfer from William Boyd, senior.
 Robert Simms, junior; by transfer from William Simms.
 James Barnett; by transfer from the Reverend John Barnett.
 Reverend John Barnett, successor to the late John Barnett, deceased.
 James M'Adam, successor to his father James M'Adam, deceased.
 William Carson; by transfer from John Caven.
 John Getty; by transfer from the heirs of John Getty, deceased.
 James M'Neight; by transfer from S. Woolsey M'Connell.
 John Hanna; by transfer from Reverend William Hanna.
 Hugh M'Kibben, successor to Hugh M'Kibben, deceased.
 Samuel Bruce; by transfer from Dr. Bruce.
 William Ferguson, successor to Thomas Ferguson, deceased.
 John Borthwick; by transfer from John Macartney.
 Surgeon William Quin; by transfer from Arthur Quin.
 Joseph Stevenson, junior; successor to William Stevenson, deceased.
 Reverend John Chaine; by transfer from John Whittle.
 Dr. M'Mechan, successor to William M'Mechan, deceased.

Francis M'Cracken, junior, successor to John M'Cracken, deceased.
 John Gordon, successor to John Gordon, deceased.
 Edmund Getty, successor to Robert Getty, deceased.
 William Stevenson, by transfer from Joseph Stevenson, junior.

By the Act of Incorporation (50 Geo. 3, c.) it is provided, that a proprietor of the Institution may transfer his share during his life-time upon certain conditions therein stated. By virtue of this Clause several of the persons named in the foregoing list have been received and acknowledged as Proprietors, shares having been duly transferred to them.

The 27th Section of the Bye-laws enacts, that on the death of a Proprietor, his Heir shall be entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by the deceased. Under this provision have the remainder of the persons named in the foregoing Return been acknowledged as successors to proprietors deceased.

— 3. —

RETURN of the Names of all MINISTERS who have been acknowledged as PROPRIETORS in virtue of MONEY subscribed by their PREDECESSORS or CONGREGATIONS; with a Statement of the Law by which they have been so acknowledged in the *Belfast Academical Institution*.

- Rev. W. D. H. M'Ewen - was acknowledged a Proprietor in virtue of a subscription from the (since deceased) Second Congregation of Presbyterians in Belfast.
- Rev. Samuel Edgar - - - was acknowledged a Proprietor in virtue of a subscription from the (since deceased) Seceding Congregation of Presbyterians in Ballinahinch.
- Rev. Henry Montgomery - has been admitted a Proprietor in virtue of a subscription from the Presbyterian Congregation of Dunmurry.
- Rev. John Porter - - - has been admitted a Proprietor as successor to the Reverend W. D. H. M'Ewen, in the Second Congregation of Presbyterians in Belfast.
- Rev. David Edgar - - - has been admitted a Proprietor as successor to his father, the late Reverend Samuel Edgar, in the Seceding Congregation of Presbyterians in Ballinahinch.
- Rev. George Bellis - - - has been admitted a Proprietor in virtue of a subscription from Fourth Congregation of Presbyterians in Belfast.
- Rev. Henry Cook, D. D. - has been admitted a Proprietor in virtue of a subscription from the May-street Congregation of Presbyterians in Belfast.
- Rev. Robert Wilson - - has been admitted a Proprietor in virtue of a subscription from the Seceding Congregation of Presbyterians in Berry-street, Belfast.
- Rev. James Morgan - - has been admitted a Proprietor in virtue of a subscription from the Fisherwick-place Congregation of Presbyterians in Belfast.
- Rev. John Scott Porter - has been admitted a Proprietor in virtue of a subscription from the First Congregation of Presbyterians in Belfast.
- Rev. John Paul - - - has been admitted a Proprietor in virtue of a subscription from the Reformed Congregation of Presbyterians in Loughmorne.
- Rev. James Seaton Reid - has been admitted a Proprietor in virtue of a subscription from First Congregation of Presbyterians in Carrickfergus.
- Rev. Dr. Horner - - - has been admitted a Proprietor in virtue of a subscription from the Presbyterian Congregation of Mary's Abbey, Dublin.
- Rev. James Carlile - - - has been admitted a Proprietor in virtue of a subscription from the Presbyterian Congregation of Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

These Ministers have all been admitted Proprietors by the Board of Managers under the authority of the 17th Section of the Bye-laws of the Institution; a copy of which is herewith transmitted; viz.

"In every thing relating to the Institution, and not especially provided for by the Bye-laws, the Board of Managers shall have a discretionary power to act as they shall judge most for its interests; still subject, nevertheless, to the control and direction of the General Meeting of the Proprietors."

In the exercise of the discretionary power thus vested in them, the Board of Managers has uniformly admitted Ministers of various denominations as proprietors, in virtue of subscriptions contributed from their congregations for that purpose, if of the amount of £. 21, the sum required by the Act of Incorporation to constitute a proprietor; and their conduct in so doing has never been disapproved by any General Court of Proprietors.

— 4. —

RETURN of the Names of all Persons, if any, who have applied to be recognized as Successors to SUBSCRIBERS, and whose Claims have been rejected, with the Reasons of such Rejection.

No person who has applied to be recognized as Successor to an original Subscriber has had his Claim rejected.

— 5. —

RETURN of the Names of all PROFESSORS in the BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION receiving SALARIES from Government, the Number of LECTURES and EXAMINATIONS annually held by each, with the Amount of SALARY allotted to each.

NAMES.	Number of Lectures annually.	Number of Examinations annually.	Amount of Salary.
Rev. Thomas D. Hincks, LL. D., Professor of Hebrew	46	176	£. 150
John Stevelly, Esq., A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.	147	105	150
Rev. John Ferrie, A. M., Professor of Moral Philosophy	114	135	150
J. R. Young, Esq., Professor of Mathematics - -	257	130	150
Rev. William Cairns, A. M., Professor of Logic and Belles Lettres.	140	188	150
Rev. William Bruce, A. M., Professor of Greek and Latin.	230	230	150
James L. Drummond, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.	140	24	150
Rev. S. Hanna, D. D., Professor of Divinity, appointed by the General Synod of Ulster.	100	100	100
Rev. John Edgar, D. D., Professor of Divinity, appointed by the Secession Synod.	61	61	100

— 6. —

RETURN of the Number of STUDENTS in the Class of each Endowed Professor during the last Three Years; distinguishing, as far as can be ascertained, those considered as Candidates for the Ministry, and the Religious Bodies to which they respectively belong.

NAME OF CLASS and PROFESSOR.	TOTAL Students.	Candidates for the Ministry :			Not Candidates for the Ministry.	Not stated.
		Synod of Ulster.	Secession Synod.	Other Religious Bodies.		
Hebrew Class.—Rev. Dr. Hincks, Professor :						
Session 1833-1834 - - -	33	23	3	4	3	
„ 1834-1835 - - -	46	22	14	8	2	
„ 1835-1836 - - -	56	35	7	14		
Present Session - - -	47	23	6	13	2	3
Natural Philosophy Class.—John Stevelly, Esq., A. M., Professor :						
Session 1833-1834 - - -	38	15	6	5	5	7
„ 1834-1835 - - -	64	26	17	11	3	7
„ 1835-1836 - - -	37	19	4	5	5	4
Present Session - - -	50	26	14	5	1	4
Moral Philosophy Class.—Rev. John Ferrie, Professor :						
Session 1833-1834 - - -	55	28	10	11	6	
„ 1834-1835 - - -	9	-	-	3	6	
„ 1835-1836 - - -	3	-	-	3		
Present Session - - -	19	1	4	7	7	
Extra Moral Philosophy Class.—Conducted by Professors Cairns and Stevelly, for such Students as are prohibited by their respec- tive Synods from attending the regular Professor :						
The Class commenced Session 1835-1836	28	-	23	4	1	
Present Session - - -	26	-	26			

NAME OF CLASS and PROFESSOR.	TOTAL Students.	Candidates for the Ministry :			Not Candidates for the Ministry.	Not stated.
		Synod of Ulster.	Secession Synod.	Other Religious Bodies.		
Mathematics.—John R. Young, Esq., Pro- fessor :						
Session 1833-1834 - Senior Class -	12	-	-	-	-	12
" " Junior Class -	62	-	-	-	-	62
Session 1834-1835 - Senior Class -	7	(No Account of these particulars kept during the Sessions 1833- 1834 and 1834-1835.)				7
" " Junior Class -	60					60
Session 1835-1836 - Senior Class -	8	-	-	-	-	8
" " Junior Class -	70	32	20	8	-	10
Present Session - Senior Class -	5	33	26	10	3	1
" " Junior Class -	68					
Logic and Belles Lettres Class.—Rev. W. Cairns, A.M. Professor :						
Session 1833-1834 - - -	92	23	14	9	19	27
" 1834-1835 - - -	99	31	19	11	10	28
" 1835-1836 - - -	108	41	20	6	6	35
Present Session - - -	102	50	28	6	8	10
Greek Class.—Rev. W. Bruce, Professor :						
Session 1833-1834 - - -	55	23	14	8	7	3
" 1834-1835 - - -	60	31	22	7	-	-
" 1835-1836 - - -	71	38	19	6	4	4
Present Session - - -	58	25	20	8	-	5
Latin Class.—Rev. W. Bruce, Professor :						
Session 1833-1834 - - -	24	12	2	3	7	-
" 1834-1835 - - -	37	19	14	4	-	-
" 1835-1836 - - -	28	15	11	1	1	-
Present Session - - -	23	11	10	-	-	2
Anatomy Class.—James L. Drummond, M.D., Professor :						
Session 1833-1834 - - -	8	(No Account was kept of the Religious Bodies to which these Students be- longed)				19
" 1834-1835 - - -	10					
" 1835-1836 - - -	25					
Present Session - - -	19	-	-	-	-	
Divinity Class.—General Synod of Ulster.— Rev. Samuel Hanna, D.D. Professor :						
Session 1833-1834 - - -	25	25	-	-	-	-
" 1834-1835 - - -	25	25	-	-	-	-
" 1835-1836 - - -	37	37	-	-	-	-
Present Session - - -	24	23	-	1	-	-
Divinity Class, Secession Synod.—Rev. John Edgar, Professor :						
Session 1833-1834 - - -	27	-	27	-	-	-
" 1834-1835 - - -	29	-	29	-	-	-
" 1835-1836 - - -	32	-	32	-	-	-
Present Session - - -	33	-	33	-	-	-

— 7. —

RETURN of the Names of all PROFESSORS who hold PLURALITY of PROFESSORSHIPS in the
ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION, with the Reason of such Appointment.

THE Rev. William Bruce conducts the Greek and Latin Classes; but this does not constitute a plurality of Professorships, as the two Classes above named have been always united, so as to form but one Professorship from the very commencement of the College Department; nor is there any plurality of Professorships in the Institution, unless the extra Moral Philosophy Class, mentioned in Return No. 6. be so considered. The reason of the appointment of Professors Cairns and Stevelly to conduct that Class is stated in the body of the Return referred to.

— 8. —

RETURN of the Names of all PROFESSORS not endowed by Government, with the Number of their STUDENTS, and, as far as can be ascertained, the Religious Bodies to which they belong.

	Number of Students.	Episcopalians.	Presbyterians.	Roman Catholic.
Thomas Andrews, Esq., M. D., Professor of Chemistry.	19	2	16	1
Robert Little, Esq., M. D., Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. :				
Attending Lectures and Examinations -	9	1	8	
Practice of Midwifery - - -	9	1	8	
James D. Marshall, Esq., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy :				
Class of Materia Medica - - -	9	2	7	
„ of Natural History - - -	7	-	7	
Robert Coffey, Esq. Surgeon and M. D., Professor of Surgery.	13	2	9	2
William Mateer, Esq., M. D., Professor of Botany : Botany not being a Winter Course, Lectures have not yet commenced.				
Rev. Samuel Davidson, appointed Professor of Biblical Criticism by the Synod of Ulster, and accommodated with the use of a Lecture-room in the Institution	24	-	24	
Rev. Robert Wilson, appointed Professor of Biblical Criticism by the Secession Synod, and accommodated with the use of a Lecture-room in the Institution.	33	-	31	2

— 9. —

COPIES of all BYE-LAWS enacted since the Year 1810.

THE only Bye-laws enacted since the year 1810 are the two following, forming Sections 29 and 30 of the Bye-laws of the Institution ; and which were agreed to by the Joint Boards of Managers and Visitors, 30th December 1828, confirmed same day by the Proprietors, and transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council 6th January 1829.

“ 29. That whenever a Professor is about to be chosen in the Belfast Academical Institution, the Board of Managers shall direct their Secretary to give notice to the Moderator of the General Synod of Ulster in sufficient time (not less than 14 days before the day of election) to enable him to convene a Meeting of the Committee of the Synod in Belfast, and shall afford to the said Committee access to the testimonials of the different Candidates for the office of Professor, for the purpose of enabling them to form an opinion respecting the qualifications of such Candidates.

“ 30. That no Clergyman who may be appointed after the 1st of January 1829 by the Joint Boards of Managers and Visitors a Professor or Master in the Belfast Academical Institution shall be permitted to hold any pastoral charge in conjunction with his Professorship or Mastership, but shall be obliged to divest himself of such pastoral charge on undertaking his duties in the Institution, or within three months thereafter, otherwise his election to be null and void ; and if any Master or Professor in the Institution appointed by the Joint Boards shall after the above date accept any pastoral charge, he shall thereby vacate his Professorship or Mastership ; it being always understood that this Bye-law is to continue in force so long only and no longer than the pecuniary grant may be continued to the Institution by Parliament, thereby securing adequate salaries to the Professors.”

Royal Belfast Academical Institution, }
March 24, 1837. }

(signed) J. Scott Porter,
Secretary, pro tempore.

BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION.

RETURNS of the NAMES of SUBSCRIBERS and
Amount of SUBSCRIPTIONS, NAMES of PRO-
FESSORS, &c.

(Mr. Serjeant Lefroy.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 April 1837.

77

BOARD OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 June 1837;—for,

A RETURN of the SUMS of MONEY now in the hands of the BOARD of CHARITABLE BEQUESTS in IRELAND; specifying the exact Amount invested in the different Stocks or otherwise, and the Amount deducted, as Treasurer's Commission, from the Interest and Dividends upon each particular Stock or other Investment, and by what Authority such Deductions were made :—Of the Annual Amount of Rents (distinguishing from what source they respectively proceed), Annuities, Rent Charges and other Annual Receipts, not embraced by the previous Return, and the Amount of Commission deducted therefrom as Treasurer's Commission :—Of all fixed Deductions made from Charity Property, Principal or Income, by virtue of any Order of the Board of Charitable Bequests, or otherwise, sanctioned by the Board :—Of the Number of Orders made by the Board of Charitable Bequests since its establishment; stating when the Orders calling for Returns of Charitable Bequests, and requesting Statements of any withheld, concealed or misapplied Charitable Donations and Bequests to be forwarded to the Board, were first issued, and how and at what periods the Forms of Return are circulated by the Board :—Of the Number of Forms of "Return of Charitable Donations and Bequests," which have been issued by the Board of Charitable Bequests, the Number or such Returns which have been perfected and forwarded to the Board, stating the Gross Amount of the Principal and Interest of the Charity Funds in each Parish or Union in *Ireland*, from which such Returns have been made, with the Rental or Income from Land or other Property, not consisting of Money, specified in such Returns; and the present state of Proceedings, and when Proceedings commenced in each case instituted by the said Board, for the Recovery of any Sums applicable to the Poor, or to Charitable Institutions.

[This Return is perfect, save as to the present state of Proceedings and when Proceedings commenced, in each case instituted by the Board, for the recovery of any Sums applicable to the Poor or to Charitable Institutions, which the Solicitors to the Board state could not be made in the time, but will be furnished with the least possible delay.]

(Lord Viscount Morpeth.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 July 1837.

2 RETURNS RELATING TO BOARD OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS (IRELAND).

RETURN of the Sums of Money now in the hands of the COMMISSIONERS of CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS, &c.; AMOUNT OF RENTS, &c.; and TREASURER'S COMMISSION, or other Deductions, &c.

Government Stocks or other Securities.				Annual Rents, Annuities, Rent Charges, &c.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Government Old Three-and-a-half } per Cent. Stock - - - }	50,308	9	9	Profit, Rent out of two houses in Mer- rion-square West, }	27	13	10
Ditto Reduced - ditto - ditto	845	17	3	Dublin - - - }			
Ditto New - - ditto - ditto	28,469	19	6				
Ditto Three per Cent. Consols	25,807	8	4				
Ditto Debentures - - -	700	-	-				

Independently of the foregoing sums, the following investments stand to the credit of the Commissioners, jointly with other parties; viz.

	£.	s.	d.	
Government Old Three-and-a-half } per Cent. Stock - - - }	7,530	7	6	The dividends arising upon these Stocks are not received by the Commissioners, but by the other parties to whose credit they stand jointly with the Commissioners, and consequently no Commission thereon had been received by the Treasurer.
Ditto New - ditto - ditto -	2,178	18	2	
Consols - - - - -	737	3	8	

Messrs. Gibbons and Williams were originally employed as General Agents to the Board for the receipt and payment of the Dividends or Interests arising upon the securities to its credit, and they were allowed to deduct, out of such Dividends or Interests, a commission according to the following scale; viz.

On each payment under 10 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
Ditto over 10 <i>l.</i> , and under 50 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
On 50 <i>l.</i> and upwards, at the rate of - - - - -	5 <i>s.</i> per cent.

On the 9th August 1831, Mr. Mathews was appointed Treasurer, and as remuneration for performing the duties of that office, he was awarded a commission at the rate of 2½ per cent., to be deducted from the respective Dividends or Interests (payable under the order of the Board), on the Charity Funds, under the guardianship of the Commissioners.

The foregoing Commission ceased by order of the Board from the 25th April 1837.

The above were the only deductions made from the funds under the control of the Board.

The authority under which the before-mentioned deductions were made, and subsequently discontinued, is fully shown in the following extracts from the Minutes of the Board:

At a Meeting of the Board of CHARITABLE DONATIONS and BEQUESTS, on the 31st day of August 1822—

Ordered, That Messrs. Gibbons and Williams, of the city of Dublin, Notaries Public, be employed as General Agents to the Board, for the receipt and payment of the Interest accruing and to be paid on and for the use of the several Charities, for which the principal sums stand in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Commissioners; and accordingly in each charitable case a power of attorney be granted to Messrs. Gibbons and Williams for this purpose, and that they pay the Interest pursuant to an order of this Board.

BOARD, 11th day of January 1831.

THE Secretary having reported, that the Governor of the Bank of Ireland had written a note requesting an interview with him, and having waited upon him accordingly, the Governor informed him that the accounts of the Board's Stocks could not be kept in the Bank for the respective Charities as heretofore; the Secretary asked for an official letter to this effect, to lay before the Commissioners, and the following communication was accordingly made:

Sir,

Bank of Ireland, 11 November 1830.

IN reference to the conversation which the Governor had with you this day on the subject of the plurality of the accounts kept in the Transfer Office for the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests under different heads, I am directed by him to request, that you will submit to the Commissioners, at their next Board, the great inconvenience attendant on keeping such a number of accounts, and to state, that, notwithstanding the anxious desire of the Governors and Directors to afford every accommodation to public bodies, they must nevertheless request that arrangements may be made for consolidating these accounts, as the Bank cannot in future permit of more than one for each denomination of Stock.

Wm. Peter Mathews, Esq.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

Secretary to the Board of Charitable Bequests,
Dublin Castle.

(signed) Wm. Graves,
Secretary.

BOARD,

BOARD, 15th day of February 1831.

Gardiner's Charity.

THE Solicitors report, That, as directed by the Board, they made application at the Bank for a power of attorney, to be executed by the Board, authorizing Messrs. La Touche and Company to receive the Dividends accruing upon the Stock purchased for this Charity; but the Bank have refused to issue a power of attorney for any particular Charity, as all the Government Stock standing in the names of the Commissioners has been consolidated into one sum, the interest of which is calculated upon the gross amount, and therefore the entire must be received by one person.

BOARD, 14th day of June 1831.

Ordered, That the Commissioners be summoned for the 22d instant, when the Commissioners are to form themselves into a Sub-Committee of Accounts, to whom are to be referred the letter from the Bank of Ireland, and the last accounts of Messrs. Gibbons and Williams, and the Committee are requested to report thereon.

BOARD, 26th day of July 1831.

THE following Report of the Sub-Committee of Accounts, who met agreeably to the order of the last Board, was laid before the Commissioners:—

“ At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of Accounts of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, on Wednesday the 22d day of June 1831;

“ The Secretary having laid before the Committee the last account furnished by Messrs. Gibbons and Williams, and the letter written by desire of the Governor of the Bank of Ireland, stating that arrangements should be made by the Commissioners to obviate the inconvenience to the Bank, attendant upon keeping there such a plurality of accounts, and that in future those accounts would be consolidated, as the Bank could not in future permit of more than one account for each denomination of Stock;

“ The Secretary having read those documents, he reported, that by the account now submitted, it appeared that an accumulation of Dividends to the amount of 1,937*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* remained in the hands of Messrs. Gibbons and Williams, which should have been from time to time allocated for the specific uses intended by the respective Testators.

“ The Committee are of opinion, that a person duly qualified should be forthwith appointed to transact the business and disburse the Dividends arising from time to time upon the Stock standing to the credit of this Board; and as our present Secretary proposes to undertake that responsibility, and offers to give security to the amount of 2,000*l.* at once, and to increase such security when called upon by the Board to do so,—

“ We hereby recommend, that Mr. Mathews be appointed Receiver-General to this Board, upon entering into 2,000*l.* security to the satisfaction of the Solicitors to the Commissioners, and that a general power of attorney, for the receipt of the Dividends of the Stock, be prepared to be executed in favour of Mr. Mathews, so that he may be enabled to receive at the Bank the July dividends, and also to obtain from Messrs. Gibbons and Williams, for disbursement, the unappropriated funds of this Board now in their hands. The remuneration to be afforded the Receiver, for the responsibility and trouble now annexed for the first time to his other duties, we recommend to be upon the following scale: on receipt and disbursement of all sums not exceeding 10*l.* a commission of 2*s.* 6*d.* per payment; 2 per cent. commission on disbursement of 875*l.* dividends on sundry small sums.”

BOARD, 9th day of August 1831.

THE Solicitors report, That, as directed at the last Board, they sent a statement of the substance of the Report of the Committee of Accounts and their Report thereon to the several Commissioners, and requested them, if unable to attend, to forward any suggestions which might occur to them as proper to be submitted to the Board. The following is a copy of the letter written by the Solicitors:—

My Lord,

Dublin, 1st August 1831.
Office, No. 5, Aston's Quay.

WE are directed by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests to send you the accompanying summons for a special meeting of their Board on Tuesday the 9th instant, and to state shortly the substance of the Reports to be then taken into consideration.

A committee having been appointed to consider the arrangements necessary to be made, in consequence of the Bank declining any longer to keep separate accounts for the different Charities whose funds were placed under the care of the Commissioners, and also for the inspection of the accounts kept by Messrs. Gibbons and Williams, made a Report recommending that Mr. Mathews, the Secretary, should be forthwith appointed to receive and disburse the Dividends upon Stock, to the credit of the Board, upon his entering into security in 2,000*l.*

and that his remuneration should be 2s. 6d. per payment of sums not exceeding 10*l.*, and 2 per cent. commission on all greater disbursements. This Report having been laid before a subsequent meeting, it was referred to us, and we were directed to report generally on the state of the accounts, and the sufficiency of the security proposed by Mr. Mathews.

We accordingly reported our opinion that the present system of keeping the accounts was altogether insufficient, and such as would render it almost impossible to furnish, in detail, an account of the funds of the different Charities, if such were required; and we proposed a system of accounts, analogous to that kept in the Court of Chancery and other public departments, with regulations calculated to simplify the investigation of them, and preserve a due control over the funds; and we recommended that the accounts of Messrs. Gibbons and Williams, which have remained unsettled from the period of their appointments, should be forthwith examined and settled. We further reported our concurrence with the Committee, that the Secretary for the time being was the proper person to be appointed by the Board, but we suggested an increase in the amount of security proposed, and that his remuneration should be a fixed rate of poundage.

This Report met the approbation of the Board, and we were directed to send a short abstract of it to each of the members; and it was ordered that the amount of the security to be given by the person to be appointed should be 2,500*l.* by himself, and two securities, possessed of sufficient freehold property.

Should any thing connected with this arrangement occur to your Grace, as material to direct the attention of the Board, and should it be inconvenient for your Grace to attend on the day appointed, we have to request your Grace will do us the favour to communicate it to us, and we shall submit the letter to the Board.

To his Grace the Lord Primate,
the Palace, Armagh.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Grace's, &c. &c. &c.
(signed) *McCausland & Fetherston.*

Ordered, That the Report of the Solicitors be approved of, and accordingly that Mr. Mathews be appointed to receive the Dividends on the Stock and Funds standing to the credit of this Board for the different Charities, and to disburse the same under the orders of this Board.

Ordered, That the rate of poundage to be deducted by Mr. Mathews from each payment made by him, under the orders of this Board, be 2½ per cent.

Ordered, That a power of attorney, authorizing Mr. Mathews to receive the Dividends upon the Stock to the credit of this Board, be now sealed and handed to the Solicitors, who are to deliver same to Mr. Mathews when he shall have entered into security by himself, and two sufficient securities in 2,500*l.*; and that such security be reported to the next Board.

The Seal of the Board was affixed to the power of attorney, which was handed to the Solicitors.

Ordered, That any trustees, executors or other persons who desire to place any sums of money in the hands of this Board, be informed, that poundage to the amount of 2½ per cent. on the interest thereof will be deducted out of each payment, as a remuneration to our Treasurer for his trouble in keeping the accounts, and in the disbursement of the same.

BOARD, 15th day of November 1831.

THE Solicitors report That, Mr. Mathews, with Messrs. Henry and John Batchelor, have entered into a bond in 2,500*l.* conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, upon which judgments have been obtained; and the Solicitors thereupon handed to Mr. Mathews the power of attorney which was entrusted to them.

The Solicitors have been furnished with a valuation of part of the freehold property of Messrs. Henry and John Batchelor, made by Mr. Longfield, which is by him stated to be worth 4,295*l.* 6s. 8d.

Bond and valuation read.

BOARD, 17th day of January 1837.

THE Solicitors report, That, pursuant to the orders of the Board, they have obtained the opinion of the Attorney-General on the case laid before him, whether the Board have power to charge the annual interest received by them on Government Securities, vested in them for the different Charities, with 2½ per cent., or any other rateable deduction, to defray the expenses of the management of such funds in keeping the accounts thereof; and the Attorney-General is of opinion that they have not the power of doing so, and that they ought not to deduct out of such Dividends more than the sum actually paid to the Bank (if any) for the trouble of receiving and paying the Dividends.

Case and opinion read.

Ordered, That it be referred to the gentlemen composing the present Committee of Accounts, to prepare such application to Parliament or to Government, as may be deemed expedient to obtain remuneration for Mr. Mathews for keeping the accounts, and receiving and paying the Dividends to the respective Charities.

BOARD,

BOARD, 21st February 1837.

REPORT from the COMMITTEE of ACCOUNTS to the COMMISSIONERS of CHARITABLE DONATIONS and BEQUESTS.

WE have to report that we have investigated the accounts of Mr. Mathews, for the year ending 1st November 1836, including the Dividends received on the different kinds of Stock in the several months of January, April, July and October 1836, and have found them correct.

An opinion of the late Attorney-General having been laid before us, from which it appears that the Board have not the power to order the deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the payments to the several persons entitled to the Dividends and Interest on the Funds vested in the Commissioners, as compensation to Mr. Mathews for keeping the accounts and making the several payments;

We have therefore to recommend that this deduction be forthwith discontinued; but as Mr. Mathews will be thereby deprived of the very moderate remuneration which he has heretofore received for this service, we beg further to recommend that an application be forthwith made to Government, setting forth the necessity which exists for the services of Mr. Mathews in this respect, and the want of means in the Commissioners to remunerate him for these services, and praying that such annual allowance as may be deemed reasonable may be granted, to enable the Commissioners to continue a system of accounts which is now in the highest degree creditable to the Board, and which is likely to become more troublesome from the increase of the Funds under the management of the Board.

Ordered, That the order heretofore made, awarding the Treasurer of the Board a commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. out of the Dividends paid by him, arising from the respective Charity Funds to the credit of the Board, do cease from this date.

RETURN of the Number of ORDERS made by the BOARD of CHARITABLE DONATIONS and BEQUESTS since its establishment.

THE number of orders made by the Board since its establishment, amounts to One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three.

STATEMENT of when the Orders, calling for Returns of Charitable Bequests, &c. were first issued, &c.

BOARD, 6th day of September 1836.

PAROCHIAL RETURNS.

Ordered, That the Secretary do procure Returns from the Rectors, Vicars and Churchwardens of the several Parishes in Ireland, of all Charitable Donations and Bequests, belonging to their Parishes respectively, and that copies of Schedules for this purpose be laid before the next Board.

BOARD, 4th day of October 1836.

Ordered, That the Schedules and Letter now approved of, under the order of the last Board, be transmitted to the Ministers and Churchwardens of the several Parishes of Ireland.

ON the 24th day of November 1836, pursuant to the above orders, blank printed forms were transmitted through the Chief Secretary's Office to the Ministers and Churchwardens of every Union or Parish in Ireland, all of which have been duly returned to this Office, with the exception of say about two hundred, which are still outstanding, and for which hastening letters have been written.

The following SCHEDULE contains the Gross Amount of the CHARITY FUNDS contained in the Returns received under the foregoing Orders:

UNION or PARISH.	CHARITY FUNDS, whether arising from						OBSERVATIONS.
	Principal.			Interest, Annuity, or Rents.			
DIocese of ARMAGH:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Acton - - - -	-	-	-	43	-	-	
Armagh - - - -	1,543	-	1	396	9	8	
Ballymoyer - - - -	300	-	-	3	-	-	
Charlemont - - - -	200	-	-				
Clonfeacle - - - -	100	-	-	2	-	-	
Clonmore - - - -	102	-	-				
Clenoe - - - -	100	-	-				
Donoughmore - - - -	200	-	-				
Drumcree - - - -	100	-	-	1	10	-	
Dundalk and Castletown -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- An annual sum, amount not stated.

UNION or PARISH.	CHARITY FUNDS, whether arising from		OBSERVATIONS.
	Principal.	Interest, Annuity or Rents.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
DIOCESE OF ARMAGH— <i>continued.</i>			
Grange - - - -	6 - -	27 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Killyman - - - -	120 - -		
Kilmore - - - -	- - -	121 18 2	
Loughgall - - - -	50 - -	5 1 7	
Magherafelt - - - -	100 - -		
Mullabrack - - - -	43 - -		
Mullavilly - - - -	- - -	73 - 9	
St. Peter's, Drogheda -	469 7 6	277 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tynan - - - -	- - -	- - -	-- An estate of considerable value; annual amount not stated.
DIOCESE OF CLOGHER:			
* Aghalurcher - - - -	100 - -		
Aghavea - - - -	100 - -		
Cleenish - - - -	1,000 - -		
Clontibret - - - -	550 18 -		
Derryvillane - - - -	- - -	2 - -	
Donagh - - - -	100 - -	30 - -	-- A fee-simple estate; rent not specified.
Drumcheeran - - - -	4,000 - -	1,000 - -	
Ematris - - - -	120 - -		
Findonagh - - - -	- - -	6 - -	
Innismacsaint - - - -	200 - -		
Monaghan - - - -	6,200 - -	117 17 3	
Rossory - - - -	650 - -		
Tyhallon - - - -	330 - -	8 19 2	
DIOCESE OF MEATH:			
Athboy - - - -	- - -	10 - -	
Ballyloughloe - - - -	1,750 - -	16 - -	
Ballymore - - - -	150 - -		
Castlelost - - - -	- - -	10 - -	
Colpe - - - -	200 - -		
Drumconrath - - - -	- - -	9 4 7	
Galtrim - - - -	92 6 2		
Killuah and Killallon -	- - -	20 - -	12 acres of land.
Killucan - - - -	46 3 1		
Raddonstown - - - -	230 13 9		
Slane - - - -	400 - -		
St. Mary's, Drogheda -	200 - -		
Trim - - - -	500 - -	42 - -	
DIOCESE OF DOWN:			
Ballee - - - -	150 - -		
Ballyphilip - - - -	- - -	3 11 -	
Ballyculter - - - -	2,000 - -	50 - -	
Bangor - - - -	800 - -		
Comber - - - -	175 - -		
Donaghadee - - - -	100 - -	30 - -	
Dundonald - - - -	400 - -		
Hillsborough - - - -	46 3 1		
Inch - - - -	18 - -		
Killinchy - - - -	235 - -		
Killough - - - -	100 - -		
Kilmore - - - -	- - -	7 - -	
Knockbreda - - - -	150 - -	3 19 -	
Loughinisland - - - -	106 14 10		
Saul - - - -	90 - -	- 16 7	
St. Andrew's - - - -	48 1 6		

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UNION or PARISH.	CHARITY FUNDS, whether arising from						OBSERVATIONS.
	Principal.			Interest, Annuity or Rents.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
DIOCESE OF CONNOR:							
Aghalee - - - -	166	-	-				
Aghoghill - - - -	355	-	-	12	-	-	
Antrim - - - -	42	-	-				
Ballintoy - - - -	-	-	-	15	-	-	
Ballymoney - - - -	1,000	-	-				
Billy - - - -	70	-	-				
Carnmoney - - - -	310	-	-				
Carncastle - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	
Carrickfergus - - - -	1,269	7	8	48	8	-	
Culfeightrim - - - -	200	-	-	145	7	9	
Derryaghy - - - -	130	-	-				
Drummaul - - - -	-	-	-	42	-	-	
Killead - - - -	100	-	-	16	-	-	
Lisburn - - - -	4,528	18	3				
Magheragal - - - -	-	-	-	3	6	8	
Ramoan - - - -	208	17	-				
Skerry and Racavan - - - -	205	-	-				
Tecknacrevan and Temple- ought - - - - }	100	-	-				
Templecoan and Ballynure	600	-	-				
DIOCESE OF DERRY:							
Ardstraw - - - -	100	-	-				
Aughanloo - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Badony, Upper - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Bovevagh - - - -	10	-	-				
Cappagh - - - -	266	13	4				
Derg - - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	
Glendermott - - - -	374	-	-				
Leckpatrick - - - -	-	-	-	18	9	2 1/2	
Tamlaghtard - - - -	300	-	-				
Tamlaghtocrilly - - - -	52	2	-				
DIOCESE OF RAPHOE:							
All Saints - - - -	200	-	-	30	-	-	
Clondevadock - - - -	-	-	-	11	-	-	
Conwall - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Inver - - - -	-	-	-	29	6	1 1/2	
Kilbarron - - - -	300	-	-				
Kilcar - - - -	-	-	-	4	12	3	
Killea - - - -	200	-	-	15	-	-	
Raphoe - - - -	120	-	-	27	10	-	
Taughboyne - - - -	-	-	-	15	-	-	
DIOCESE OF KILMORE:							
Annagh - - - -	550	-	-	108	-	4	
Carrigallen - - - -	140	-	-				
Castleterra - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Killeshandra - - - -	-	-	-	10	-	-	
Killoughter - - - -	320	-	-				
Manorhamilton - - - -	-	-	-	35	11	1 1/2	
Urney - - - -	1,040	-	-	14	16	-	
DIOCESE OF DROMORE:							
Annahilt - - - -	1,200	-	-				
Clonallon - - - -	49	17	8				
Dromore - - - -	50	-	-	13	11	4	
Magheradroll - - - -	87	-	-				
Moirá - - - -	583	7	3				
Segoe - - - -	-	-	-	1	15	5	
Shankhill - - - -	1,930	-	-	20	-	-	

(continued)

UNION or PARISH.	CHARITY FUNDS, whether arising from						OBSERVATIONS.
	Principal.			Interest, Annuity or Rents.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
DIOCESE OF ARDAGH:							
Cloone - - - -	200	-	-				
Kiltoghard - - -	158	18	5 ½	65	-	-	
Mosstrim - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Templemichael - - -	-	-	-	40	-	-	
DIOCESE OF DUBLIN :							
St. Andrew's - - - -	1,600	-		43	16	10 ½	
St. Anne's.							
St. Audoen's - - - -	1,261	2	1	33	13	10	
Castlemacadam - - -	104	1	4				
St. George's - - - -	601	7	7				
St. Nicholas within - - -	902	14	7	32	13	10	
St. Michan's - - - -	530	-	-	46	9	9	
St. Thomas - - - - -	501	18	-	107	10	1	
Clontarf - - - - -	60	-	-				
Delgany - - - - -	-	-	-	71	14	7	
Arklow - - - - -	-	-	-	105	-	-	
Bray - - - - -	-	-	-	57	14	-	
Castleknock - - - - -	190	-	-	10	-	-	-- Half an acre of land additional. 40 acres of ground.
Derralossory - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finglass - - - - -	298	16	-	45	14	9 ½	
Kilgobbin - - - - -	-	-	-	6	6	-	
Lucan - - - - -	150	-	-				
Powerscourt - - - -	-	-	-	57	13	10	
Rathcool and Colliaghstown	41	-	-	20	-	-	-- One acre of land and an estate; value not specified.
Raheny - - - - -	92	6	2				
Rathfarnham - - - -	200	-	-				
Wicklow - - - - -	-	-	-	124	15	11	
St. Bridget's - - - -	-	-	-	440	4	2	
DIOCESE OF KILDARE:							
Ballysonon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-- 193 Irish acres; value unknown.
Ballysax - - - - -	233	13	7				
Forenaughts - - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	
Monasterevan - - - -	-	-	-	7	-	-	
Naas - - - - -	361	2	7	38	-	-	A house and yard at Naas.
Rosenallis - - - - -	-	-	-	6	-	-	
DIOCESE OF FERNS:							
Adarmine - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	-	
Ardcolme - - - - -	-	-	-	60	-	-	
Gorey - - - - -	399	12	9				
Kilrush - - - - -	61	16	1	3	-	-	
Killinick - - - - -	46	3	1				
Kilpatrick - - - - -	10	-	-				
Kiltennel - - - - -	500	-	-				
Mulranken - - - - -	46	3	1				
St. Mary's, New Ross -	1,600	-	-	400 ⁰	19	7 ½	
Whitechurch Kilmorea -	3,300	-	-				
DIOCESE OF LEIGHLIN:							
Dunleckney - - - - -	3,170	-	-				
Dysart-enos - - - - -	-	-	-	3	13	10 ½	
Stradbally - - - - -	10	-	-				

UNION or PARISH.	CHARITY FUNDS, whether arising from		OBSERVATIONS.
	Principal.	Interest, Annuity or Rents.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
DIOCESE OF OSSORY:			
Ballinamara - - -	25 - -		-- A house and premises; value unknown.
Castlane - - -	1,000 - -		
Clonmore - - -	182 1 11		
Castlecomer - - -	923 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 - -	
Fiddown - - -	963 15 11		
Gowran - - -	500 - -	46 9 8	
Odogh - - -	100 - -		
Rathdowney - - -	- - -	- - -	
St. Canice - - -	- - -	30 1 2	
St. John - - -	- - -	4 16 7	
St. Mary - - -	- - -	26 7 9	
St. Patrick - - -	- - -	9 12 8	
DIOCESES OF CASHEL AND EMLY:			
Precentorship - - -	- - -	3 13 10	
Ballintemple - - -	500 - -		
Fethard - - -	- - -	10 - -	
Killenaule - - -	50 - -		
Templemore - - -	389 - 11		
DIOCESE OF WATERFORD:			
Drumcannon - - -	200 - -	19 15 -	
DIOCESE OF LISMORE:			
Ardfinnan - - -	25 - -		A small portion of land.
Carrick - - -	2,215 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 14 7	
Deanery of - - -	500 - -		
Dungarvan - - -	- - -	9 4 7	
Stradbally - - -	1,000 - -		
DIOCESE OF LIMERICK:			
Askeaton - - -	- - -	9 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-- Two acres of land; value unknown.
Ballingarry - - -	1,212 3 4	70 - -	
Croagh - - -	- - -	- - -	
Kilkeedy - - -	- - -	9 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kilmallock - - -	- - -	9 5 6	
Rathkeale - - -	200 - -		
St. John's - - -	1,000 - -	96 15 3	
St. Mary's - - -	- - -	52 - -	
St. Munchin's - - -	200 - -	337 13 10	
DIOCESES OF ARDFERT AND AGHADOE:			
Cloghane - - -	500 - -		
Drishane and Nohoval - - -	240 - -	40 - -	
St. Anne's - - -	- - -	20 - -	
DIOCESE OF CORK:			
Inchegeelah - - -	40 - -		
Innishannon - - -	- - -	4 12 3	
Kilbrogan - - -	1,850 - -	23 6 -	
Rathcroney - - -	530 - -	16 12 3	
St. Anne's, Shandon - - -	1,283 16 10	29 9 8	
St. Mary's, Shandon - - -	4,601 - -	392 - -	
St. Nicholas - - -	- - -	2 - -	

UNION or PARISH.	CHARITY FUNDS, whether arising from		OBSERVATIONS.
	Principal.	Interest, Annuity or Rents.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
DIOCESE OF ROSS:			
St. Faughan's, Roscarbery -	908 3 -		
DIOCESE OF CLOYNE:			
Ballyclough - - -	- - -	4 - -	
Brigown - - -	- - -	13 16 11	
Castlelyons - - -	500 - -		
Castletownroche - - -	100 - -		
Clonfert - - -	509 4 8		
Cloyne - - -	146 3 1	27 6 -	
Kilshannig - - -	305 - -		
Magourney - - -	10 - -		
Mallow - - -	250 - -		
Templecobin - - -	100 - -		
DIOCESES OF KILLALOE AND KILFENORA:			
Bourney - - -	500 - -		
Inniscalthra - - -	200 - -		
Kilneboy - - -	100 - -		
Kilrush - - -	- - -	6 - -	
Modreeny - - -	23 - -		
DIOCESE OF TUAM:			
Castlebar - - -	500 - -	5 - -	
Headford - - -	- - -	5 - -	
Tuam - - -	- - -	16 12 -	
Wardenship - - -	1,600 - -	42 10 -	
DIOCESE OF ELPHIN:			
Bumlin - - -	800 - -		
Kilgeffin - - -	- - -	10 - -	
Kilmore - - -	- - -	20 - -	
Roscommon - - -	- - -	3 3 -	
St. John's, Sligo - - -	- - -	168 - -	-- Arising to a considerable extent from lands.
DIOCESES OF CLONFERT AND KILMACDUAGH:			
Dononaughta - - -	1,400 - -		
Killinane - - -	120 - -	18 - -	
DIOCESES OF KILLALA AND ACHONRY:			
Dromard - - -	254 - 6		

N.B.—The foregoing Schedule cannot be considered as containing either a full or accurate account of the Charity Funds of the several Parishes of Ireland, as the Secretary has reason to know that there are considerable Funds belonging to Charities in many Parishes from which the Returns have not yet been procured.

SUMMARY of the GROSS AMOUNTS of CHARITY FUNDS contained in the Returns already received by the Board.

DIOCESES.	Number of Parishes having Charity Funds, from which Returns have as yet been furnished,	CHARITY FUNDS, whether arising from		OBSERVATIONS.
		Principal.	Interest, Annuity or Rent.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
ARMAGH - - -	19	3,433 7 7	951 4 2	- - Besides considerable estates and premises; but the Returns do not enumerate the annual rents or value thereof.
CLOGHER - - -	13	13,350 18 -	1,164 16 5	
MEATH - - -	13	3,569 3 -	107 4 7	
DOWN - - -	16	4,418 19 5	95 6 7	
CONNOR - - -	19	9,285 2 11	285 2 5	
DERRY - - -	10	1,102 15 4	51 10 2½	
RAPHOE - - -	9	820 - -	134 9 2	
KILMORE - - -	7	2,050 - -	173 7 5½	
DROMORE - - -	7	3,900 4 11	35 6 9	
ARDAGH - - -	4	358 18 5½	110 - -	
DUBLIN - - -	22	6,533 5 9	1,224 7 8	
KILDARE - - -	6	594 16 2	81 - -	
OSSORY - - -	12	3,693 19 4½	269 7 10	
FERNs - - -	10	5,963 15 -	466 19 7½	
LEIGHLIN - - -	3	3,180 - -	3 13 10½	
CASHEL and EMLY -	5	939 - 11	13 13 10	
WATERFORD - - -	1	200 - -	19 15 -	
LISMORE - - -	5	3,740 7 8½	71 19 2	
LIMERICK - - -	9	2,612 3 4	584 3 10	
ARDFERT and AGHADOE	3	740 - -	60 - -	
CORK - - -	7	8,304 16 10	468 - 2	
ROSS - - -	1	908 3 -	- - -	
CLOYNE - - -	10	1,920 7 9	45 2 11	
KILLALOE & KILFENORA	5	823 - -	6 - -	
TUAM - - -	4	2,100 - -	69 2 -	
ELPHIN - - -	5	800 - -	201 3 -	
CLONFERT and KILMAC- DUAGH - - - }	2	1,520 - -	18 - -	
KILLALA and ACHONRY	1	254 - 6	- - -	
TOTAL - - -	228	87,117 5 11½	6,710 16 8½	

Board Room, Council Chamber, }
Dublin Castle, June 12, 1837. }

By Order.

William P. Mathews,
Secretary.

BOARD OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS
(IRELAND).

A RETURN of SUMS in the hands of the BOARD;
of AMOUNT of RENTS, and other RETURNS
relating to that Board.

(*Lord Viscount Morpeth.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 July 1837.*

89

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

A RETURN relating to FRIENDLY SOCIETIES enrolled in the several Counties of *England* and *Wales* :—also, Of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *Scotland*—(pursuant to Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 56, and 4 & 5 WILL. IV. c. 40).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 March 1837.

L I S T.

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LIST of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES enrolled in the several Counties of *England* and *Wales*, under the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 56, and 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 40.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORD.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
New Friendly Society - -	Bedford - - -	5 Apr. 1831.	Pavingham Benefit Club - -	Pavingham - - -	7 Apr. 1835.
New Benefit Society - - -	ditto - - -	18 Oct. 1831.	Friendly Society - - -	Limbury Luton - -	Same date.
Bedford United Friendly Society -	ditto - - -	16 Oct. 1832.	Wesleyan Friendly Society -	Bedford - - -	30 July 1835.
Henlow Benefit Society - - -	Henlow - - -	Same date.	Tradesmen's and Farmers' Benefit Society.	Eaton Socon - - -	Same date.
Potton Friendly Society - - -	Potton - - -	3 July 1832.	Union Benefit Society - - -	Market-street - -	ditto.
Turvey Friendly Society - - -	Turvey - - -	Same date.	Pavenham Friendly Society -	Pavenham - - -	ditto.
Amicable Society - - -	Girtford, in the parish of Sandy.	ditto.	Amicable and Brotherly Society -	Harrold - - -	20 Oct. 1835.
New Benefit Society - - -	Bedford - - -	9 Apr. 1833.	True Briton Friendly Society -	Bedford - - -	Same date.
Amicable and Brotherly Benefit Society.	Leighton Buzzard -	31 Dec. 1833.	Harrold Benefit Society - -	Harrold - - -	ditto.
Union Mechanics' Benefit Society	Woburn - - -	15 Oct. 1833.	Tradesmen's Friendly Society -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Dunstable General Provident Institution.	Dunstable - - -	6 Jan. 1835.	Cranfield Independent Friendly Society.	Cranfield - - -	5 Jan. 1836.
Oakley Friendly Society - - -	Oakley - - -	Same date.	Wyboston Friendly Society -	Wyboston - - -	Same date.
Henlow Friendly Society - - -	Henlow - - -	ditto.	Steventon Friendly Society -	Steventon - - -	ditto.
			The Chain of Friendship - -	Woburn - - -	ditto.

Thos. Pearse, Clerk of the Peace.

BERKS.

Hope Friendly Society - - -	Hungerford - - -	20 Apr. 1830.	Union Friendly Society - - -	Winkfield - - -	9 Apr. 1833.
Benefit Society - - -	Great Shefford - -	19 Oct. 1830.	Oxenwood Friendly Society -	Shalbourne - - -	15 Oct. 1833.
Union Club - - -	Sunninghill - - -	18 Jan. 1831.	Provident Society - - -	Blewbury - - -	31 Dec. 1833.
Friendly Society - - -	Farrington - - -	ditto.	Heywood Amicable Benefit Society	White Waltham and Shottesbrook - -	8 Apr. 1834.
Friendly and Benevolent Society -	Laurence Waltham -	1 Jan. 1833.	Reform Benefit Society - - -	Maidenhead - - -	7 Apr. 1835.
Union Club - - -	Sunninghill - - -	ditto.	Friendly Benefit Society - - -	ditto - - -	20 Oct. 1835.
Friendly Society - - -	Welford - - -	ditto.	Union Benefit Society - - -	Bradfield - - -	5 Apr. 1836.
Provident Union Friendly Society	Winkfield - - -	ditto.			

Newbury, 23 April 1836.

W. Budd, Clerk of the Peace.

BUCKS.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Turk's Head Friendly Society -	Eton - - -	Epiph. Sess. 1830.	Bow Brickhill Poor Man's Friendly Society.	Bow Brickhill - -	Mich. Sess. 1833.
Red Lion Friendly Society -	Langley Marish -	Epiph. Sess. 1830.	Angel Friendly Society (additional Rule.)	Aylesbury - - -	Mich. Sess. 1834.
George Inn Benefit Assurance Society.	Great Missenden -	Adjourned Sess., 28 May 1830.	Benevolent Brothers' Benefit Society	Stoke Poges - - -	Epiph. Sess. 1835.
White Horse Friendly Society -	Long Crendon - -	Mich. Sess. 1830.	Union Club - - -	Aston Abbotts - -	ditto.
King's Head Benefit Society -	Holtspar, in the par. of Wooburn.	Adjourned Session, 4 Dec. 1830.	Cock Inn Friendly Society (additional Rule.)	Aylesbury - - -	Adjourned Session, 6 Feb. 1835.
Amersham Provident Society -	Amersham - - -	Epiph. Sess. 1831.	Tingewick Friendly Society -	Tingewick - - -	Easter Sess. 1835.
White Hart Society - - -	Quainton - - -	Easter Sess. 1831.	Red Lion Friendly Society -	Dagnall - - -	ditto.
George Inn Friendly Society -	Eton - - -	Midsum. Sess. 1831.	Red Lion Union Benefit Society -	Great Marlow - -	ditto.
Plough Inn Benefit Society -	Weston Turville -	Adjourned Session, 5 Aug. 1831.	Royal Oak Friendly Society -	Wooburn - - -	Adjourned Session, 15 May 1835.
King's Arms Friendly Society -	Eton - - -	Epiph. Sess. 1832.	George Inn Friendly Union Society	Eton - - -	ditto.
Angel Inn Friendly Society -	Aylesbury - - -	ditto.	Royal Bucks Tradesmen and Mechanics' Benefit Society.	Newport Pagnell -	ditto.
Turk's Head Friendly Society -	Eton - - -	ditto.	South Bucks Friendly Society -	Great Missenden -	Midsum. Sess. 1835.
Cock Inn Friendly Society -	Aylesbury - - -	Mich. Sess. 1832.	Bear Inn Friendly Society - -	Lower Wincheddon -	Adjourned Session, 7 Aug. 1835.
Great Missenden Friendly Society	Great Missenden -	ditto.	Great Missenden Loan Fund Society	Great Missenden -	Epiph. Sess. 1836.
Cablington Benefit Society -	Cablington - - -	Adjourned Session, 23 Nov. 1832.	Iver Loan Society - - -	Iver - - -	ditto.
White Hart Inn Friendly Society	High Wycombe -	Midsum. Sess. 1833.	Wooburn and Londwater Loan Society.	Wooburn - - -	Adjourned Session, 5 Feb. 1836.
Great Missenden Provident Society (alterations in Rules of.)	Great Missenden -	ditto.	Wooburn Friendly Society - -	ditto - - -	Easter Sess. 1836.
Chesham Friendly Society - -	Chesham - - -	Adjourned Session, 28th Aug. 1833.			

Time of ceasing to exist, not known.

Aylesbury, 16 July 1836.

Thos Tindal, Clerk of the Peace

CAMBRIDGE.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
A Friendly Society, called "The True Britons of Cambridge," established 4th August 1829.	Cambridge -	23 Oct. 1829.	A Friendly Society instituted May 30th, 1831, held at the house of William Hoys, in Silver-street, Cambridge.	Cambridge -	4 Jan. 1833.
A Society established the 25th February 1829, for the villages of Elisley, Croxton, Graveley and Papworth Saint Agnes.	Eltesley -	26 Feb. 1830.	A Friendly Society, held at the Black Lion public-house in Cambridge.	ditto -	10 May 1833.
A Society established the 15th February 1802, and held at the Castle public-house, in the parish of St. Mary the Great in Cambridge.	Cambridge -	ditto.	A Friendly Society held at the Dolphin public-house in Cambridge.	ditto -	22 Nov. 1833.
A Friendly Society established the 24th December 1782, and held at the Town Arms in Cambridge.	ditto -	33 Apr. 1830.	A Society established 24th June 1824, held at the house of Joseph Worland, at the sign of the Blue Lion, St. Andrew's-street, Cambridge.	ditto -	21 Feb. 1834.
A Friendly Society established December 9th, 1765, held at the Bell public-house, Peas-hill, in Cambridge.	ditto -	10 June 1831.	A Society held at the house of George Gilby, at the Rose Inn in Melbourn.	Melbourn -	ditto.
A Friendly Society, held at the Crown Inn in Soham.	Soham -	1 July 1831.	A Society, called "The Mechanical Union Society," instituted July 1st 1833, held at John Bond's, Sussex-street, Cambridge.	Cambridge -	11 Apr. 1834.
A Society established the 3d December 1795, held at the Cock public house in Isleham.	Isleham -	21 Oct. 1831.	A Society, called "The Whittlesford Union Society," established January 3d, 1831.	Whittlesford	ditto.
A Society established the 29th November 1830, and held at the Swan public-house in Hauxton.	Hauxton -	ditto.	A Society, called "The Eltesley Brotherly Benefit Society," established November 2d, 1828, held at the sign of the Leeds Arms in Eltesley.	Eltesley -	ditto.
A Friendly Society, established 14th March 1825, held at the Bushel and Strike in Sussex-street, in Cambridge.	Cambridge -	23 Dec. 1831.	A Friendly Society, called "The United Brothers," held at the Bleeding Hart public-house in Chesterton.	Chesterton -	4 July 1834.
A Friendly Society instituted the 2d December 1799, held at the house of Mr. Eldad Danby, in the parish of Saint Botolph, in Cambridge.	ditto -	17 Feb. 1832.	A Friendly Society, called "The Amicable and Brotherly Society," at Isleham.	Isleham -	21 Nov. 1834.
A Friendly Society, called "The Pampisford Union Society," held at the Chequers public-house at Pampisford.	Pampisford	6 Apr. 1832.	A Society, called "The Amicable and Brotherly Society," at Burwell.	Burwell -	9 Jan. 1835.
A Friendly Society, called "The United Brothers," established the 6th October 1789, and held at the sign of the Crane, Market-street, in Cambridge.	Cambridge -	4 May 1832.	A Society, called "The Duxford Union Society," established January 1st, 1827.	Duxford -	ditto.
A Society held at the Red Lion public-house at Ickleton.	Ickleton -	19 Oct. 1832.	A Friendly Society, called "The Amicable and Brotherly Society," at Isleham.	Isleham -	5 June 1835.
A Society held at the Duke of Wellington public-house at Ickleton.	ditto -	ditto.	A Friendly Society at Elsworth - -	Elsworth -	2 July 1835.
			A Friendly Society, called "The Union Benefit Society," established May 30th, 1835, and held at the Horse and Groom, King-street, Cambridge.	Cambridge -	18 Dec. 1835.
			A Society, held at the Queen's Head at Kirtling.	Kirtling -	8 Jan. 1836.

The Clerk of the Peace is not aware that any of the Friendly Societies mentioned in this Return, have ceased to exist

Christopher Pemberton, Clerk of the Peace.

ISLE OF ELY.

NAMES.	Where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Loyal Independent Union Lodge of Odd Fellows.	The Club Inn, Ely -	21 Apr. 1830.	General Friendly Society, instituted 1832.	The Queen's Head Inn, Whittlesey.	15 Jan. 1834.
Benevolent Society of Odd Fellows	ditto - -	ditto.			
Friendly Society of Tradesmen -	The Turk's Head Inn, Littleport.	4 July 1830.	Amicable Society of several Trades and Callings established 1807.	The George and Star public-house, Whittlesey.	7 Jan. 1835.
Friendly Society, established 1824 -	The Crown Inn, Littleport.	6 June 1833.			
Friendly Society, established 1825 -	The Anchor public-house, Prick-Willow, in Ely.	16 Oct. 1833.	Friendly Society - - - -	The Carpenters' Arms public-house, Marsh	21 Oct. 1835.

It has not been notified to me that any of the above-mentioned Societies have ceased to exist; nor have any returns of sickness or mortality been made to me from any of them.

Wisbech, 29 April 1836.

Hugh Jackson, Clerk of the Peace.

CHESTER.

NAME and PLACE of the Institution.	When filed.	NAME and PLACE of the Institution.	When filed.	NAME and PLACE of the Institution.	When filed.
Female Friendly Society, at Nantwich	1831 : January.	Stockport Philanthropic Society -	1831 : October.	Halton Female Society - -	1832 : January.
Old Men's Club, Sandbach -	April.	Upton Friendly Society - -	ditto.	Bunbury Friendly Society - -	April.
Marple Club Rooms - -	ditto.	Little Leigh Friendly Society -	ditto.	Amicable Society, Wilderspool -	ditto.
Dodding Friendly Society - -	ditto.	Runcorn Friendly Society -	December.	Amicable Benefit Society at Wilderspool.	ditto.
Middlewich Society - -	June.	Juvenile Friendly Society at Preston Brook.	August.	Stockport and Wilderspool Juvenile Society.	ditto.
Asbury and Lawton - -	July.			Sandbach Friendly Society -	July.
Middlewich Friendly Union Society	October.	Weaverham Female Society -	1832 : January.		
Winsford Friendly Society - -	ditto.				

CHESTER—continued.

NAME and PLACE of the Institution.	When filed.	NAME and PLACE of the Institution.	When filed.	NAME and PLACE of the Institution.	When filed.
Mobberley Friendly Society -	1832: July.	Bunbury Young Amicable Society	1833: December.	Bunbury Friendly Society -	1834: November.
Knutford Friendly Society -	October.	Taxall Friendly Society -	ditto.	Congleton Sixth Club -	December.
Lostock Gralam Society -	ditto.	Frodsham Society -	ditto.		
Female Friendly Society, North- wich.	ditto.	Lyrum Society -	ditto.		
Marston Concord Society -	ditto.	Lower Withington Society -	1834: April.	Bunbury Female Friendly Society	1835: February.
Andlem Innocents' Society -	ditto.	Weaverham Society -	ditto.	Wallasey Friendly Society -	ditto.
Provident Society at Ince -	ditto.	Tranmere and Birkenhead Friendly Institution.	ditto.	Ashton-upon-Mersey and Sale Friendly Society.	March.
Latchford George Inn Club -	ditto.	Regent Friendly Society in Tran- mere.	ditto.	Weaverham Young Female So- ciety.	ditto.
		Capenhurst Friendly Society -	ditto.	Weaverham New Benefit Society	ditto.
Amicable Society, Northwich -	April.	Congleton Old Club -	ditto.	Stokenham Union Friendly So- ciety.	July.
Northwich Albion Society -	ditto.	United Body of People, alias the Fifth Club, Congleton.	October.	Middlewich Union Friendly So- ciety.	August.
Frodsham Loyal Society -	July.	Middlewich Female Society -	ditto.	Weaverham Old Female Friendly Society.	ditto.
Wilderspool Amicable Benefit So- ciety.	ditto.	Briglawton Friendly Society -	ditto.	Warburton Friendly Society -	September.
Cheadle Hulme Friendly Society -	ditto.	Congleton Friendly Society -	ditto.	Lymm Friendly Society -	November.
Northwich Albion Female Society	ditto.	Duckinfield Friendly Society -	November.	Sanbach Old Men's Club -	ditto.
Whaley-cum-Yardsley Female So- ciety.	ditto.	West Kirby Friendly Society -	ditto.	Doomham Amicable Society -	ditto.
Malpas Female Society -	ditto.				

Chester, 28 April 1836.

Henry Potts, Clerk of the Peace.

CITY OF CHESTER.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Original Friendly Society -	Albion Tavern -	20 Jan. 1831.	Good Society -	Upper White Bear -	20 Oct. 1831.
Original Brotherly Society -	Axe Tavern -	10 Aug. 1831.	Handbridge Brotherly Society -	Old King's Head -	5 Feb. 1831.
True Blue -	Rising Sun -	28 Mar. 1835.	Humane Society -	Duke of Wellington -	20 Oct. 1831.
Independent Society -	Cross Foxes -	24 Mar. 1831.	Noah's Ark -	White Lion -	10 Apr. 1834.
Amicable Society -	Queen's Head -	30 Mar. 1832.	Chester Union -	Duke of Marlborough -	28 Mar. 1836.
The Harmonicons -	Duke of Marlborough	25 Oct. 1832.	Original Female Society -	Nag's Head -	30 Mar. 1832.
Social Band -	Falcon -	13 Aug. 1832.	Union Band (Female) -	White Lion -	10 Aug. 1832.
Waterloo Society -	Legs of Man -	ditto.	Royal Military and Naval Pension- ers' Society.	-	22 Oct. 1835.
Hand and Glove -	Nag's Head -	30 Mar. 1832.			

CORNWALL.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Union Club -	St. Agnes -	Mich. Sess. 1829.	Friendly -	Northill -	Easter Sess. 1832.
Third Friendly -	Millbrook, Maker	Epiph. Sess. 1830.	Philanthropic -	Camborne -	same.
United Tradesmen and Farmers' Club.	Camborne -	same.	Fellowship -	Launceston -	same.
New Tradesmen's Association -	Redruth -	same.	Annuitant -	Tregony -	same.
Prince Regent's -	Illogan -	Easter Sess. 1830.	Tradesmen's -	Helston -	Midsum. Sess. 1832.
Friendly -	Stokeclimsland -	same.	Friendly -	St. Keverne -	same.
Friendly Annuitant -	St. German's -	same.	Amicable -	Helston -	Mich. Sess. 1832.
Union -	Antony -	Midsum. Sess. 1830.	Independent -	Chyandour, Gulval	same.
Benevolent -	Millbrook, Maker	same.	New Friendly Constitutional	St. Austell -	same.
Union and Friendly -	Stratton -	same.	Friendly -	Manaccan -	Epiph. Sess. 1833.
St. Mary's Annuitant	Truro -	same.	Ditto -	Breage -	Easter Sess. 1833.
Union Provident	Carleen, Breage -	same.	Benefit -	Redruth -	same.
Equitable Annuitant -	Helston -	same.	Friendly -	Helston -	Mich. Sess. 1833.
Bridge Friendly -	Illogan -	same.	Ditto -	Bodmin -	same.
Sixth Friendly -	Millbrook, Maker	Mich. Sess. 1830.	Union and Friendly	Kilhampton -	same.
Annuitant -	Padstow -	same.	First Friendly -	St. German's -	Easter Sess. 1834.
Loyal Miners -	Breage -	Epiph. Sess. 1831.	Friendly -	Tarpoint -	same.
New Annuitant -	Truro -	Easter Sess. 1831.	Good Fellowship -	St. Agnes -	same.
Tradesmen's Friendly	Bodmin -	Midsum. Sess. 1831.	Union Friendly -	Moorwinstow -	same.
First Female Friendly	Cawsand, Rame -	Mich. Sess. 1831.	Union -	Egloskerry -	same.
Provident -	Tresillian, Merther	Epiph. Sess. 1832.	New Union Benefit -	St. Blazey -	Epiph. Sess. 1835.
Friendly -	St. Ewe -	Easter Sess. 1832.	Friendly -	Egloskerry -	same.
Churchtown Friendly	Phillack -	same.	Ditto -	Marazion -	Easter Sess. 1835.
Tradesmen's -	Camborne -	same.	Second Benevolent	Penzance -	Mich. Sess. 1835.
Provident -	Marazion -	same.	Young Tradesmen's	ditto -	same.
Loyal Tradesmen's	Illogan -	same.	Friendly -	Probus -	same.

I am not aware that either of them have ceased to exist.

Coode, Clerk of the Peace.

CUMBERLAND.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	Date of Enrolment of Amendment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	Date of Enrolment of Amendment.
Friendly Male - -	Great Broughton - -	- - -	Jan. 1834.	Friendly - - -	Lamplugh - - -	- - -	Apr. 1832.
Friendly - - -	Bank Hall - -	- - -	Nov. 1834.	Amicable - - -	Longtown - - -	- - -	June 1831.
Sick and Burial - -	Carlisle - -	Apr. 1833.	- - -	Unanimous Seafaring -	Maryport - - -	- - -	Jan. 1833.
Union - - -	Cockermouth - -	- - -	Oct. 1833.	Tradesman's - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	July 1833.
Friendly - - -	ditto - -	- - -	Apr. 1834.	Shipwrights' - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	Jan. 1834.
Gardening - - -	Carlisle - -	Feb. 1835.	- - -	Annuity - - -	Whitehaven - -	April 1834.	- - -
Friendly - - -	Garrigill-gate - -	Jan. 1833.	- - -	Honourable - - -	Workington - -	- - -	Jan. 1833.

25 April 1836.

W. Hodgson, Clerk of the Peace.

DERBY.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Friendly Society - -	George and Dragon Inn, Ashborne.	20 Oct. 1829.	Female Friendly Society -	School-room, Wirksworth -	3 July 1832.
Union True-blue Society -	Plough Inn, Sandiacre -	same date.	District Friendly and Provident Society.	Alfreton - - -	same date.
Female Friendly Society -	National School-rooms, Derby	14 Jan. 1830.	Amicable Society - -	Nag's Head Inn, Toad-hole, parish of Darley.	1 Jan. 1833.
Friendly Society - -	Chequer Inn, Ticknall -	20 Apr. 1830.	Friendly Society - -	Marquis of Hastings Inn, Sawley.	17 Apr 1833.
Tradesmen's Benevolent Society.	White Horse Inn, Chesterfield	same date.	Ditto - - -	Black Swan Inn, Crich -	2 July 1833.
Philanthropic Friendly Society	Mellor Moor-end - -	13 July 1830.	Benevolent Institution -	School-room, Hadfield -	15 Oct. 1833.
Female Union Friendly Society	Wellington Inn, Mellor Moor-end.	same date.	Female Friendly Society	Horse-shoe Inn, Alfreton -	same date.
Female Society - -	National School, Horsley -	same date.	Friendly Society - -	Draycott - - -	same date.
Friendly Society - -	Chesterfield Arms Inn, Cubley	4 Jan. 1831.	Ditto - - -	Cross-keys Inn, Swanwick -	8 Apr. 1834.
Ditto - - -	School, Castleton - -	5 Apr. 1831.	Ditto - - -	Angel Inn, Clay Cross -	same date.
Friendly Institution - -	Bay Horse Inn, New Mills -	20 June 1831.	Female Friendly Society	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Alfreton Riddings.	same date.
Friendly Society - -	Methodist Chapel, Swanwick	18 Oct. 1831.	Friendly Society - -	ditto - - -	same date.
Female Friendly Society -	Green Man Inn, Ashborne -	same date.	Friendly Benefit Society -	Malt Shovel Inn, Spondon -	14 Oct. 1834.
Female Society - -	National School, Kilburn -	same date.	Protestant Union Society -	Thomas Watts, Sparrow-pit -	6 Jan. 1835.
Friendly Society - -	School-room, Parwich -	3 Jan. 1832.	Firm and Friendly Society -	King's Head Inn, Matlock -	same date.
Female Friendly Institution -	Bay Horse Inn, New Mills -	same date.	Friendly Society - -	Coalminers' Arms, Walton -	7 Apr. 1835.
Friendly Society - -	Peter Bennett's, Dronfield -	3 Apr. 1832.	Protestant Union Society -	The Stone Bench Inn, Fairfield.	same date.
Ditto - - -	Turk's Head Inn, Ashford -	same date.	Female Friendly Society -	Thorn Tree Inn, Ashford -	same date.
Ditto - - -	Thorn tree Inn, Ripley -	same date.	Friendly Society - -	Red Lion Inn, Litton, parish of Tideswell.	same date.
Union Friendly Society -	Baptist Meeting-house, Swanwick.	same date.	Ditto - - -	James Smith's, Dale Abbey -	same date.
New Benefit Society - -	King's Head Inn, Buxton -	same date.	Ditto - - -	Castle Inn, Alfreton - -	same date.
Friendly Society - -	Red Lion Inn, Alfreton -	3 July 1832.	Ditto - - -	Hopton - - -	same date.
Ditto - - -	Horse-Shoe Inn, Alfreton -	same date.	Ditto - - -	Masons' Arms, Mickleover -	same date.
Friendly Institution, called Chinley New Club.	Crown and Mitre Inn, Chinley.	same date.	Ditto - - -	South Wingfield - -	30 June 1835.
Friendly Society - -	Crewe and Harpur Inn, Swarkestone.	same date.	Church Sunday School Sick and Funeral Society.	Belper - - -	same date.
Union Society - -	Dog & Partridge Inn, Spendlane, parish of Thorpe.	3 July 1832.	Female Friendly Society -	Horse-shoe Inn, Alfreton -	20 Oct. 1835.
Friendly Institution - -	National School, Sawley -	same date.			

Jn^o Charge, Clerk of the Peace.

DEVON.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Amicable Society - - -	Ashburton - -	Midsummer Sess. 1829.	Dock-yard Shipwrights' Sixpenny Club.	Devonport - -	- - -
Royal Clarence Society - -	Devonport - -	- - -	Friendly Society - - -	Bow - - -	- - -
Wilmington Friendly Society	Wilmington - -	- - -	Annuitant Society - - -	Newton Bushel - -	Michaelmas Sess. 1830.
Annuitant Society - - -	Plymouth - -	Michaelmas Sess. 1829.	Society - - -	Honiton - - -	- - -
Ditto - - -	Moretonhampstead -	- - -	Brotherly Society - - -	Merton - - -	- - -
Friendly Society - - -	Swimbridge - -	Epiph. Sess. 1830.	Friendly Society - - -	Petrockstow - -	- - -
Friendly Assistant Society -	Dittisham - -	- - -	Society - - -	Bishopsclympton - -	- - -
Dovonport Enlarged Annuitant Society.	Devonport - -	- - -	Friendly Society - - -	Cornworthy - -	- - -
East Devon Friendly Institution	Honiton - -	- - -	United Society - - -	Devonport - -	- - -
North Devon Friendly Institution	Barnstaple - -	Easter Sess. 1830.	Philanthropic Union Society.	ditto - - -	- - -
Benevolent Society - - -	Ilfracombe - -	- - -	Friendly Society of Rope-makers	Plymouth - -	- - -
Friendly United Society - -	Sheepwash - -	- - -	Male Friendly Society - -	Thorncombe - -	- - -
Friendly Society - - -	Black Torrington -	- - -	Bridestowe and Sourton Friendly Society.	Bridestowe - -	Epiphany Sessions, 1831.
Ditto - - -	Sidmouth - -	Adjourned Sess. 4 June 1830.	Society of Amity - - -	Devonport - -	- - -
Ditto - - -	Oakford - -	- - -	St. John's Catholic Friendly United Benefit Society.	Chudleigh - -	- - -
Friendly Society of Women	Brixham - -	- - -	Friendly Society - - -	Cherston Ferrers -	- - -
Amicable Society of Women	ditto - -	- - -	Friendly Provident Society	Chudleigh - -	- - -
Amicable Society of Artificers	Devonport - -	Midsummer Sess. 1830.	Royal Naval Annuitant Society's Savings' Bank.	Devonport - -	February General Sessions 1831.
Female Beneficial Society -	ditto - -	- - -			
Royal Naval Annuitant Society	ditto - -	- - -			
General Provident Institution	Plymouth - -	Mich. Sess. 1830.			

DEVON—(continued.)

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Society of Artificers - - -	Hemyock - -	Easter Sessions, 1831.	Friendly Association - - -	Northlew - -	Midsummer Sess. 1832.
Friendly Society of Men - -	Brixham - -		Friendly Society of Tradesmen - -	Plymouth Hove - -	
Equitable Benefit Society - -	Devonport - -		United Provident Society - -	Moretonhampstead - -	
Friendly Brethren Benefit Society - -	ditto - -		Friendly United Society - -	Dawlish - -	
Friendly Benefit Society - -	Chudleigh - -		Reform Union Society - -	Devonport - -	
Friendly Society of Men - -	Chagford - -	Midsummer Sess. 1831.	Friendly Peaceable Society - -	Westleigh - -	Michaelmas Sess. 1832.
Female Friendly Society - -	Highbickington - -		Friendly Society - -	Brickland Monachorum - -	
Society of Unity and Friendship - -	Dodbrook and Kingsbridge - -		Ditto - - - - -	Clayhidon - -	
Friendly Society - - -	Lamerton - -		Male Society - - - - -	Kingskerswill - -	
Female Friendly Society - -	Wilmington - -		Friendly Benefit Society - -	Chudleigh - -	
Female Amicable Society - -	Teignmouth - -	Michaelmas Sess. 1831.	Union Benefit Society of Men - -	Brixham - -	Epiphany Sessions, 1833.
United Society of Seamen and others - -	Plymouth - -		Benevolent and Laudable Society - -	ditto - -	
Friendly Society - - -	Crediton - -		United Brothers Friendly Society - -	Bridleigh, Salterton - -	
Benefit Society of Sergeants - -	Plymouth - -		Friendly Society - - - -	Braunton - -	
Union Friendly Society - -	Crediton - -		Provident Society - - - -	Holworthy - -	
Lord Hood First Friendly Society - -	Devonport - -	Adjoined Sess. 17 Dec. 1831.	Kingsand and Crowsand Union and Friendly Society - -	Maker - -	Easter Sessions, 1833.
First Provident Institution - -	ditto - -		Horrabridge Union Society - -	Whitchurch - -	
Annuitant Society - - -	Newton Abbott and Newton Bushel - -		Friendly Society - - - -	Ottertton - -	
Friendly and United Society of Men - -	Hennock - -		New Friendly Society - - -	Halberton - -	
Friendly Society of Women - -	Sandford - -		Union Friendly Society - -	Hartland - -	Midsummer Sess. 1833.
Friendly Assistant Institution - -	ditto - -	Epiphany Sessions, 1832.	Amicable Friendly Society - -	Bratton Clovelly - -	
Plymouth Dock-yard United Artificers' Friendly Society - -	Devonport - -		Friendly Brethren Benefit Society - -	Devonport - -	
Friendly Society of Men - - -	Dawlish - -		Friendly Society - - - -	High Bickington - -	
Friendly Assistant Society - -	Newton Abbott - -		Ditto - - - - -	Stoke Fleming - -	
Friendly Society of Men - -	Sandford - -	Epiphany Sessions, 1832.	Liberal Tradesmen's Union - -	Barnstaple - -	Michaelmas Sess. 1833.
Mechanics' Friendly Union Society - -	Devonport - -		Second Annuitant Society - -	ditto - -	
New Union Society - - -	Modbury - -		Female Friendly Society - -	St. Giles - -	
Philanthropists' Beneficial Society - -	Devonport - -		Friendly Society - - - -	Monkleigh - -	
Union Friendly Society - -	Woolfardisworthy - -		Friendly Brethren Benefit Society - -	Plymouth - -	
Female Union Society - -	Merton - -	—	Friendly Union Society - -	Great Torrington - -	Epiphany Sessions, 1834.
Jubilee Britons' Friendly Society - -	Devonport - -		United Savings Bank - -	Devonport - -	
Unity and Amity Society - -	Modbury - -		United Provident Society - -	Newton Abbott - -	
Female Friendly Society - -	ditto - -		New Union Friendly Society - -	Hartland - -	
Happy Union Friendly Brethren Society - -	Devonport - -		Friendly Society of Men - -	Charles - -	
United Benefit Society - -	Plymstock - -	—	Lord Hood First Friendly Society - -	Devonport - -	Midsummer Sess. 1834.
Warrant Officers' Friendly Society - -	Devonport - -		Friendly Institution - - -	Colaton Rawleigh - -	
Friendly United Society of Women - -	Chudleigh - -		Union Death Society - - -	Devonport - -	
Annuitant Society - - -	Brixham, Totnes and Kingsbridge - -		Friendly Male Benefit Society - -	St. Mary Church - -	
Benevolent Aged Brethren Benefit Society - -	Devonport - -		United Amicable Society - -	Devonport - -	Easter Sessions, 1834.
Second Benefit Society - - -	Modbury - -	—	Warrant Officers' Sixpenny Club - -	ditto - -	
Male Friendly Union Society - -	Dalton - -		Friendly Society of Females - -	Clayhidon - -	
Friendly Assistant Society - -	Kingsbridge - -		Friendly Society - - - -	ditto - -	
Loyal and Constitutional Society - -	Newton Abbott - -		United Benefit Society - -	Plymstock - -	
Dock-yard Benefit Society - -	Devonport - -	Easter Sessions, 1832.	Union Benefit Society - -	Brixham - -	Midsummer Sess. 1834.
First Union Society - - -	ditto - -		United Friendly Society - -	Kingsteignton - -	
Friendly Society - - -	Great Torrington - -		Female Benefit Society - -	Devonport - -	
Tradesman's Friendly Society - -	Hatherleigh - -		Female Friendly Society - -	West Teignmouth - -	
Friendly Society of Tradesmen - -	Holworthy - -		Friendly and United Society - -	Newton Bushel - -	
Friendly Society of Women - -	ditto - -	—	Dock-yard Annuitant Friendly Society - -	Plymouth - -	Michaelmas Sess. 1834.
Friendly United Society - -	Broad Clist - -		Union Benefit Society - -	Sheepwash - -	
Friendly and United Society of Men - -	Newton Bushel and Highweek - -		Female Society - - - -	Black Torrington - -	
Female Aiding Society - - -	Newton Abbott - -		Female Society of Tradesmen and others - -	Southmolton - -	
Men and Women's Annuitant Society - -	ditto - -		United Benefit Society - -	Devonport - -	Epiphany Sessions, 1835.
Friendly Society - - -	Cornwood - -	Easter Sessions, 1832.	Protestant Dissenters' Union Society - -	Great Torrington - -	
Brotherly United and Peaceable Society - -	Swimbridge - -		Friendly Society of Men - -	Holworthy - -	
Friendly Union Sisters' Benefit Society - -	Devonport - -		Waterloo Friendly Society - -	Sidmouth - -	
New Union and Friendly Society - -	Barnstaple - -		Female Benefit Society - -	St. Mary Church - -	
Loyal and Friendly Society - -	ditto - -	Midsummer Sess. 1832.	First Mechanics' Friendly Society - -	Tormoham - -	Easter Sessions, 1835.
Union Society - - - -	Halberton and Willand - -		Union Friendly Society - -	Hartland - -	
Friendly Society - - -	Churchingford - -		Equitable Benefit Society - -	Devonport - -	
Ditto - - - -	Churchstanton - -		Friendly Society - - - -	Uffculme - -	
Friendly Society of Females - -	ditto - -		Brixham, Totnes, Kingsbridge and South Devon Annuitant Society - -	Brixham - -	
Benefit Society - - -	Bovey Tracey - -	Midsummer Sess. 1832.	Friendly Society - - - -	Pyworthy - -	Michaelmas Sess. 1835.
Benevolent Society of Men - -	Brixham - -		Union Society - - - -	Coldridge - -	
Friendly Society - - -	Parkham - -		Friendly Mechanic Society - -	Berry Pomeroy - -	
First Laudable Friendly Society - -	Tormoham and Torquay - -		Friendly Society of Females - -	Churchstanton - -	
Loyal Union Society - - -	Barnstaple - -		Friendly Society - - - -	ditto - -	
United Samaritan's Friendly Society - -	Devonport - -	—	Ditto - - - - -	Torquay - -	Epiphany Sessions, 1836.
Union Female Benefit Society - -	Hatherleigh - -		United Provident Society - -	Moretonhampstead - -	
Phoenix Benefit Society - -	ditto - -		Friendly and United Society - -	Dawlish - -	
Union Benefit Society - -	ditto - -		Union Society - - - -	Whitchurch - -	
Female Union Society - -	Sheepwash - -		King William First Friendly Society - -	Moretonhampstead - -	
			Female Friendly Society - -	St. Giles - -	Easter Sess. 1836.
			Friendly Society - - - -	Buckland Monachorum - -	
			United and Friendly Society - -	Bradworthy - -	Easter Sess. 1836.
			Friendly Society of Artificers - -	Devonport - -	

R. Eales, Clerk of the Peace.

DORSET.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Friendly Society - - -	Canford Magna -	Adjourned Sessions, 19 Sept. 1829.	Friendly Society of Gentlemen and others.	Gillingham -	Michaelmas Sess. 16 Oct. 1832.
Friendly Society of Foresters -	Stalbridge -	Michael. Sessions, 20 Oct. 1829.	Friendly Society - - -	Farnham -	Lady-day Sessions, 10 April 1833. Midsum. Sessions, 2 July 1833. Michaelmas Sess. 15 Oct. 1833.
Friendly Society - - -	Upway -	Easter Sessions, 20 April 1830.	Society of United Brothers -	Bridport -	
Ditto - - -	ditto -		Grosvenor Friendly Society, amended Rules.	Shaftesbury -	
Ditto - - -	Cranborne -		Friendly Society - - -	Marnhull -	
Ditto - - -	Yetminster -		Benefit Society - - -	Tarrant Monckton -	
Grosvenor Friendly Society -	Shaftesbury -	Midsum. Sessions, 13 July 1830.	Female Friendly Society -	Sherborne -	
Friendly Society - - -	Spetisbury -	Adjourned Sessions, 7 Aug. 1830.	New Benefit Society -	Wyke Regis -	
Ditto - - -	Swange -	Adjourned Sessions, 12 Feb. 1831.	Friendly Society - - -	Handley -	Christmas Sess. 31 Dec. 1833.
Ditto - - -	Corfe Castle -		Ditto - - -	Bridport -	
Ditto - - -	Lytchett Minster -		Ditto - - -	ditto -	
Ditto - - -	Swanage -		Tradesmen's Union Society	Wimborne -	
Friendly Society of Tradesmen and others.	Wyke Regis -	Easter Sessions, 5 April 1831.	Friendly Society - - -	Stower Provost -	Easter Sess. 8 Apr. 1833
Friendly Union Society -	Bradford Abbas -		Ditto - - -	Milton Abbas -	Adjourned Sessions, 17 May 1833.
Ditto - - -	Cerne Abbas -		Ditto - - -	Lyme Regis -	Midsum. Sessions, 1 July 1834.
Friendly Society - - -	Hilton -		Friendly Benefit Society -	Blandford -	
True Blue Friendly Society	Shaftesbury -	Mich. Sessions, 18 Oct. 1831.	The United Sisters' Female Benefit Society.	Lyme Regis and Charmouth.	Michaelmas Sess. 13 Oct. 1834.
Beneficial Society - - -	Weymouth -	Christmas Sessions, 3 Jan. 1832.	United Friendly Society -	Cann St. Rombold	Christmas Sessions, 6 Jan. 1835.
Friendly Society - - -	Kinson -		Friendly Society - - -	Iwerne Minster -	
Ditto - - -	Cranborne -		Union Society - - -	Sherborne -	
Mechanics' Benefit Society -	Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.	Adjourned Sessions, 25 Feb. 1832.	Unanimous Society - - -	Portland -	Lady-day Sessions, 7 April 1835. Midsummer Sess. 30 June 1835.
United Friends' Society -	Portland -	Lady-day Sessions, 3 April 1832.	Friendly Society of Brothers	Hilton -	
Friendly Society - - -	Gunville -		Friendly Society - - -	Wareham -	
Ditto - - -	Hawkechurch -	Michaelmas Sess. 16 Oct. 1832.	Union Friendly Society -	Stalbridge -	Michaelmas Sess. 20 Oct. 1835.
Ditto - - -	Evershot -		Friendly Society - - -	Symondsbury -	
Ditto - - -	Broadwinsor -		Ditto - - -	Parkstone -	
Friendly Society of Tradesmen and others.	Gillingham -	Michaelmas Sess. 16 Oct. 1832.			

Only one Society has made any return as required by the 34th section of the Statute, namely, "Wyke Regis New Benefit Society." I have given notice to all the other Societies to make their returns immediately.

J. Fooks, Clerk of the Peace.

DURHAM.

The True Britons' Nautical and Philanthropic Association.	Sunderland -	19 April 1830.	The Stanhope Association -	Stanhope -	3 Nov. 1832.
Houghton-le-Spring Union Friendly Society.	Houghton-le-Spring.	18 Oct. 1830.	Women's Friendly Society -	Ayres Quay -	6 April 1833.
Benefit Society of Women -	Great Lumley -	5 Feb. 1831.	Friendly Society of Women -	Heworth -	ditto.
Loyal Lyons Friendly Society of Odd Fellows.	Hetton-le-Hole -	5 March 1831.	Select Friendly Society of Free and Easy Johns.	Pitt Hill -	ditto.
Philanthropic Society -	Sunderland -	4 April 1831.	Nautical Association -	Sunderland -	4 May 1833.
Friendly Union -	Burnopfield -	ditto.	Friendly Society -	South Shields -	1 June 1833.
United Society of Women -	Monkwearmouth-shore.	7 May 1831.	The Lambton Colliery Relief Fund	Lambton -	6 July 1833.
Humane Society -	South Shields -	ditto.	Reform Tradesmen's Society -	Monkwearmouth -	3 August 1833.
Life Benefit and Last Will Association.	Sunderland -	4 June 1831.	Stanhope Association -	Stanhope -	ditto.
Female Benefit Society -	Stockton-upon-Tees	27 June 1831.	New Society of Friendly Sisters -	Monkwearmouth-shore.	7 Sept. 1833.
Nautical Association -	Sunderland -	17 Oct. 1831.	United Society of Women -	ditto -	ditto.
Benign Association -	Monkwearmouth-shore.	7 Jan. 1832.	Provident Society -	Durham -	5 October 1833.
Castle Eden Friendly Society	Castle Eden -	2 April 1832.	The Rickleton and Harraton Outside Collieries Relief Fund.	Harraton -	4 Jan. 1834.
The South Shields Seamen's Loyal Standard Association.	South Shields -	2 April 1832.	Newbottle Colliery Relief Fund -	Newbottle -	ditto.
Friendly Society of Women -	Low Felling -	7 April 1832.	Philanthropic Society* -	Sunderland -	ditto.
Unanimous Association -	Sunderland -	2 June 1832.	Friendly Relief Society -	Tanfield -	ditto.
Brotherly Society -	Bishop Auckland	ditto.	Meanwell Association -	Sunderland -	1 Feb. 1834.
Friendly Society, commonly called "Nicholas Cumming's Club."	ditto	ditto.	Licensed Pilots' Benevolent Association.	ditto -	5 April 1834.
Friendly Society -	Sedgefield -	ditto.	The Good Samaritan Friendly Society.	ditto -	7 June 1834.
The St. John's Chapel Friendly Society.	St. John's Chapel	7 July 1832.	United Society of Tradesmen and others.	ditto -	4 October 1834.
Friendly Society -	Sunderland -	ditto.	Friendly Sisters' Society -	Low Felling -	1 Nov. 1834.
Ditto -	Stockton -	ditto.	The Percy Main Colliery Relief Fund.	Percy Main -	6 Dec. 1834.
Queen's Loyal Society -	Chester-le-Street	ditto.	The Shipwrights' Union Society -	Monkwearmouth	7 March 1835.
The Select Benefit Society of Lodge No. 8 Free and Easy Johns.	Swalwell -	4 August 1832.	Old Loyal Society -	Chester-le-Street	2 May 1835.
Ark Society -	Bishopwearmouth Panns.	1 Sept. 1832.	The Blacksmiths' Friendly Society.	Winlaton -	16 May 1835.
Hetton Colliery Agents' and Workmen's Friendly Society.	Hetton-le-Hole -	6 Oct. 1832.	Good Intent Society -	Great Lumley -	6 June 1835.
			The Brotherly Society -	Houghton-le-Spring	4 July 1835.
			United Society of Tradesmen	Bishopwearmouth	ditto.
			Union Friendly Society -	Hetton-le-Hole -	18 July 1835.
			Beamish Colliery Friendly Society	Pitt Hill -	3 Oct. 1835.
			Phoenix Society -	Sunderland -	2 Jan. 1836.

* Additional Rules.

27 April 1836.

John Dunn, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

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RETURNS RELATING TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

ESSEX.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Friendly Society - -	Crown Inn, Tendring -	20 October 1829.	Springfield Hand-in-Hand Benefit Society.	White Hart, Springfield -	2 July 1833.
A Female Benefit Society -	Walthamstow - -	9 February 1830.	The Epping Union Benefit Society.	Cock Inn, Epping -	27 August 1833.
Friendly Society - -	Saint Osyth - -	14 Sept. 1830.	Friendly and Benevolent Society of Great and Little Chesterford.	White Horse Inn, Great Chesterford.	same date.
Ditto - - -	Hundred of Hinckford -	19 October 1830.	The Boreham Friendly Society	Red Lion, Boreham -	15 October 1833.
Insurance Society - -	Aldham and United Parishes.	same date.	The Union Society - -	Three Colts, Stansted Mountfitchet.	same date.
Friendly Society of Dredgers, Fishermen & others	King's Head, Leigh -	5 April 1831.	A Society of Good Fellowshipship.	Baptist Meeting-house, Potter's-street, Harlow.	same date.
Amicable and Brotherly Society of Working Men	Green Man, Arkesden -	18 May 1831.	A Benefit Society of Females.	Harlow - - -	same date.
Friendly Society - -	Chipping Ongar, and neighbouring parishes	28 June 1831.	Friendly Society of Labourers and others.	Meeting-house, Stebbing	same date.
Ditto - - -	Compasses, in Gestingthorpe.	same date.	Friendly Society - -	Crown Inn, Tendring -	29 October 1833.
The Essex United Britons' Society.	Crown & Anchor, Aveley	23 August 1831.	Ditto - - -	Angel, Broomfield -	19 Nov. 1833.
Friendly Society - -	Vestry of Fordham Chapel.	18 October 1831.	The Amicable Society of Dredgers and Fishermen of Leigh.	Ship, Leigh - -	19 Feb. 1834.
Ditto - - -	Shoulder of Mutton, Fordham.	same date.	A Friendly Society of Labourers and others.	Swan Inn, Felsted -	22 April 1834.
Ditto - - -	Three Crowns, East Donnyland.	20 Dec. 1831.	Friendly Society - -	Cross Keys, White Notley	same date.
Friendly Society of Tradesmen and others.	Red Lion, Great Wakering.	28 Dec. 1831.	Ditto - - -	King's Head Inn, Ardleigh.	28 May 1834.
Union Friendly Society -	Swan Inn, St. Mary Maldon.	21 Feb. 1832.	Civil Society - -	Plough, Bradfield -	same date.
New West Essex Union Society.	Ship, Aveley - -	same date.	Friendly Society - -	Plough, Springfield -	same date.
The Crown Club - -	Marlborough Inn, Dedham.	same date.	Tradesman's Provident Benefit Society.	George Inn, Witham -	5 Nov. 1834.
Chelmsford Provident Society.	Springfield - - -	20 March 1832.	Chelmsford Provident Society (alterations.)	Springfield - - -	same date.
Benefit Society - -	Belchamp, St. Paul -	same date.	The Union - - -	White Horse, Rayleigh -	25 Nov. 1834.
Dedham British Society -	Sun Inn, Dedham -	same date.	Tradesman's Benefit Society	Marlborough-head, Rochford.	3 Dec. 1834.
The Imperial Union Society	George Inn, Barking.	3 April 1832.	Friendly Society - -	Barking - - -	6 January 1835.
Benefit Society - -	Plume of Feathers' Inn, Loughton.	same date.	Ditto - - -	Red Lion Inn, Chipping, Ongar.	Feb. 17th 1835.
Friendly Society of Tradesmen and others.	Bell, Great Wakering -	15 May 1832.	Ditto - - -	King's Arms, Broomfield	same date.
Amicable Society of Watermen and others.	Crooked Billet, Leigh -	3 July 1832.	The British Brothers Society.	White Horse, Hatfield Broad Oak.	19 May 1835.
Benefit Society - -	Harlow Town Meeting-house.	18 Sept. 1832.	Society of Good Fellowship	Anchor, Burnham -	30 June 1835.
Friendly Society - -	Dunmow, and the neighbourhood.	16 October 1832.	Potter-street Union Benefit Society (alterations.)	Baptist Meeting-house, Potter's-street, Harlow	20 Oct. 1835.
The Anchor and Hope Benefit Society.	Bald Stag, Chigwell -	same date.	Friendly Society - -	Duke's Head, Stisted -	same date.
Friendly Society - -	Bell Inn, Great Baddow	20 Nov. 1832.	Union Friendly Society (amendments.)	Swan Inn, St. Mary, Maldon.	same date.
Tradesmen's Provident Benefit Society.	Swan Inn, Witham -	1 January 1833.	The Epping United Brothers' Benefit Society.	Swan Inn, Epping -	9 March 1836.
Friendly Society - -	White Hart Inn, Southminster.	2 July 1833.			

Note.—No communication has been made to the Clerk of the Peace that the above-mentioned Societies, or any of them, have ceased to exist.
Springfield-place, 25 April 1836. C. G. Parker, Clerk of the Peace.

GLOUCESTER.

NAMES.	Places where established.	When filed.	NAMES.	Places where established.	When filed.
Minchinhampton Friendly Institution	Office of the Institution, Minchinhampton.	Mich. Sess. 1829.	Friendly Society -	Meeting-house, Shortwood in Horsley.	Trin. Sess. 1833.
Regent Friendly Society.	Crown Inn, Cheltenham -	Epiph. Sess. 1830.	Ditto - - -	Stroud - - - -	ditto.
Female Friendly Society.	The Church, North Cerney -	Easter Sess. 1830.	Ditto - - -	Farmer's Arms Inn, Cleeve -	Mich. Sess. 1833.
Friendly Society -	Fleet Inn, Twynning - -	ditto.	South Gloucester Friendly Society.	Clifton, &c. - - -	Easter Sess. 1834.
Benefit Society -	Town-hall, Painswick - -	ditto.	Wesleyan Friendly Society.	House of Mr. William Brunston, King-street, Cheltenham.	Mich. Sess. 1834.
Ancient Briton's Benefit Society.	Queen's Head, St. Philip and Jacob.	ditto.	Friendly Society -	Duke's Head Inn, Wollastone -	ditto.
Minchinhampton Friendly Society -	National-school, Whitecliff, near Coleford.	Mich. Sess. 1830.	Ditto - - -	Red Lion Inn, Arlington -	ditto.
Ditto - -	White Lion Inn, Yate - -	ditto.	Ditto - - -	White Lion Inn, Westbury on Trym	ditto.
Union Society -	Bell Inn, Salperton - -	ditto.	Ditto - - -	Swan Inn, Bibury - -	Epiph. Sess. 1835.
Friendly Society -	King's Arms Inn, Prestbury -	Epiph. Sess. 1831.	Ditto - - -	Bell Inn, Lidbrook - -	ditto.
Union Society -	Old Bell Inn, Guiting Power -	Trin. Sess. 1831.	Ditto - - -	New Inn, Lechlade - -	ditto.
Amicable Society -	Tracy Arms Inn, Winchcomb -	Mich. Sess. 1831.	Ditto - - -	Ship Inn, Newnham - -	Easter Sess. 1835.
Minchinhampton Friendly Institution	Office of the Institution, Minchinhampton.	ditto.	Ditto - - -	Methodist Chapel, Kingswood in Bitton.	ditto.
Benefit Society -	King's Head Inn, Charlton Kings	(amended Rules.) Mich. Sess. 1831.	Ditto - - -	Hare & Hounds Inn, Chedworth	ditto.
Friendly Society -	Bell Inn, Frampton-upon-Severn	Epiph. Sess. 1832.	Ditto - - -	Bagendon and Rendcomb, North Cerney.	Trin. Sess. 1835.
Union Society -	Bathurst Arms Inn, North Cerney	Easter Sess. 1832.	Ditto - - -	King's School-room, Charlton -	ditto.
Ditto - -	Beckford Inn, Beckford -	ditto.	Ditto - - -	New School-room, Sherborne -	Epiph. Sess. 1836.
Benefit Society -	King's Head Inn, Cheltenham -	Trin. Sess. 1832.	Ditto - - -	Grotto Inn, Prestbury - -	ditto.
Friendly Society -	Portcullis Inn, Chipping Sodbury	Mich. Sess. 1832.	Ditto - - -	House of Mrs. Elizabeth Hawkins, Hardwicke.	ditto.
Ditto - -	Jolly Skinners' Inn, Wade-street, near Bristol.	(amended Rules.) Mich. Sess. 1832.	Ditto - - -	New Inn, Tidenham - -	ditto.
			Ditto - - -	Prinn's Arms Inn, Charlton Kings	ditto.
			Ditto - - -	Masons' Arms Inn, Stapleton -	Easter Sess. 1836.

Dursley, 25 April 1836.

Edward Bloxsome, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

HANTS.

SOUTHAMPTON.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Friendly Society - -	Greyhound Inn, Ford- ingbridge.	20 October 1829.	Friendly Society - -	Crown Inn, Fording- bridge.	1 January 1833.
Ditto - - - -	Chesnut Horse, Brown Candova.	21 October 1830.	Ditto - - - -	Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight.	ditto.
Loyal Britons' Friendly Society	Swathling parish, South Stoncham.	20 April 1830.	Union Friendly Society -	Red Lion, Bitterne -	ditto.
Friendly Society - -	Ringwood - - -	ditto.	United Friendly Society -	Nelson's Arms, Four Posts, Southampton.	9 April 1833
Ditto - - - -	Grately - - -	13 July 1830.	Andover Friendly Society -	Andover - - -	2 July 1833.
Ditto - - - -	Fair Oak, Winchester	ditto.	West End Union Society -	Crown and Thistle, West End.	15 October 1833.
Hurstbourne Tarrant Friendly Society.	Plough Inn, Hurst- bourne Tarrant.	4 January 1831.	Hampshire Friendly Society	Winchester - - -	29 July 1833.
Country Samaritan's Friendly Society.	Eling, Southampton -	5 April 1831.	Humanity Friendly Society -	Gosport - - -	8 April 1834.
Friendly Society - -	Prince Regent, West Cowes.	18 October 1831.	Burley Friendly Society -	Queen's Head Inn, Burley.	6 January 1835.
Highclere Union Provident Society.	Highclere - - -	ditto.	Otterborne Union Society -	Wrestler's Inn, Otter- borne.	ditto.
Vectis Union Friendly Society	West Cowes, Isle of Wight.	ditto.	Friendly Society - -	Hythe, Southampton -	ditto.
Thruxton Christian Friendly Society.	Thruxton - - -	3 January 1832.	Friendly Society of Tailors -	City of Winchester -	30 June 1835.
Friendly Society - -	Hotel Tap, Ryde - -	3 July 1832.	United Friendly Society -	Great White Lion, North-st. Gosport.	ditto.
Tradesmen's Friendly Society	Fordingbridge - - -	ditto.	Friendly Society - -	Aldershot - - -	20 October 1835.
True Britons' Friendly Society	Christchurch - - -	ditto.	Shalfleet Benefit Society -	New Inn, Shalfleet -	ditto.
Faith, Hope and Charity Friendly Society.	Crown Inn, Gosport -	16 October 1832.	Good Samaritans' Burial Society.	Coopers' Arms Tavern, Portsea.	5 January 1836.
United Brethren Society -	Crandall - - -	ditto.	Portsea Island Hand-in-Hand	Boatswain and Call, Portsea.	ditto.
Friendly Society - -	Thruxton - - -	ditto.	Friendly Society - -	Lamb Inn, Winkton, Christchurch.	ditto.
Ditto - - - -	Breamore - - -	ditto.	Lyndhurst Friendly Society	Fox and Hounds, Lynd- hurst.	5 April 1836.

HEREFORD.

Half Moon Society - -	Hereford - - -	Easter Sess. 1830.	Ross Friendly Society -	Ross - - -	July Sess. 1833.
Coach and Horses' Society -	Breinton - - -	Trinity Sess. 1830.	Red Lion Society - -	Ledbury - - -	Oct. Sess. 1833.
Friendly Brothers - -	Maidenhead Inn, Orilton	Easter Sess. 1831.	Fownhope Benefit Society -	Fownhope - - -	ditto.
Much Marcle Friendly Society	Much Marcle - - -	Midd. Sess. 1831.	Friendly Brothers (amended Rules).	Orleton - - -	2 November 1834.
Union Society - - -	Leominster - - -	April Sess. 1832.	Ross Friendly Society -	Ross - - -	11 March 1835.
Rummer Tavern Society -	Hereford - - -	ditto.	Friendly Brothers (amended Rules).	Orleton - - -	4 January 1835.
Kite's Nest Society - -	Stretton Sugwas - -	ditto.	Tailors' Friendly Society -	White Swan Inn, Here- ford.	24 October 1835.
Loyal Lord Hill Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 1.	Leominster - - -	July Sess. 1832.	Llangarren Friendly Society	Llangarren - - -	11 May 1835.
Loyal and Friendly Society -	Talbot Inn, Leominster	April Sess. 1832.	Hereford Temperance Benefit Club.	Hereford - - -	27 January 1836.
Ledbury Friendly Assurance Society.	Ledbury - - -	9th Feb. 1833.			
Horse Shoes' Society - -	ditto - - -	Jan. Sess. 1833.			

Note.—The Clerk of the Peace has not received any Returns according to the form of Schedule (A).

J. H. Cleave, Clerk of the Peace.

HERTFORD.

Female Bushey - -	Bushey - - -	1829 : Midsummer Sess.	Red Lion - - -	Hatfield - - -	1832 : Michaelmas Sess.
Cheshunt - - -	Cheshunt - - -	1830 : Easter Sessions.	Union - - -	Buntingford.	
Watton - - -	Watton.		Amicable - - -	Yardley - - -	1833 : Michaelmas Sess.
Female Bushey - -	Bushey.		Union - - -	Sawbridgeworth -	1834 : Epiphany Sessions.
Male Bushey - - -	ditto.		Cheshunt - - -	Cheshunt - - -	Easter Session.
United - - -	Plough, Tring.	Midsummer Sess.	Aldbury - - -	Trooper, Aldbury.	
Bishop's Stortford - -	Independent Chapel -	1831 : Epiphany Sessions.	Provident - - -	Stevenage - - -	1835 : Epiphany Sessions.
White Horse - - -	Shenley - - -	Michaelmas Sess.	Hatfield - - -	Roe Buck, Lemsford Mills.	
Ditto - - -	Stevenage.		Tradesmen's Society -	White Lion, Royston -	Midsummer Sess.
Female Bushey - -	Bushey.		Well End - - -	Shenley - - -	1836 : Epiphany Sessions.
Provident - - -	Hatfield - - -	1832 : Epiphany Sessions.	Loan Society - - -	Bovingdo.	
National School - -	Bell, Wheathamsted -	Easter Sessions.	True Blue - - -	Albury. - - -	Easter Sessions.
Bishop's Stortford - -	Coach and Horses, Hockerill.		White Horse - - -	Shenley.	
Hitchin - - -	Hitchin.		St. Alban's - - -	St. Alban's.	
Bishop's Stortford - -	Old Rein Deer - -	Midsummer Sess.	Loan Society - - -	Hatfield.	
Union - - -	White Horse, Bishop's Stortford.		Government Annuity Society	Much Hadham.	
Amicable - - -	Old Castle, Stevenage.		Much Hadham - - -	ditto.	
Provident - - -	Welwyn.				

— Storey, Clerk of the Peace.

LIBERTY OF ST. ALBAN.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where Established.	Date of Enrolment.
Sarratt - - - -	Sarratt - -	Easter Sess. 1830.	Elstree - - - -	Red Lion, Elstree	Mich. Sess. 1833.
London Colney - - -	London Colney -	Midsum. Sess. 1830.	Rickmersworth - - -	Swan, Rickmersworth.	Mich. Sess. 1834.
St. Michael - - - -	Leverstock Green	Easter Sess. 1831.			
Rickmersworth - - -	Three Sugar Loaves	Midsum. Sess. 1831.	Watford - - - -	Spread Eagle, Watford.	
Benevolent Union - -	Cock, Barnet -	Easter Sess. 1832.			
Female Society - - -	Watford - -	Midsum. Sess. 1832.	Rickmersworth (amended) -	Swan, Rickmersworth.	Midsum. Sess. 1835.
Union - - - -	Woolpack, Barnet	Mich. Sess. 1832.			
Sons of Peace - - -	Mitre, Barnet		Redbourn - - - -	Mad Tom, Redbourn.	Epiph. Sess. 1836.
Rickmersworth - - -	Unicorn, Rickmersworth.	Midsum. Sess. 1833.	Loan Society - - - -	Aldenham.	

April 1836.

— Storey, Clerk of the Peace.

BOROUGH OF ST. ALBAN.

N A M E.	Place where established.	Date of Enrolment.
General Benefit Institution	St. Alban's - - - -	Epiphany Sessions 1833.

April 1836.

— Storey, Clerk of the Peace.

HUNTINGDON.

No Returns have been made to me as required by the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 56, by any Friendly Societies within this county.
St. Neot's, 23 April 1836.

Nevile Day.

KENT.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Royal Regiment of Artillery Society for the Benefit of the Widows of the Officers.	Woolwich - -	8 January 1835.	Union Society - - - -	Greenwich - -	8 April 1834.
Friendly Society - - -	Blackheath - -	20 April 1830.	Loyal Kentish Society - - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Benevolent Brothers - - -	Bromley - -	6 January 1831.	United Brothers - - - -	ditto - -	3 July 1834.
Mechanics' Institution - - -	ditto - -	30 June 1831.	Amicable Society of United Friends	ditto - -	14 October 1834.
Female Friendly Society - -	ditto - -	18 October 1831.	Amicable Society of Loyal Britons	ditto - -	ditto.
United Britons - - - -	Bobbing - -	6 January 1835.	Kent Union Society - - -	ditto - -	7 April 1835.
Friendly United Society - -	Bredgar - -	10 April 1835.	Turnway Society - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Amicable Society - - -	Bexley - -	20 October 1835.	United Waterman's Pier Society -	ditto - -	5 April 1836.
Friendly Society - - -	Cranbrook -	15 July 1830.	Kent Union Society for Ministers		8 January 1835.
Riggers' Friendly Society - -	Chatham - -	6 January 1831.	Friendly Society - - - -	Lewisham - -	6 January 1831.
Friendly and United Society -	Cobham - -	30 June 1831.	Amicable Society - - - -	Margate - -	23 April 1830.
Masonic Benefit Society - -	Chatham - -	ditto.	Friendly Society - - - -	Milton next Gravesend.	10 May 1831.
Master Cooks' Benefit Society	ditto - -	3 April 1832.	United Kentish Britons - - -	Maidstone - -	3 April 1832.
United Benefit Society - -	Chislehurst -	15 October 1833.	Hand-in-Hand - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Dock Yards' Pension Society for Widows and Orphans.	- - - -	14 January 1830.	Friendly Brothers - - - -	ditto - -	5 July 1832.
Female Friends - - - -	Deptford - -	15 July 1830.	Friendly Society - - - -	Minster in Thanet	3 July 1832.
West Kentish Britons - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	Young Friendly Brothers - - -	Maidstone - -	7 April 1835.
Assistant Friends - - - -	ditto - -	15 December 1830.	Friend-in-Need Friendly Society -	Oare - - -	23 October 1835.
United Friends - - - -	ditto - -	6 January 1831.	United Brethren - - - -	St. Peter's, Thanet	6 April 1832.
Christian Friends - - - -	ditto - -	5 April 1831.	Friendly Society - - - -	East Peckham - -	20 October 1835.
Loyal Britons - - - -	ditto - -	18 October 1831.	Benefit Society - - - -	Queenborough -	12 April 1833.
United Britons - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	Philanthropic Friendly Society -	Ramsgate - -	10 April 1835.
Dock Yards Widows' Pension Society.	- - - -	3 April 1832.	Upper Division of Scray Friendly Society.	Upper Division of Scray.	23 October 1829.
Amicable Society - - - -	Dartford - -	5 July 1832.	United Brothers - - - -	Sydenham - -	14 January 1830.
Friendly Society of Bakers -	Deptford - -	16 October 1832.	Amicable Society - - - -	Sheerness - -	13 July 1830.
Friendly Society - - - -	Eltham - -	15 July 1830.	Friendly Society - - - -	Sydenham - -	19 October 1830.
Ditto - - - -	ditto - -	21 October 1831.	Ditto - - - -	Strood - - -	30 June 1831.
Ditto - - - -	Edenbridge -	3 April 1832.	Amicable Society - - - -	Sevenoaks - -	3 April 1832.
United Neighbours - - - -	Footscray - -	5 July 1832.	Loyal Independent West Kent Lodge of Odd Fellows.	Sydenham - -	2 July 1835.
Friendly Society - - - -	Faversham - -	23 April 1830.	Loan Society - - - -	Sittingbourne -	5 April 1836.
Amicable Society - - - -	Frindsbury -	19 October 1830.	Friendly Society - - - -	Tonbridge Town -	3 April 1832.
Friendly Society - - - -	ditto - -	8 April 1834.	Ditto - - - -	Tudely - - -	ditto.
United Brotherly Society - -	Greenwich - -	18 October 1831.	Ditto - - - -	Isle of Thanet -	6 April 1832.
Waterman's Society - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	Royal Laboratory Burial Society -	Woolwich - -	20 April 1830.
Brotherly Love - - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	Union Society - - - -	ditto - -	15 July 1830.
Benevolent Brothers - - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	Union Pension Society - - -	ditto - -	6 January 1831.
Christian Union - - - -	ditto - -	5 January 1832.	Amicable Society - - - -	ditto - -	5 January 1832.
Benevolent Sisters - - - -	ditto - -	3 April 1832.	Friendly Society, sign of Old Chatham.	ditto - -	3 April 1832.
United Britons - - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	Amicable Society - - - -	Westerham - -	5 July 1832.
Female Union - - - -	ditto - -	5 July 1832.	Union Benefit Society - - -	Woolwich - -	15 October 1833.
Amicable Society of Britons	ditto - -	15 October 1833.	Warrant Officers' United Society	- - - -	7 January 1836.

CITY OF CANTERBURY.

United Kentish Britons - -	Canterbury - -	11 January 1830.	Female Union Society* - - -	Canterbury - -	3 January 1831.
Supporting Brothers - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	Amicable Society - - - -	ditto - -	5 April 1832.
Union Friendly Society - -	ditto - -	12 July 1830.	Canterbury Friendly Society	ditto - -	10 April 1834.

* Ceased to exist November 1835.

28 April 1836.

John Nutt, Town Clerk.

LANCASTER.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Royal Union Society - -	Cartmel - -	Lancaster, 19 Apr. 1829.	Friendly Society - - -	Cotton Tree, Stayleybridge.	Salford, 9 Apr. 1832.
Philanthropic Burial - -	Astley's Arms, Great Ancoat's-street, Manchester	Salford, 26 Oct. 1829.	Philanthropic Society - -	Smithfield Fair House, Kirkdale	Kirkdale, 23 Apr. 1832.
Union Society - - -	Caton - -	Lancaster, 11 Jan. 1830.	Female Union Society - -	King's Head, Hood-street, Liverpool	ditto.
Royal Veteran Society - -	Blackburn - -	Preston, 13 Jan. 1830.	Female Friendly Union Society -	ditto - -	ditto.
Female Friendly Society - -	Chapel-st., ditto	ditto.	Saint Patrick Society - -	Belfast Coffee-house, Liverpool	ditto.
Commercial Society - -	Liverpool - -	Kirkdale, 1 Feb. 1830.	Liverpool Friendly Society -	Liverpool - -	ditto.
Farmers' and Tradesman's Society	Skelmersdale -	ditto.	Liverpool Female Friendly Society	ditto - -	ditto.
Commercial Benefit Society -	Preston - -	Preston, 21 Apr. 1830.	Walton Friendly Society - -	Walton-on-the-Hill	ditto.
Brotherly Society - - -	Longridge - -	ditto.	Benevolent Society (amendment) -	Preston - -	Preston, 4 July 1832.
Cockerham Society (alterations) -	- - -	Lancaster, 12 July 1830.	Mechanics' Society - - -	Leyland - -	ditto.
Farmers' Society (amended) -	Heapey - -	Preston, 14 July 1830.	Roman Catholic Society - -	Broughton - -	ditto.
First Roman Catholic Female Society.	Preston - -	ditto.	Female Friendly Society - -	Haslingden -	ditto.
Benevolent Society - - -	ditto - -	ditto.	Loyal and Friendly Society -	Litherland -	Kirkdale, 23 July 1832.
Female Union Society (alterations)	Walton-on-the-Hill	Kirkdale, 2 Aug. 1830.	The Union Society - - -	Croft - - -	ditto.
Commendable Society - - -	Preston - -	Preston, 20 Oct. 1830.	Benevolent Society - - -	Burscough -	ditto.
Worthy Members' Society - -	White Bull, New-street, Preston.	ditto.	Benevolent Society - - -	Sefton - - -	ditto.
Friendly Soc. of Women (alterations)	Ostrich, Prestwich	Salford, 25 Oct. 1830.	Blue Anchor Friendly Society -	Anitree - -	ditto.
Fidelity Society - - -	Nelson's Tavern, Ashton-under-Lyne.	ditto.	Benevolent Society - - -	Great Crosby -	ditto.
New United Friendly Burial Society	Crown & Anchor, Manchester.	ditto.	Cockerham Society - - -	Cockerham -	Lancaster, 15 Oct. 1832.
Philanthropic Burial - - -	Engravers' Arms, Manchester.	ditto.	Good Fellowship Society -	Scorton - -	ditto.
Hibernian Society - - -	George the 4th, Liverpool.	Kirkdale, 8 Nov. 1830.	Hibernian Benevolent Society -	Preston - -	Preston, 17 Oct. 1832.
Friendly Society - - -	St. Michael's par.	Preston, 15 Nov. 1830.	Pool of Bethesda Society - -	Pilling - -	ditto.
Good Intent Society (alterations)	Jolly Sailor, Blackburn.	ditto 5 Jan. 1831.	Longridge Roman Catholic Society	Longridge -	ditto.
United Friendly Society - - -	Preston - -	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	Hesketh, with Beconsall -	ditto.
Manchester Annuitant Society (alteration).	- - -	Salford, 10 Jan. 1831.	General Friendly Institution -	Ashton-under-Lyne	Salford, 22 Oct. 1832.
Friendly Institution - - -	Warrington -	Kirkdale, 23 Jan. 1831.	Honest View Sick & Burial Society	Ann Traviss', Ring of Bells, Ashton-Cross.	ditto.
Royal George Benevolent - -	Liverpool - -	ditto.	First Britannia Tontine Society -	Liverpool - -	Kirkdale, 5 Nov. 1832.
Union Society - - -	Longridge -	Preston, 6 Apr. 1831.	Herculeanum Friendly Society -	Pottery Chapel, do.	ditto.
United Weavers - - -	Preston - -	ditto.	Loyal and Charitable Society -	Formby - -	ditto.
General Provident Society - -	Burnley - -	ditto.	Philanthropic Friendly Society -	Unicorn, Chapel-street, Salford.	Salford, 7 Jan. 1833.
Friendly Society of Men - -	Horton's Arms, Chadderton.	Salford, 11 Apr. 1831.	Torbock Female Friendly Society	Torbock - -	Kirkdale, 21 Jan. 1833.
New Unanimous - - -	Prescot - -	ditto.	Unanimous and Peaceable Society	Ring of Bells, Aughton.	ditto.
St. Paul's Society - - -	Wigan - -	Kirkdale, 25 Apr. 1831.	Benevolent Society - - -	Halsall - -	ditto.
Constitutional Society - - -	Preston - -	Preston, 28 June 1831.	The Millers' Friendly Society -	Liverpool - -	ditto.
Mechanics' Society - - -	Leyland - -	ditto.	Friendly and Liberal Society -	Formby - -	ditto.
Goosnargh Society - - -	Goosnargh -	ditto.	Friendship Benevolent Society -	Knowsley - -	ditto.
Roman Catholic Society - -	Chipping - -	ditto.	Crossons Friendly Society - -	North Meols -	ditto.
Faithful Sick and Burial - -	Crown and Cushion, Long Millgate, Manchester	Salford, 4 July 1831.	Amicable Society - - -	Hawkhead -	Lancaster, 8 Apr. 1833.
Loyal and Independent Odd Fellows	Ashton-under-Lyne	ditto.	Union Society - - -	Ulverston -	ditto.
Good Samaritan Society - -	Prescot - -	Kirkdale, 18 July 1831.	Catholic Female Benevolent Society	Brown Edge -	Preston, 10 Apr. 1833.
Friendly Society - - -	George and Dragon, Farworth.	ditto.	Female Benevolent Society - -	Longridge -	ditto.
Trades' and Artificers' Society -	Hindley - -	ditto.	Peaceable Friendly Burial Society	Preston - -	ditto.
Hibernian Munificent Society -	Bryan Wadden's, Fontenoy-street, Liverpool.	ditto.	Roman Catholic Female Society (alterations).	ditto - -	ditto.
Sisterly Society - - -	Longridge -	Preston, 19 Oct. 1831.	Ribchester Union Society - -	Ribchester -	ditto.
Mechanic Society - - -	Croston - -	ditto.	Original Legal Friendly Burial Society (alterations).	Preston - -	ditto.
Blackburn Ladies Friendly Society	Blackburn -	ditto.	Fourth Female Constitutional Soc.	ditto - -	ditto.
Friendly Youths' Society - -	Globe Tavern, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Salford, 24 Oct. 1831.	United Weavers' Society (alterations)	ditto - -	ditto.
Brotherly Knott - - -	Commercial Inn, do.	ditto.	Friendly and Benevolent Female Society.	Newchurch -	ditto.
Queen's Friendly Female Society -	Pitt and Nelson Tavern, ditto.	ditto.	Steadfast Friends' Society - -	Manchester -	Salford, 15 Apr. 1833.
Loyal and Independent Odd Fellows (amended Rules)	Highland Laddie, do.	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	Little Woolton -	ditto.
Women's Friendly Society - -	Red Lion, Flixton	ditto.	Farmers' Benevolent Society -	Black Horse, Walton-on-the-Hill.	Kirkdale, 29 Apr. 1833.
Amicable Friendly Society - -	Kirkby - -	Kirkdale, 7 Nov. 1831.	Female Benevolent Society -	West Derby Free School.	ditto.
The Union Friendly Society -	Leigh - -	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	Marton - -	Preston, 3 July 1833.
Male Friendly Society - - -	Bowling Green, Charlton Hardy.	Salford, 9 Jan. 1832.	Original Union Friendly Burial Society (amendments)	James Clarkson's, King-st., Preston	ditto.
Albion Sick and Burial Society -	Friendship Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.	ditto.	Brothers' Friendly Society - -	Chipping - -	ditto.
Union Society - - -	School Room, Pirie-st., Manchester.	ditto.	Peaceable Society - - -	Cross Keys, Preston	ditto.
Female Waterloo Society - -	Wm. Halliday's, Everton.	Kirkdale, 23 Jan. 1832.	Loyal and Independent Odd Fellows.	White Bear, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Salford, 8 July 1833.
Plasterers' Friendly Society -	Blue Bell, London-road, Liverpool.	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	Boar's Head, Radcliffe Bridge.	ditto.
Female Friendly Society - -	Lowton School -	ditto.	Operative Bricklayers' Society -	White Lion, Deansgate, Manchester.	ditto.
Friendly Society of - - -	Freckleton -	Preston, 4 Apr. 1832.	The Middleton Parish Church Sunday School Sick Society.	Middleton School-room.	Salford, 3 June 1833.
Harmonious Society - - -	Penwortham -	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	Berkdale - -	Kirkdale, 22 June 1833.
Original Legal Friendly Burial	Preston - -	ditto.	Female Friendly Society - -	Croft - - -	ditto.
Brown-Edge Benevolent Society -	Withy Trees New Inn, Walton-le-Dale.	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	Winwick, with Hulme.	ditto.
Female Amicable Society - -	Greyhound, Flixton	Salford, 9 Apr. 1832.	Amicable Union Society of Women Strangers.	Ince within Mack-erfield.	ditto.
Friendly Society of Women -	Hope and Anchor, Royton.	ditto.	Female Friendly Society - -	Lowton School-room.	ditto.
			The Friendly Society - - -	Seven Stars, Fishergate, Preston.	Preston, 16 Oct. 1833.
			Charitable Society - - -	Chathurn - -	ditto.
			Society of Mechanics - - -	Over Darwen -	ditto.

LANCASTER—continued.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Tradesman's Society - - -	Fox, Cockpit-hill, Manchester.	Salford, 2 Dec. 1833.	Operative Painters' Society -	Engravers' Arms, Manchester.	Salford, 13 April 1835.
Junior Society, or Sick Club -	Horse and Farrier, Gorton.	ditto.	Royal Friendly Society of Men -	Ostrich, Prestwich	ditto.
Catholic Society - - -	Ormskirk - -	Kirkdale, 4 Nov. 1833.	Friendly Society - - -	White Lion, Booth-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.	ditto.
Benevolent Society - - -	Much Wootton -	ditto.	Philanthropic Institute - -	Manchester -	ditto.
Friendly Society of Rope-makers -	Liverpool -	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	Fearnworth -	Kirkdale, 27 Apr. 1835
Friendly Female Society - -	West Derby -	ditto.	Plasterers' Friendly Society -	Blue Bell Inn, Liverpool.	ditto.
Albion Sick and Burial Society (alterations).	Friendship Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Salford, 6 Jan. 1834.	Good Intent Sick and Burial Society.	Coach and Horses, Stayley Bridge.	Salford, 6 July 1835.
St. Patrick Royal Fourth Benevolent Mechanics' Society.	Liverpool -	Kirkdale, 20 Jan. 1834.	Friendly Female Society - -	Globe Inn, Turton	ditto.
Liverpool Friendly Society - -	ditto - -	ditto.	High Park Friendly Society -	Toxteth Park -	Kirkdale, 20 July 1835.
Original Legal Friendly Burial Society (alterations).	Preston - -	Preston, 9 April 1834.	Friendly Society - - -	Ditton Ball -	ditto.
John Taylor's Charitable Society	Clitheroe - -	ditto.	Benevolent Commercial Society (alterations).	Blackburn -	ditto.
Bee-hive Sick and Burial Society	Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Salford, 14 Apr. 1834.	Catholic Sick Society - -	Kirkham Willows	ditto.
Prescot Friendly Society - -	Prescot - -	Kirkdale, 28 Apr. 1834.	Legal United Brotherly Burial Society.	Preston - -	ditto.
Friendly Society, Prescot - -	Wheat Sheaf, do.	ditto.	Union Friendly Society (alterations)	Ulverston - -	ditto.
Friendly Unanimous Society -	Luzley, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Salford, 7 July 1834.	Height Sunday-school Sick and Burial Society.	Pendlebury -	Preston, 21 Oct. 1835.
Boston Foresters' Friendly Society	Prince of Orange, ditto	ditto.	Walton United Benevolent Friendly Society.	White Bull, Walton-le-Dale.	ditto.
Tradesman's Benevolent Society -	West Derby -	Kirkdale, 21 July 1834.	Aged Union Friendly Burial Society.	Preston - -	ditto.
Union Philanthropic Society -	Liverpool -	ditto.	Friendly Society of Women -	Unicorn, Royton	ditto.
The Blackburn New Boro' Benevolent Society.	Black Greyhound, Blackburn.	Preston, 15 Oct. 1834.	Blackburn Temperance Benevolent Society.	School-room, Blackburn.	ditto.
Good Intent Sick and Burial Society	Hunters' Tavern, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Salford, 20 Oct. 1834.	Operative Bricklayers' Society -	Holy Lamb, North-gate, Blackburn.	ditto.
Friendly Society - - -	Blue Bell, Huyton	Kirkdale, 3 Nov. 1834.	Male Society - - -	Flixton - -	Salford, 26 Oct. 1835.
Ditto - - -	Rose and Crown, Huyton.	ditto.	Hibernian Society - - -	Weavers' Arms, Lee-street, Manchester.	ditto.
Female Friendly Society - -	Culcheth - -	ditto.	Associate Society of Artists -	Greyhound, Flixton.	ditto.
Friendly Society - - -	Wheat Sheaf, Huyton.	ditto.	Hollinwood Church Sunday-school Sick and Burial Society.	Hollinwood -	ditto.
Horsear Friendly Society - -	Ring of Bells, Latham.	ditto.	Female Friendly Society - -	Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne.	ditto.
Female Society - - -	Lowton - -	ditto.	Loyal and Friendly Society (alterations).	Litherland -	Kirkdale, 9 Nov. 1835.
Hereditary Friendly Society -	Hare and Hounds, Luzley.	Salford, 12 Jan. 1835.	The North Britons' Society -	Blackburn -	Preston, 6 Jan. 1836.
Friendly Society - - -	Coach and Horses, Garton.	ditto.	Good Intent Society - - -	Preston - -	ditto.
Colliers' Friendly Society - -	Prescot - -	Kirkdale, 26 Jan. 1835.	Friendly Society - - -	Independent School, Stayley-Bridge.	Salford, 11 Jan. 1836.
The Union Society - - -	Great Harwood -	Preston, 8 Apr. 1835.	The Royal Buffs' Philanthropic Society.	The Globe, William-square, Liverpool.	Kirkdale, 25 Jan. 1836.
Union Benefit Society - -	Poulton-le-Fylde	ditto.			
St. John's Female Friendly Society	Blackburn -	ditto.			
Benevolent Commercial Society -	ditto - -	ditto.			

28 April 1836.

Gorst & Birchall, Deputy Clerks of the Peace.

LEICESTER.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Friendly Society - - -	The Crown, Ashfordby -	Mich. Sess. 1830.	Senior Female Friendly Society.	The Horse and Trumpet, Sileby.	Easter Sess. 1836.
Ditto - - -	Barkstone - - -	Midsum.Sess.1832.	Friendly Society - - -	The School-room, Thrusington.	ditto - 1835.
Ditto - - -	The School-house, Bottesford.	Epiph. Sess. 1832.	United Society, or Private Sick Club.	Waltham-on-the-Woulds	Mich. Sess. 1832.
Benefit Society - - -	The Crown and Plough Inn, Long Clawson.	Mich. Sess. 1832.	Friendly Society - - -	Thomas Hawthorns, New Inn, Whitwick.	Easter Sess. 1832.
Friendly Society - - -	The Blue Bell Inn, Claybrook Magna.	ditto - 1831.	Female Friendly Society -	ditto - ditto -	ditto.
Female Society - - -	Desford - - -	ditto - 1834.	Ditto - - -	The Bull's Head, Woodhouse Eaves.	Epiph. Sess. 1832.
Friendly Society - - -	The Engine, Doniasthorpe	Epiph. Sess. 1833.	Friendly Society - - -	ditto - ditto -	Mich. Sess. 1830.
Ditto - - -	The Plough, Humberstone	Midsum.Sess.1832.	Benevolent Society	Belonging to the Independent Chapel, Earl Shilton.	Epiph. Sess. 1836.
Widow and Orphan Friends' Society.	The Bell Inn, Hinckley -	ditto - 1834.	Friendly Society - - -	Plough Inn, Earl Shelton	Easter Sess. 1836.
Tradesmen's Society - -	The Globe Inn, Hinckley	Epiph. Sess. 1834.	Ditto - - -	Lord Nelson, Earl Shelton	ditto.
Friendly Society - - -	Knupton - - -	Easter Sess. 1830.	Widow and Orphan Friendly Society.	Leicester - -	Epiph. Sess. 1832.
Ditto - - -	General Baptist School-room, Quorndon.	Epiph. Sess. 1833.	Tradesmen's Friendly Society.	Lutterworth - -	Easter Sess. 1834.
Ditto - - -	The George Inn, Sheepshead.	Easter Sess. 1832.	Friendly Society - - -	Old Red Lion, Markfield	Epiph. Sess. 1833.
Ditto - - -	The Pied Bull, Sheepshead	Midsum.Sess.1833.	Ditto - - -	The Boot, Markfield -	Mich. Sess. 1833.
Ditto - - -	The Crown Inn, ditto -	Mich. Sess. 1835.	Ditto - - -	Joseph Masons, Markfield	Epiph Sess. 1836.
Junior Male Friendly Society	Mrs. Sarah Knights, Sileby	Midsum.Sess.1832.	Ditto - - -	Bull's Head and Lion Inn, Packington.	ditto.
Junior Female Friendly Society.	ditto - ditto -	Epiph. Sess. 1832.	Ditto - - -	Rotherby - - -	Mich. Sess. 1835.
Senior Friendly Society -	Richard Pettifor, Sileby -	ditto.	Female Friendly Society -	The School-room, Stoney Stanton.	ditto.
Ditto, amended Rules -	ditto - ditto -	Easter Sess. 1835.			
Female Friendly Society -	The Horse and Trumpet, Sileby.	ditto - 1832.			
Friendly Society - - -	James Bishop, Sileby -	ditto - 1830.			

Leicester, 28 April 1836.

Tho. Freer, Clerk of the Peace.

LINCOLN.

CITY OF LINCOLN.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Bethlehem Friendly Society - - -	Lincoln - - -	13 April 1833.
The Lincoln Female Friendly Society - -	ditto - - -	19 October 1833.

Lincoln, 23 April 1836.

R. Mason, Clerk of the Peace.

THE PARTS OF HOLLAND.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	Remarks.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	Remarks.
No particular name	Axe and Handsaw, Moulton.	21 Oct. 1830	Return of sickness and mortality not made.	Society of Good Fellowship.	Black Bull, Spalding.	20 Oct. 1831	Club broken up.
General Independents.	Masons' Arms, Moulton.	6 Jan. 1831	ditto.	Tradesmen's Benefit Club.	The George, Crowland.	5 July 1832	Return of sickness and mortality made.
No particular name	Red Cow Inn, Donington.	20 Oct. 1831	Return of sickness and mortality made.	No particular name	Crown Inn, Sutton Washway, in Long Sutton.	11 Apr. 1833	ditto.

Boston, 4 June 1836.

Fra. Thirkill, Clerk of the Peace.

THE PARTS OF KESTEVEN.

NAMES.	Where held.	When established.	When entered with the Clerk of the Peace.	NAMES.	Where held.	When established.	When entered with the Clerk of the Peace.
The Friendly Society	The Granby Head in Barrowby.	8 July 1819		The South Witham Friendly Society.	The Blue Crown, South Witham.	19 May 1828	3 Apr. 1832.
	Revised and confirmed pursuant to 10 Geo. 4, c. 56.	6 June 1831	28 June 1831.		Amended in Dec. 1831.		
Ditto - -	Zion Chapel, Sleaford	3 June 1823	22 Oct. 1831.	The Metheringham Friendly Society.	The Star and Garter, in Metheringham.	28 May 1831	18 Oct. 1832.
	Amended pursuant to 10 Geo. 4, c. 56.			The Amicable Society	The Black Bull in Sleaford.	1 Jan. 1813	3 Jan. 1833.
					Amended in July 1832.		

Sleaford, 10 May 1836.

W. Forbes, Clerk of the Peace.

THE PARTS OF LINDSAY.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Friendly Society - - -	Spilsby - - -	10 April 1832.	General Friendly Institution - -	Kirton - - -	6 July 1832.
Ditto - - -	Epworth - - -	ditto.	New Friendly Society - - -	Epworth - - -	18 October 1833.
Union Society - - -	Horncastle - -	10 April 1832, and 12 January 1836.	Friendly Society - - -	Louth - - -	22 October 1833.
General Friendly Institution -	ditto - - -	10 April 1832.	Provident Society - - -	Horncastle - -	13 January 1835.

I beg to add, that no Returns have been made to me of the rate of sickness and mortality in any of the Friendly Societies established in the parts of Lindsay, which circumstance I have reported to the Barrister appointed to certify the Rules of Friendly Societies.—[See 4 & 5 Will. 4, cap. 40, sec. 6.]

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Spilsby, 26 April 1836.

Jno. H. Holloway, Clerk of the Peace.

MIDDLESEX.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
United Brothers and Sisters	The George, Old-street, St. Luke's.	30 July 1829.	St. John's Union - -	The Red Lion, Princes-street, Westminster.	31 Oct. 1829.
Friendly Institution for the parish of Hackney.	The Committee-room, at Hackney.	ditto.	Royal Brunswick Union -	The Baptist's Head, St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell.	ditto.
Friendly Society - -	The Bell, Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel.	4 Sept. 1829.	Phoenix Union - -	The Masons' Arms, Oxford Market, Mary-le-bone.	ditto.
Western Benefit Society of Saddlers, Harness-makers, &c.	The Verner's Head Tavern, No. 32, North Audley-street.	31 Oct. 1829.	Edmonton Benefit Society	The School-room of the Edmonton Sunday and National School.	ditto.
Invincibles - - -	The White Swan, Chandos-street, Covent Garden.	ditto.	Alfred Union - -	The Angel and Crown, Crispin-street, Spitalfields.	12 Nov. 1829.
Sons of Peace - - -	The Ship at Tottenham -	ditto.			

MIDDLESEX—continued.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Amicable Society of Watermen and Lightermen, called "The Thames."	- - - - -	25 Nov. 1829.	The Rock - - -	The Cock and Magpie, Wilson-street, Finsbury.	3 Jan. 1831.
St. James's Loyal Union -	The Horse-shoe, Clerkenwell-close.	ditto.	The Union - - -	The Blue Anchor, Whitechapel-road.	ditto.
Clergy Mutual Assurance Society.	40, Parliament-street, Westminster.	11 Jan. 1830.	Calico Printers, Pattern Drawers, Cutters and Engravers.	The Magpie, New-street, Bishopsgate-street.	ditto.
Young Amicables - -	The Black Prince, Chandos-street, Covent-garden.	18 Jan. 1830.	Good Intent - - -	The Grey Coat Hospital, Grey-Coat-street, Westminster.	ditto.
Masonic Benefit Society -	Freemasons' Tavern - -	28 Jan. 1830.	Friendly Sons - - -	The Panther, Hope-town, Bethnal-green.	ditto.
Poor Man's Bank - -	The Blue Anchor, Old-road, Limehouse.	ditto.	Governesses' Mutual Assurance.	46, Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.	ditto.
Eastern Champion - -	The King's Arms, Whitechapel-road.	ditto.	Friendly Society - -	The Ship, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields.	ditto.
Eastern Burial Society -	The George Tavern, New-road, St. George's East.	ditto.	The Harmonic Brothers -	The Prince's Head, Prince's-street, Westminster.	6 Jan. 1831.
The Good Samaritans -	The Britannia, Berwick-street, Oxford-street.	ditto.	Provident Fellowship -	The Red Cow, Charterhouse-lane	8 Jan. 1831.
Sons of Peace, 1st division	The Bell, at Edmonton - -	ditto.	Amicable Brothers - -	The Turk's Head, King-street, High Holborn.	13 Jan. 1831.
Royal Brunswick Union -	The Horse and Groom, King-street, Seven Dials.	10 Feb. 1830.	Waterloo Union - -	The Angel Inn, High-street, St. Giles's.	ditto.
Friendly Society of Biscuit Bakers.	The Red Lion, Old Gravel-lane.	ditto.	United Britons - -	Oliver's Mount, Mount-row, Davis's-street, Berkeley-sq.	20 Jan. 1831.
Firm and Social Friends -	The Royal Duke, Commercial-road, Stepney.	13 Apr. 1830.	Eclipse, or Benevolent Friends' Society.	Crown, Back-hill, St. Andrew, Holborn.	ditto; ceased to exist 24 Sept. 1833.
Port of London Shipwrights' and Caulkers' Pension Society.	National School-room, Limehouse, and at the Phoenix Tavern, Ratcliffe-cross.	ditto.	The Safety - - -	Mill's Coffee-house, Gerrard-street, Soho.	4 Apr. 1831.
United Friendly Society -	Golden Lion, Wardour-st., Soho	ditto.	Amicable Benefit Society of Saddlers & Harness-makers.	The York Arms, 87, High Holborn.	ditto.
Sons of Freedom - -	The Cherry Tree, Southgate -	ditto.	Friendly Society - -	Cock and Magpie, Wilson-street, Finsbury.	ditto.
United Economists - -	Union Flag, Union-street, Whitechapel.	ditto.	Sons of Briton - -	The Green Man, Berwick-st. -	ditto.
Loyal Mary-le-bone Brothers.	Yorkshire Grey, London-street, St. Pancras.	ditto.	Western Union - -	The Cock, Grafton-st., Soho -	ditto.
True and Happy Friends -	The George Tavern, New-road, St. George's East.	ditto.	United Sons of the Globe	The Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Charles-st., Hatton-garden.	ditto.
United Society of Iron-mongers.	The Robin Hood Tavern, 280, High Holborn.	16 Apr. 1830.	Sons of Humanity - -	The Prince of Wales's Feathers, Grosvenor-place, Piccadilly.	ditto.
St. James's Loyal Female Benefit Society.	The Horse Shoe, Clerkenwell-close.	22 Apr. 1830.	Hearts of Oak - -	The Ship on Launch, Limehouse	ditto.
Sons of Apollo - -	The Duke's Head, Museum-street, Bloomsbury.	6 May 1830.	The Equitable - -	The King's Arms, Henry-street, Limehouse.	ditto.
United Sisters - -	The Crown and Can, opposite Compton-st., Clerkenwell.	5 July 1830.	Social Comfort - -	The Cock and Magpie, Wilson-street, Finsbury.	11 Apr. 1831.
The Union - - -	Red Lion Inn, Southall -	10 July 1830.	Chain of Friendship -	The York Arms, Holborn -	ditto.
Social Brothers - -	Cock and Magpie, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.	ditto.	Sons of William the Fourth	The White Horse, St. John-street, Clerkenwell.	14 Apr. 1831.
Prudent Brothers - -	The Angel, City-road - -	ditto.	The Union - - -	The Swan Tavern, Mansell-street, Whitechapel.	ditto.
Benefit Society for the Relief of the Workmen of Blackwall-yard.	Committee-room, Shipwright's-terrace.	ditto.	Friendly Society of Watermen.	The Queen Catharine, Brook-street, Ratcliffe.	21 Apr. 1831.
The Mechanic's Friend -	The Grafton Arms, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square.	12 July 1830.	Hearts of Oak - -	The Rose Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.	ditto.
Hopeful Union - -	The Hope and Anchor, Hereford-street, Lisson-grove, Mary-le-bone.	22 July 1830.	Friendly Society - -	The Crown, Church-street, Bethnal-green.	27 June 1831.
Westminster Union - -	The Bull, Chapel-street, Westminster.	ditto.	Amicable Society - -	The Pewter Platter, Charles-street, Hatton-garden.	ditto.
St. George's Union - -	The Crown and Anchor, Ebury-street, Piccadilly.	ditto.	The Amicable Benefit Society.	The Lamb and Flag, Rose-street, Covent-garden.	ditto.
Engravers' Fund - -	Gray's Inn Coffee-house -	ditto.	Friendly Benefit Society -	The George, Grafton-street, Westminster.	ditto.
Friendly Society of Glaziers	The Horse and Groom, King-street, Seven-dials.	8 Sept. 1830.	Friendly Society - -	The King's Arms, Abbey-st., Bethnal Green-road.	ditto.
True Britons - - -	The Sugar Loaf, Bell-yard, Rolls Liberty.	26 Oct. 1830.	Ditto - - -	The Queen's Head, Fleet-street, Bethnal-green.	ditto.
The Hive - - -	The East India Arms, Cock-hill, Ratcliffe.	ditto.	St. Pancras Union - -	The Sun, Long-acre - -	ditto.
Social Friends - - -	The Berkeley Arms, John-street, Berkeley-square.	ditto.	Good Fellowship - -	The Dolphin, Church-street, Bethnal-green.	ditto.
Provident Society for the parishes of Willesden and Kingsbury.	The School-room at Willesden	ditto.	Operative Masons - -	The George, Great Chapel-street, Soho.	4 July 1831.
United Brothers - -	The Northumberland's Head, Fort-street, in the liberty of the Old Artillery-ground.	ditto.	The New Friendly Society	The White Horse, Potter's-bar No. 17, George-street, Euston-square.	7 July 1831.
Union Society - - -	Olive's Mount, Mount-row, Berkeley-square.	ditto.	The Society interested in the Liverpool and Manchester Theatrical Fund.		14 July 1831.
King William the Fourth -	The Mitre, St. Martin's-lane -	ditto.	United Sisters - -	The Sun, Gray's Inn-lane -	ditto.
Brotherly Union - - -	The Dile, Long Alley, Finsbury.	ditto.	Associated Britons - -	The Queen's Head, Queen's Head-court, Great Windmill-street, St. James's.	28 July 1831.
Uons of Industry - -	The White Horse, North-street, St. Pancras.	30 Oct. 1830.	Free-born Britons - -	The Albemarle Arms, South-st., St. George's, Hanover-sq.	18 Oct. 1831.
St. Peter's Union - -	The Two Chairmen, Dartmouth-street, Westminster.	ditto.	Hearts of Oak - -	The Weymouth Arms, Weymouth-street.	ditto.
Sons of Sincerity - -	Masons' Arms, Oxford-market	ditto.	St. James's Independent Union.	The Black Horse, Oxendon-street, Haymarket.	ditto.
Tried Friends - - -	New Coachmakers' Arms, Longacre.	3 Jan. 1831.	United Brothers - -	The York Arms, 87, High Holborn.	ditto.
Oxford Good Intent - -	The Crown, Crown-court, Princes-street, Soho.	ditto.	Norman Society - -	The Pitt's Head, Tissen-street, Bethnal-green.	ditto.
Upholsterers' Friendly Benefit Society.	The King's Arms, Poland street, Oxford-street.	ditto.	Sons of Prudence - -	The Red Cross, Hare-street, do	ditto.
			Phoenix Philanthropic Society of Painters & Glaziers.	The Merlin's Cave, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.	ditto.

MIDDLESEX—continued

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Constitutional Union Society of Gun-makers.	The Boar's Head, Exeter-street, Strand.	18 Oct. 1831.	Loyal Amicable Society - Duke of Cumberland Society.	The Talbot, Gray's-Inn-lane - The Well and Bucket, Church-street, Bethnal Green.	10 Apr. 1832. 11 Apr. 1832.
The New Friendly Society of Carpenters & Joiners.	The Sun, Gate-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.	ditto.	Friendly Brothers - -	The Six Bells, Hammersmith	19 Apr. 1832.
Sisters of Humanity - -	The Craven Arms, Marshal-street, Carnaby Market.	ditto.	Friendly Society - -	The Crown and Anchor, Harrow	ditto.
Friendly Society - -	The Ship, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields.	ditto.	Friendly Society of Gentlemen's Servants.	The Old Chesterfield Arms, Shepherd's Market.	ditto.
Edmonton Female Benefit Society.	National School-room - -	ditto.	Sisters of Providence -	The Crown and Shuttle, Holywell-street, Shoreditch.	ditto.
Sons of Friendship - -	The York Arms, High Holborn	ditto.	Female Social Union -	Fir Tree, Church-lane, Whitechapel.	ditto.
Commercial Friends -	The Elephant and Castle, Oxford Market.	ditto.	Female Social Compact -	The Cock and Magpie, Wilson-street, Finsbury.	ditto.
The Tailors' Benevolent Institution or Benefit Society.	The White Horse, West-row, Carnaby Market.	ditto.	The Original Amicable Friendly Society.	The Black Prince, Chandos-street.	9 May 1832.
Friendly Sons of Industry	Crooked Billet, Ratcliffe Highway.	ditto.	The Protector - -	The White Horse, Rupert-street	ditto.
Amicable Society of Master Tradesmen.	The Hope Tavern, Pollard's-row, Bethnal Green.	3 Nov. 1831.	Amicable Brothers - -	The Blakeney's Head, Cable-street, Whitechapel.	ditto.
Friendly Artisans - -	The Ship, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields.	ditto.	St. James's Union Sisters	The Old George, 47, Drury-lane.	ditto.
Society of Lintox - -	Pitt's Head, Tissen-street -	ditto.	Ancient Britons - -	The Grosvenor Arms, Belgrave-place.	ditto.
William the Fourth -	The Coach and Horses, Cross-street, Hatton Garden.	ditto.	Bachelor's Society - -	The King's Arms, Abbey-st. Bethnal Green.	22 July 1832.
Sons of Albion - -	The Black Jack, Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.	ditto.	Sons of Benevolence -	The Ship, Lower Halliford, Shepperton.	ditto.
Mill Hill and Hendon Provident Institution.	At some private house agreed upon by themselves,	23 Nov. 1831.	Friendly Association of Sworn Weighers in the port of London.	The Old George, Trinity-sq. Tower Hill.	ditto.
Society of Normans -	Pitt's Head, Tissen-street.	2 Jan. 1832.	The Bethnal Green Philanthropic Pension Society.	Salmon and Ball, Bethnal Green.	ditto.
United Friendly Benefit Society.	The Blackwall, Thomas-street, Bethnal Green.	ditto.	Friendly Brothers - -	Sunday School-room, Hammersmith.	ditto.
Friendly Society of Officers of the Dry Stamping Department.	Somerset House - - -	ditto.	United Brothers - -	Duke of York, Somers Town	ditto.
Loving Society - -	The Weavers' Arms, Silver-street, Mile End.	ditto.	United Brothers of Friendship.	The Lord Nelson, Upper Charlton-street, Fitzroy-square.	9 July 1832.
Friendly Society - -	The King's Arms, High Holborn.	ditto.	The Union - - -	The George, Old-street Road - Plough Inn, Carey-street -	ditto.
Ditto - - -	The Pitt's Head, Tissen-street	ditto.	United Britons - - -	The Black Horse, Rathbone-pl.	10 July 1832.
Coach Painters - -	The Crown and Cushion, Parker-street, Long Acre.	ditto.	Sons of Prudence - -	The Old Chesterfield Arms, Shepherd's Market, May Fair	ditto.
British Union Society -	The White Lion, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.	ditto.	True Britons - - -	The Horse and Leaping-bar, Whitechapel.	12 July 1832.
Loyal Rodneys - -	The Albion, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.	ditto.	The Hope - - -	The Cock and Magpie, Wilson-street, Finsbury.	ditto.
The Mary-le-bone Society -	The King's Head, Little Woodstock-street, Mary-le-bone.	ditto.	Good Samaritans - -	Ebenezer Chapel, Hammersmith.	19 July 1832
Friendly Society - -	The Black Bull, Thomas-street, Bethnal Green.	ditto.	Friendly Union - - -	No 25, Surrey-street, Strand -	16 Oct. 1832.
Philanthropic Union -	The Woolpack, Hart-street, Cripple-gate, London.	ditto.	Linen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Laceman's, Haberdashers' and Hosiers' Anniversary Institution.	The Exmouth Arms, Exmouth-street, George-st. New Road.	ditto.
United Brotherly Benefit Society.	The Horse and Groom, King-street, Seven Dials.	ditto.	The Pilot - - -	The Swan, Swan-street, Minorics.	ditto.
St. James's Union - -	The Phoenix, Upper St. Martin's-lane.	ditto.	The Painters Stainers' Benefit Society.	The Barley Mow, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.	ditto.
United and Friendly Society	The Phoenix, Brick-lane, Spitalfields.	19 Jan. 1832.	The Occidental Benefit Society of Painters.	ditto - - - -	ditto.
Loyal United Brethren -	The White Horse Tavern, Strand.	ditto.	Loyal Britons - - -	The Sun and Thirteen Cantons, Silver-street, Golden-square	20 Oct. 1832.
Ancient Union Society -	The Phoenix, Stacey-st. Soho	ditto.	Oxford Union - - -	The Rising Sun, Barnet -	ditto.
Cabriolet Brotherly Union	Lyceum Tavern, Strand -	2 Apr. 1832.	Prudent Brethren - -	The Craven Arms, Marshall-street, Golden-square.	25 Oct. 1832.
Mary-le-bone Union -	King's Head, Great Portland-street.	ditto.	The Hope - - -	The Cock and Magpie, Wilson-street, Finsbury.	1 Nov. 1832.
Friendly Sisters - -	The Two Brewers, Whitecross-street.	ditto.	The Albion - - -	The Panther, Hope Town, Bethnal Green.	31 Dec. 1832.
The Sovereign - - -	The Three Doves, Berwick-street, Soho.	ditto.	The Piccards and Wallons -	The Grapes Tavern, Upper St. Martin's-lane.	ditto.
The Abercrombie Society -	The Barley Mow, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.	ditto.	The St. James's Benevolent Asylum.	The Crown Inn, Stanmore -	8 Apr. 1833.
Friendly Brethren -	The Albion, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.	ditto.	Hand-in-Hand - - -	The King of Prussia, Lambeth-street, Whitechapel.	ditto.
Friendly Society - -	The Queen's Head, Fleet-street, Bethnal Green.	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	The Hole-in-the-Wall, Chancery-lane.	ditto.
Amicable Society - -	The George, Wardour-st. Soho	ditto.	United Brother Letter Carriers' Burial Society.	The Marquis of Granby, Castle-street, Oxford Market.	ditto.
True Sons of Equity -	The Cobham's Head, Coppece-row, Clerkenwell.	ditto.	Liberal Society of Friends United.	The Bedford Head, Maiden-lane, Covent Garden.	ditto.
St. Ann's Union - -	The George, Brook-street, Holborn.	ditto.	Bikkur Cholim, or Visitors of the Sick.	Throwsters' Arms, Essex-street, Whitechapel.	18 Apr. 1833.
Friendly Society - -	The Norfolk Arms, William-street, Bethnal Green.	ditto.	Friendly Burial Society -	The Jacob's Well, Charles-st. Manchester-square.	25 Apr. 1833.
Sons of Freedom - -	The Duke of York, Crescent, Somers Town.	ditto.	The New Benevolent Brothers.	The Running Footman, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.	ditto.
Wind Musical Instrument Makers' Burial Society.	The Cock, Grafton-street, Soho	ditto.	Hearts of Oak - - -	The King's Arms, Harefield -	ditto.
United Law Clerks -	Southampton Coffee-house -	ditto.	Benefit Society - - -	No. 10, Christian-street, St. George's-in-the-East.	1 July 1833.
Protestant Refugees from High and Low Normandy	The Dolphin, Church-street, Bethnal Green.	ditto.	East London Union Burial Society.	The Union Flag, Union-street, Whitechapel.	ditto.
Cambridge Union - -	The Golden Lion, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.	10 Apr. 1832.	Friend-in-Need Burial Society.	Great Queen-street Chapel, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.	ditto.
United Sisters - - -	The Red Lion, Phoenix-street, Spitalfields.	ditto.	United Philanthropists Friendly Union.		

MIDDLESEX—continued.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Social Union - - -	Globe Tavern, High Holborn	15 Oct. 1833.	Widow's Friend Burial Society.	The Brown Bear, Worship-street.	6 April 1835.
Loyal Independent Lodge of Modern Druids.	The Green Man, Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields.	ditto.	Original Free and Easy -	The Pewter Platter, Charles-street, Leather-lane.	ditto.
Hopeful Union - - -	The Duke of York, Upper York-street, St. Mary-le-bone.	ditto.	United Friends - - -	The Harp Tavern, Jermyn-street.	ditto.
Amicable Union Society -	The Bell, Dean-street, Commercial-road.	ditto.	Ditto - - -	The Artillery Arms, Rochester-terrace, Vauxhall-bridge-road	ditto.
United Brethren of Harrow	School, or some other private room at Harrow.	ditto.	Hand-in-Hand Philanthropic Society of Operative Painters.	Weymouth Arms, Weymouth-street, Mary-le-bone.	ditto.
The Edgeware and Whitechurch Benefit Society -	Parish Church of Edgeware -	ditto.	Philanthropic Union -	The Weaver's Arms, Brown's-lane, Spitalfields.	ditto.
Harmonic Brothers -	The Prince's Head, Prince's-street, Westminster.	ditto.	Youthful Brothers -	The Black Prince, Chandos-street.	ditto.
United Sisters - - -	The Craven Arms, Marshal-street, Carnaby-market	ditto.	The Friendly Carpenters and Joiners.	The Running Horse, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.	ditto.
Loyal Briton Society -	The Cherry Tree, Southgate	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	The Castle, Smallbury-green -	ditto.
The East London United Plumbers, Painters and Glaziers.	- - - -	31 Oct. 1833.	Christian Benefit Society -	The Vestry of Eagle-street Meeting-house, Red Lion-square.	ditto.
United Brethren of Pinner	- - - -	30 Dec. 1833.	Ancient or Independent Britons.	The Blue Anchor, Acton -	ditto.
Loyal United Brothers -	The White Bear, Ratcliffe-highway.	ditto.	The Union - - -	The Old George, Drury-lane -	14 Jan. 1836.
The Youth's Good Intent	The Vine, Great Stanmore -	ditto.	Friendly Society of Painters	The Green Man and French Horn, St. Martin's-lane.	ditto.
United Friends of Humanity.	Rose and Crown, Tottenham-court-road.	ditto.	Waterloo Union - - -	Angel Inn, High-street, St. Giles's.	ditto.
Sympathetic Sons of Harmony.	The Horse Shoe Tap, Tottenham-court-road.	ditto.	The Benevolent Brothers -	The Three Compasses, Silver-street, Golden-square.	ditto.
St. Thomas's Burial Society.	The White Horse, North-street, Fitzroy-square.	ditto.	The Imperial Brotherhood	The Spotted Dog, Poplar -	ditto.
Commercial Friends -	The Elephant and Castle, Oxford-market.	ditto.	The Sons of Prudence -	The Harlequin, 69, Drury-lane	ditto.
Brotherly Society - - -	Black Horse, Rinslip - - -	ditto.	The Lovers of Unity -	The Bedford Arms, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.	ditto.
The Poor Man's Life Insurance.	The Angel Inn, High-street, Bloomsbury.	7 Apr. 1834.	United Friendly Society of Tallow Chandlers.	The Hand-in-Hand, Holborn -	ditto.
Friendly Society - - -	Fir Tree, Church-lane, White-chapel.	ditto.	The Calthorpe Union -	The Silver Cup, Cromer-street	ditto.
The Loving Brothers -	Paul's Head, Paul-street, Finsbury.	23 Oct. 1834.	Friendly Society of Glaziers	The Horse and Groom, King-street, Seven Dials.	ditto.
The Chesterfield Union -	The Old Chesterfield Arms, Shepherd's-market, May Fair	ditto.	United Lenient Brothers -	The Prince of Wales, Banner-street, St. Luke's.	ditto.
United Society for the Parish of South Mimms, and its vicinity.	The White Horse, Potter's Bar	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	National School-rooms at Fulham.	ditto.
Free Watermen of Ratcliffe Cross.	The Phoenix Tavern, Ratcliffe-cross.	ditto.	Friendly Brothers - - -	The George Tap, Hounslow -	ditto.
Society of Cooks of all Nations.	- - - -	6 Nov. 1834.	Phoenix - - - -	The Horse Shoe Tap, Tottenham-court-road.	ditto.
Young Britons - - -	The George Inn, Acton -	5 Jan. 1835.	The Hope Benefit Society of Painters and Glaziers	Coach and Horses, Great Marlborough-street.	4 April 1836.
Royal Union Association -	5, Lancaster-place, Strand -	23 Jan. 1835.	Friendly and Constitutional Society.	The Golden Fleece, Edmonton	ditto.
Worthy Brothers - - -	Horse and Groom, King-street, Seven Dials.	ditto.	Mechanics' Friend Society	The Golden Anchor, St. John-street-road.	ditto.
Friendly Society - - -	The Castle at Harrow - - -	6 April 1835.			

30 April 1836.

Chas. P. Allen, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

CITY OF LONDON.

General Annuity Endowment Association.	72, Cornhill - - -	9 Sept. 1829.	Friendly Society, called the Good Samaritan.	Gentleman & Porter, Nichol's-square.	27 Oct. 1830.
Laudable Society of United Clerks.	Woolpack, St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill.	ditto.	United Friends' Society -	Grapes, in White Cross-street, Cripplegate.	ditto.
Associated Brethren Benefit Society.	Jacob's Well, Barbican -	28 Oct. 1829.	Friendly Society, called the Union.	Gentleman and Porter, New-street-square.	ditto.
London and Westminster Benefit Society of Warehousemen and Porters.	Hole-in-the-Wall, in Fleet-street.	ditto.	Social Friend Society -	Golden Lion, Fore-street, Cripplegate.	ditto.
Friendship's Offering Benefit Society.	Half Moon, West Smithfield -	13 Jan. 1830.	Benefit Society, called the Equitable Assistant.	White Swan, in Fetter-lane -	ditto.
Amicable Society - - -	Swan Tavern, Fish-street-hill	ditto.	Friendly Society, called the Friend-in-Need.	Red Lion, in Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate.	ditto.
Friendly Society of Women, called the United Sisters.	Bull, in Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate.	25 Jan. 1830.	The United Slaters' Benefit Society.	Red Hart, in Shoe-lane -	ditto.
Friendly Society of Females, called the Hope.	Angel, in John-street, Minories	14 Apr. 1830.	Friendly Society, called the United Brothers.	Bell, in Bell-yard, Gracechurch-street.	ditto.
Parochial and Chapel Clerks' Society.	Queen's Arms Tavern, Newgate-street.	ditto.	Friendly Society, called the Pursuers of Peace.	Fishmongers' Arms, St. James, Duke's-place.	8 Dec. 1830.
The Citizen Friendly Society.	City Commercial School, Ball-alley, Lombard-street.	ditto.	Friendly Society, called the Humane Society.	Red Lion, in Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate.	5 Jan. 1831.
Friendly Society, called the Benevolent Whip.	White Hart, in Fetter-lane -	5 May 1830.	Friendly Society, called the British Lion.	Adam and Eve, in Jewin-street	ditto.
Amicable Society of United Loyal Britons.	Black Swan, in Little Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons.	7 July 1830.	The Metropolitan Scotch Society.	White Horse, in Friday-street	16 Feb. 1831.
Provident Society - - -	Independent Meeting-house in Fetter-lane.	ditto.	Benefit Society, called the William the Fourth.	Anchor Wine Vaults, in Farringdon-street.	6 April 1831.
Friendly Brothers' Society	Duke's Head, Priest-alley, Tower-street.	16 July 1830.	Benefit Society, called the Friendly Compact.	Peacock, in White Cross-street, Cripplegate.	ditto.

MIDDLESEX—(CITY OF LONDON)—continued.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Friendly Society of Tradesmen, called the United Brothers.	Crown Tavern, in Stationers'-court, Ludgate-hill.	29 June 1831.	Mutual Insurance Benefit Institution.	No. 51, Threadneedle-street -	16 July 1832.
The Laudable Society of Master Tradesmen.	Red Lion, in Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate.	ditto.	Friendly Society - -	Britannia Tavern, Little Britain	ditto.
The Laudable and United Society.	Sun, in London Wall - -	19 Oct. 1831.	London United Clickers' Benefit Society.	Rose, in the Old Bailey -	ditto.
The United Brothers -	Gentleman and Porter, in New-street-square, Shoe-lane.	ditto.	Friendly Society, called the Guardians of Faith.	Gun and Star, Middlesex-street, Aldgate.	17 Oct. 1832.
Friendly Society - -	Grapes Tavern, in West Smithfield.	ditto.	Loyal Independents Friendly Society.	Bull's Head, Jewin-crescent -	ditto.
Friendly Society, called the Society for administering Pecuniary Comforts.	Mitre Tavern, Mitre-street, Aldgate.	4 Jan. 1832.	Samaritan Society - -	White Hart, in Giltspur-street	ditto.
Triple Friendship Friendly Society.	Blue Last, Broadway, Blackfriars.	ditto.	Society of Selected Friends	Ship, in Water-lane - -	2 Jan. 1833.
Friendly Society, called the Youth and Friendship.	Red Lion, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate.	ditto.	Tradesmen's Union Society	Baker & Basket, Middle-street, Cloth-fair, West Smithfield.	10 Apr. 1833.
Amicable Society, called the Unanimity.	Weavers' Arms, Milton-street, Cripplegate.	ditto.	Friendly Brothers' Benefit Society.	Red Lion, in Fleet-lane, Farringdon-street.	ditto.
The One-hundred-and-one Amicable Society.	Peacock, in Whitecross-street, Cripplegate.	ditto.	London Friendly Institution	No. 10, Castle-street, Holborn	15 May 1833.
True Britons Society -	Green Dragon, Fore-street, Cripplegate.	ditto.	Society of Barristers' Clerks	Crown Tavern, Clifford's-inn Passage, Fleet-street.	3 July 1833.
Friendly Society, called the Provident Sisters.	Bell, in Church-row, Aldgate	ditto.	Society of Engineers and Mechanists.	Red Lion, in Fleet-lane, Farringdon-street.	4 Sept. 1833.
Friendly Society, called the Commercial Travellers.	No. 25, Cateaton-street -	13 Jan. 1832.	Amicable Society - -	Friends' Meeting-house, in Gracechurch-street.	ditto.
Friendly Society of Women	Woolpack, in Hart-street, Wood-street.	15 Feb. 1832.	Friendly Society, called the Hand-in-Hand.	Sugar Loaf, in Great St. Helen's	14 May 1834.
Iron Founders' Society -	Crown and Anchor, in Farringdon-street.	ditto.	Society, called the Path of Rectitude.	Fishmongers' Arms, St. James's, Duke's-place, Aldgate.	6 April 1835.
Friendly Union Society -	Grapes, in Whitecross-street, Cripplegate.	4 Apr. 1832.	Society of Dealers, called the Associated Brethren.	Joseph's Coffee-house, Saint James's-place.	ditto.
Friendly Society, called the Supporters of Friendship.	Crown and Cushion, London-wall.	ditto.	Loyal Endeavour Benefit Society.	Coopers' Arms, Silver-street, Wood-street.	ditto.
Friendly Society, called the Amicable Society.	Five Bells, in Little Moorfields	ditto.	New Union Benevolent Whip Club.	Market-house, West Smithfield	ditto.
Bookbinders' Friendly Benefit Society.	Swan and Sugar-loaf, in Fetter-lane.	ditto.	The City of London Philanthropic Burial Society.	Horse and Trumpeter, Jewry-street, Crutched-friars.	ditto.
Fair Prospect Society -	ditto - - - -	ditto.	Friendly Society, called the Paragon.	Mail Coach, Noble-street, Falcon-square.	ditto.
The Amicable Union Society.	Anchor Tavern, St. Mary-at-Hill.	4 July 1832.	Amicable Society of the Workers in Copper.	Golden Lion, Fore-street, Cripplegate.	ditto.
Friendly Society, called the Brothers of Humanity.	Bell, in Church-row, Aldgate	ditto.	New Benevolent Whip Society.	White Hart, Giltspur-street -	19 Oct. 1835.
The Christian Society -	Silver-street Chapel, in Wood-street.	ditto.	Friendly Society, called the United Israelites.	Bell Tavern, Church-row, Aldgate.	ditto.
Friendly and United Benefit Society of Cordwainers.	Red Lion, in Bishopsgate-street	ditto.	Friendly Society, called the New Tree of Life.	Abraham's Coffee-house, St. James's-place, Aldgate.	ditto.
United Amicable Society -	King's Head, St. Paul's Church-yard.	ditto.	Benevolent Society, called the United Brothers.	Gentleman and Porter, New-street-square.	ditto.
Amicable Brothers - -	Gentleman and Porter, New-street-square.	16 July 1832.	National Provident Institution.	King William-street - -	15 Feb. 1836
Amicable Society of Master Tradesmen.	Fountain Tavern, Minorities -	ditto.	Amicable Society - -	Black Lion, Bishopsgate Within	ditto.
			Friendly Society, called the Good Samaritan.	Mail Coach, Noble-street, Falcon-square.	ditto.
			Birmingham Society, called the Knights of St. Bartholomew.	Rose and Crown, Bartholomew-close.	5 April 1836.

John Clark, Clerk of the Peace.

MONMOUTH.

Loyal Independent Society	Troasant, in the parish of Trevechin.	27 June 1831.	London Apprentice Society	Abergavenny - - -	14 Oct. 1833.
Star Friendly Society -	Pontypool - - -	ditto.	Lantofaen Benefit Society -	Greenhouse, in the parish of Lantarnam.	30 Dec. 1833.
Old Bull Society - -	Abergavenny - - -	ditto.	A Society - - -	White Horse, Talywain, Trevechin.	ditto.
Sun Society - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.	Ditto - - -	New Inn, in the parish of Pantegae.	ditto.
A Society - - -	Dragon's Head, Abergavenny	17 Oct. 1831.	Ditto - - -	Greyhound, on Garndiffeth, in the parish of Trevechin.	ditto.
Ditto - - -	Golden Lion Inn, Abergavenny	ditto.	Rising Sun - - -	In the parish of Trevechin -	7 April 1834.
Tredegar Union Society -	Pillgwently - - -	23 May 1832.	A Society - - -	In the parish of Woolvesnewton	ditto.
Waterloo Society - -	Pontnewynydd - - -	ditto.	Harmonious Friendly Society.	Crown Inn, Pontypool - -	ditto.
Indispensable Society -	Govilon, in the parish of Lanwenarth.	15 Oct. 1832.	Bedwas Benefit Society -	In the parish of Bedwas -	ditto.
A Society - - -	Rising Sun, in the parish of Langattoch juxta Caerleon.	ditto.	Royal Union Society -	- - -	ditto.
Coal Brook Vale Friendly Society.	In the parish of Aberystwith -	31 Dec. 1832.	Duke of Beaufort Friendly Society.	In the parish of Bedwelty -	ditto.
Blaina Union Society -	ditto - - -	ditto.	A Society - - -	New Inn, in the parish of Woolvesnewton.	13 Oct. 1834.
Society of Women - -	Abergavenny - - -	ditto.	Ditto - - -	Greyhound Inn, at Garndiffeth, in the parish of Trevechin.	ditto.
Rising Sun - - -	In the parish of Monythusloyne	1 July 1833.	Raglan Old Union Society	Raglan - - -	5 Jan. 1835.
Loyal Picton - - -	Miners' Arms, in the parish of Bedwelty.	ditto.	British Lion - - -	Abersychan, in the parish of Trevechin.	ditto.
Usk Friendly Society -	King's Head Inn, Usk - -	14 Oct. 1833.	Wellington Friendly Society	Castle Inn, Tredegar Iron Works, in the parish of Bedwelty.	ditto.
True Blue Benefit Society	Salutation Inn, Newport -	ditto.			
Red Lion Benefit Society	In the parish of Trelleck -	ditto.			
Benefit Society - - -	Waterloo Inn, in the parish of Trevechin.	ditto.			
Royal Union Society -	Cambrian Inn, in the parish of Bedwelty.	ditto.			

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MONMOUTH—continued.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Dates of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
A Society - - -	English Wesleyan Chapel, Varteg Hill, in the parish of Trevechin.	5 Jan. 1835.	True Sisterly Society -	Nanty Glo - - -	29 June 1835.
Ebb Vale and Beaufort Society.	Rhydy Blew, in the parish of Bedwelty.	ditto.	Falcon Society - - -	Monmouth - - -	ditto.
Pelecan Society - -	Pelecan Ebb Vale, in the parish of Abersystwith.	ditto.	Hopeful Society - - -	Black Prince, Tredegar, in the parish of Bedwelty.	ditto.
A Society - - -	White Hart, in the parish of St. Mellon's.	ditto.	True Briton Benefit Society	Saint Mellons - - -	19 Oct. 1835.
Ditto - - -	Pentwyn Tavern, Abersystchan, in the parish of Trevechin.	ditto.	True Britons' Benefit Society.	Vartey Forge, in the parish of Trevechin.	ditto.
Liberal Society - -	Crown Inn, Pontypool	6 Apr. 1835.	Ancient Briton Society -	Pontypool - - -	ditto.
New Varley Hill Friendly Society.	In the parish of Trevechin -	ditto.	Beaufort Arms Society -	In the parish of Bedwelty -	ditto.
Virtuous Sisters' Benefit Society.	In the parish of Bedwelty -	ditto.	A Society - - -	High Cross Inn, in the parish of Bassaleg.	ditto.
A Society - - -	Jovial Colliers' Inn, near Crumlyn, Monythustloyne.	ditto.	Ditto - - -	Coach and Horses, in the village of Castle Town.	ditto.
Red Lion Society - -	Trelleck - - -	ditto.	Operatives' Society -	Black Horse at Abersystchan, in the parish of Trevechin.	ditto.
Mount Pleasant Society -	In the parish of Abersystwith -	29 June 1835.	A Society - - -	Rhewderrim, in the parish of Bassaleg.	ditto.
Conservative Society -	In the Borough of Newport -	ditto.	Ditto - - -	Lion Inn, in the village of Whitebrook.	ditto.
Reform Benefit Society -	Clarence Hotel, Pontypool -	ditto.	Loyal Picton Society -	In the parish of Bedwelty -	4 Jan. 1836.

I am not aware that any one of the Societies has ceased to exist. I have no Return in conformity to the 35th section of the Act.

Uek, 27 April, 1836.

Jones, Clerk of the Peace.

NORFOLK.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Shipdham Tradesman's Friendly Society.	Shipdham - - -	13 Jan. 1830.	Brotherly Love Society - -	Filby - - -	16 Oct. 1833.
Benefit Society - - -	Stalham - - -	ditto.	New Union Society - - -	North Lopham - - -	ditto.
Reedham Society of Brotherly Love.	Reedham - - -	21 Apr. 1830.	Hardingham Friendly Benefit Society.	Hardingham - - -	ditto.
Friendly Society - - -	Ingham - - -	14 July 1830.	Attleburgh Friendly Society -	Attleburgh - - -	1 Jan. 1834.
Ditto - - -	Brinton - - -	20 Oct. 1830.	Amicable Society - - -	Bressingham - - -	ditto.
Fakenham Provident Society -	Fakenham - - -	21 Jan. 1831.	Ditto - - -	South Lopham - - -	9 April 1834.
Friendly Society - - -	Saint Margaret, Ormesby	ditto.	New Friendly Society - - -	North Lopham - - -	ditto.
Shipdham Union Friendly Soc.	Shipdham - - -	ditto.	Benefit Society - - -	Banham - - -	ditto.
Colton Friendly Society -	Colton - - -	29 June 1831.	Second Friendly Society -	Ludham - - -	ditto.
Amicable Society - - -	Bear Inn, Attleburgh -	19 Oct. 1831.	Benefit Society - - -	New Buckenham - - -	15 Oct. 1834.
Reepham Provident Society -	Reepham - - -	ditto.	Friendly Society for Good Fellowship.	Alburgh - - -	ditto.
Friendly Society - - -	Downham Market -	ditto.	Society of Brotherly Love -	Saint Mary Magdalen, Pulham.	7 Jan. 1835.
Union Friendly Society - -	Aylsham - - -	4 Jan. 1832.	Shipdham Amicable Society -	Shipdham - - -	ditto.
Friendly Society - - -	Ringstead - - -	10 Jan. 1832.	Friendly Society - - -	Toftmonks - - -	8 April 1835.
Tradesman's New Friendly Soc.	Hingham - - -	4 Apr. 1832.	Norwich Theatrical Fund -	Norwich - - -	ditto.
Friendly Society - - -	Stalham - - -	ditto.	Society of Brotherly Love -	Poringland - - -	ditto.
Ditto - - -	Roydon - - -	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	Castle Rising - - -	ditto.
Amicable Society - - -	Angel Inn, Attleburgh -	4 July 1832.	Society of Brotherly Love -	Strumpshaw - - -	1 July 1835.
Brotherly Society - - -	Ditchingham - - -	ditto.	Shipdham Friendly Society -	Shipdham - - -	ditto.
Stalham Friendly Society -	Stalham - - -	ditto.	Amicable Society - - -	Melton Parva - - -	ditto.
Neatishead Friendly Society -	Neatishead - - -	17 Oct. 1832.	Snettisham Friendly Society -	Snettisham - - -	ditto.
Wymondham Friendly Society	Wymondham - - -	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	Carleton Rode - - -	ditto.
Friendly Society - - -	Geldiston - - -	2 Jan. 1833.	Honing Friendly Society -	Honing - - -	21 Oct. 1835.
Benefit Society - - -	Kenninghall - - -	ditto.	Benefit Society - - -	Shelfanger - - -	ditto.
First Friendly Society - -	Catfield - - -	ditto.	Friendly Union - - -	Tunstead - - -	ditto.
Ditto - - -	Hickling - - -	ditto.	Society of Brotherly Love -	Wortwell - - -	ditto.
Bressingham Friendly Society	Bressingham - - -	10 Apr. 1833.	Ridlington Friendly Society -	Ridlington - - -	6 Jan. 1836.
Loyal Volunteer Union Society	Loddon - - -	3 July 1833.			
Caister Friendly Assurance Soc.	Caister - - -	16 Oct. 1833.			

Robert Copeman, Clerk of the Peace.

CITY OF NORWICH.

NAMES.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Date of Enrolment.
Benefit Society - - -	19 Oct. 1830.	Additional Rule of Sawyers' Society, enrolled.	2 July 1832.	Additional Rule of the Norwich Octagon Chapel Brotherly Society, enrolled.	31 Dec. 1833.
Constitution Society - - -	ditto.	Additional Rule of the Union Society, enrolled.	3 July 1832.	The Union Society held at the Pope's Head Inn, Saint Peter, of Mancroft.	1 July 1834.
Benefit Society of Ringers -	4 Jan. 1831.	Friendly Society of Journeymen Cordwainers, called "The Union Cox."	ditto.	The Princess's Street Chapel Provident Society.	6 Jan. 1835.
Norwich Octagon Chapel Brotherly Society.	5 April 1831.	Norwich Octagon Chapel Provident Society for Females.	31 Dec. 1833.		
Norwich Friendly Society for the benefit of Poor Women.	27 June 1831.				
Additional Rules enrolled of Friendly Society, held at the Wool Pack Inn, in Saint Mary	17 Oct. 1831.				

Norwich, 26 April 1836.

A. A. H. Beckwith, Clerk of the Peace.

NORTHAMPTON.

LIBERTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Black Bull - - -	Peakir - - -	16 October 1833.	White Hart - - -	Peterborough - -	7 January 1835.
Earl Fitzwilliam's Arms - -	Castor - - -	2 July 1834.	Methodist Union - - -	ditto - - -	28 June 1835.
Last - - -	Werrington - -	7 Jan. 1835.	Blackmoor's Head - - -	ditto - - -	25 August 1835.

I have not received any Return of sickness and mortality during the period mentioned in the Act.

Thomas Atkinson, Clerk of the Peace.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
The Association of Protestant Dissenting Ministers in the North of England for a Widows' and Orphans' Fund.	No fixed place. - -	Epiphany Sessions, 14 Jan. 1830.	Rothbury Benevolent Society.	At Rothbury, in the parish of Rothbury.	Easter Sess., 5 Apr. 1832.
Alnwick Select Benefit Society.	Alnwick, in the parish of Alnwick.	Epiphany Sessions, 6 Jan. 1831.	Ditto, amended Rules -	ditto - - -	22 Feb. 1836.
Cramlington Union Club -	At Cramlington, in the chapel of Cramlington.	Easter Sess., 7 Apr. 1831.	Friendly Tradesman's Society.	At Hillingworth, in the parish of Longbenton.	Midsum. adjourned Sess., 25 Aug. 1832.
Plessey Female Association	At Plessey, in the parish of Stannington.	Midsummer Sess., 30 June 1831.	Walker Colliery Relief Fund.	ditto - - -	Mich. Adjourned Sess., 30 Nov. 1833.
Prudhoe Friendly Society	At Prudhoe, in the parish of Ovingham.	Michaelmas Sess. 20 Oct. 1831.	Ditto, amended Rules -	At Walker, in the parish of Longbenton.	30 Aug. 1834.
Willington Colliery Friendly Society.	At Willington, in the parish of Wallsend.	Adjourned Mich. Sess., 26 Nov. 1831.	Walker Colliery Relief Fund.	At Walker, in the parish of Longbenton.	Epiph. Adjourned Sess. 18 Jan. 1834.
Ditto, additional Rules -	ditto - - -	Easter Sessions, 11 April 1833.	Lillswood Friendly Society	At Lillswood, in the parish of Hoxham.	Midsummer Sess., 3 July 1834.
Loyal Standard Benefit Society of the Port of Newcastle.	At North Shields, in the parish of Tynemouth.	Easter Sessions, 5 April 1835.	Brotherly Friendly Society.	At Seaton Sluice, in the parish of Earsden.	28 Dec. 1834.
Good Design Association -	At the same place -	same date.	The Women's Box - -	At the same place -	4 January 1835.
Ditto, amended Rules -	ditto - - -	Adjourned Epiph. Sess., 8 March 1834.	Percy Main Colliery Relief Fund.	Percy Main, in the parish of Tynemouth.	14 January 1835.
Ditto, amended Rules -	ditto - - -	20 Sept. 1835.	Haltwhistle Friendly Society.	At Haltwhistle, in the parish of Haltwhistle.	3 Sept. 1835.
			Lowich Friendly Society -	At Lowich, in the parish of Lowich.	30 Dec. 1835.
			Morpeth Friendly Society	At Morpeth, in the parish of Morpeth.	19 March 1836.

I am not aware of any of the Societies before mentioned having ceased to exist.

So much of the Act of Parliament as requires Returns of the rate of Sickness and Mortality to be made to the Clerk of the Peace, and as requires Clerks of the Peace to transmit such Returns to the Secretary of State, has been repealed by Act of Parliament 4 & 5 W. 4, c. 40. Since the passing of this last-mentioned Act (30 July 1834) the Rules have been transmitted direct from the Barrister appointed under the Friendly Society Acts.

Alnwick, 28 April 1836.

Robert Thorp, Clerk of the Peace.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
The Clerks' Society * - -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	8 Feb. 1830.	The Schoolmasters' Association -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	4 April 1832.
The First Select Friendly Society of Orangemen.	ditto - - -	14 July 1830.	The Smiths' Benevolent Society -	ditto - - -	7 May 1832.
The Free and Independent Benefit Society.	ditto - - -	ditto.	The Universal Society - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
The Tyne and Wear Glassmakers' Union Society.	ditto - - -	16 Aug. 1830.	The Union Society - - -	ditto - - -	20 May 1833.
The Brothers' Society - - -	ditto - - -	31 Jan. 1831.	The Northumberland Society -	ditto - - -	16 Oct. 1833.
			The Newcastle Hibernian Benevolent Society.	ditto - - -	19 Nov. 1834.
			The Viewers' Society - - -	ditto - - -	7 Jan. 1835.

* Ceased to exist about two years ago.

John Clayton, Clerk of the Peace.

NOTTINGHAM.

Wilford Friendly Institution -	Wilford - - -	19 Oct. 1829.	Friendly Society - - -	Cotgrave - - -	8 April 1833.
Amicable and Frugal Society -	Hickling - - -	11 Jan. 1830.	Ditto - - -	Providence Chapel, Stapleford.	14 Oct. 1833.
Friendly Society - - -	Bradmore - - -	3 Jan. 1831.			
Amicable Society - - -	Mansfield Woodhouse -	27 June 1831.	Female Friendly Society - - -	Bingham - - -	7 April 1834.
Female Friendly Society - - -	Independent Chapel, Mansfield.	ditto.	Ditto - - -	Providence Chapel, Stapleford.	30 June 1834.
Amicable and Economic Society -	Sutton-upon-Trent -	6 Jan. 1832.	Friendly Society - - -	Stapleford - - -	ditto.
Friendly Society - - -	Nag's Head, Mansfield	2 April 1832.	Equitable Friendly Society -	Carlton in Lindrick -	7 July 1834.
Provident Society - - -	Arnold - - -	2 July 1832.	Friendly Union Society - -	Misterton - - -	14 Jan. 1835.
Ancient Friendly Society - - -	Kirkby in Ashfield -	ditto.	Equitable Friendly Society -	Eastwood - - -	6 April 1835.
Union Society - - -	Worksoy - - -	9 July 1832.	Friendly Society - - -	Newark - - -	10 April 1835.
Amicable and Economic Society -	Laxton - - -	ditto.	Equitable Friendly Society -	Radcliffe-on-Trent -	19 Oct. 1835.
The United Sisters - - -	Bingham - - -	15 Oct. 1832.	Friendly Society - - -	Stafford's Chapel Club, Bulwell.	ditto.
Fraternal Society - - -	ditto - - -	31 Dec. 1832.			
Friendly Society - - -	Hucknall Forkard -	ditto.	Female Friendly Society - - -	Hucknall Forkard -	ditto.

12 May 1836.

Edward Smith Godfrey, Clerk of the Peace.

TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM.

N A M E.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Royal Chelsea Military Society -	The Town of Nottingham -	Summer Sess. 1833.

H. Enfield, Clerk of the Peace.

OXFORD.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
The Garsington Benefit Society.	The Three Horse Shoes Inn, Garsington.	Trinity Sessions, 12 July 1830.	The Summertown Friendly Society.	The King's Arms Inn, Summertown.	Adjournment of Mich. Sess. 10 Dec. 1831.
The Brockhampton Benefit Society.	The Bear and Ragged Staff Inn, Brockhampton.	ditto.	The Old Friendly Society -	The Dog Inn, Bicester -	Epiphany Sessions, 2 Jan. 1832.
The Stadhampton Associated Providential Benefit Society.	The Crown Inn, Stadhampton.	ditto.	The Steeple Aston Friendly Society.	The Red Lion public-house, Steeple Aston.	Adj. Mich. Sess. 15 Dec. 1832.
The Deddington Friendly Society.	The Red Lion Inn, Deddington.	Michaelmas Sess. 18 Oct. 1830.	The Friendly Union Tradesmen's Society.	The University Arms, Oxford.	Michaelmas Sess. 14 Oct. 1833.
The Mechanical Benefit Society at Oxford.	The Ship Inn, Oxford -	ditto.	The Reform Union Friendly Society.	The Three Tuns, Market-place, Henley-on-Thames.	ditto.
The Stokenchurch Friendly Society.	Stokenchurch - -	ditto.	The Union Beneficial Society.	The Plough Inn, Deddington.	Epiphany Sessions for 1834, holden 30 Dec. 1833.
The Friendly Society of Tradesmen.	The Cross Keys, Bicester	Epiphany Sessions, 3 Jan. 1831.	The Ascott-under-Wychwood Friendly Society.	The Swan, Ascott-under Wychwood.	Adj. Easter Sess. 10 May 1834.
The Loyal Union - -	The Weavers' Arms, Neithrop.	Easter Sessions, 4 April 1831.	The Enstone Friendly Society.	The Talbot Inn, Enstone	Michaelmas Sess. 13 Oct. 1834.
The Industrious Society -	The Cross Keys, Oxford	Easter Sessions, 4 Apr. 1831.	The Shutford Provident Institution.	The George and Dragon, Shutford.	Adj. Mich. Sess. 8 Nov. 1836.
The Whitchurch Friendly Society.	The Royal Oak, Whitchurch.	ditto.	The Society of Tradesmen and Artificers.	The Cross Keys, Oxford -	Adj. Mich. Sess. 6 Dec. 1834.
The Wheatly Associated Providential Benefit Society.	The White Hart Inn, Wheatley.	Trinity Sessions, 27 June 1831.	The Reform Mechanics' Society.	The Bull Inn, Henley-on-Thames.	ditto.
The Bensington Benefit Society.	The Three Horse Shoes, Bensington.	ditto.	The Provident Society at Henley-on-Thames.	(The Rules do not state where established.)	Adj. Epiph. Sess. 7 Feb. 1835.
The Standlake Friendly Society.	The Black Horse Inn, Standlake.	Michaelmas Sess. 17 Oct. 1831.	The Friendly Society of Fritwell, and other adjacent parishes.	Fritwell (does not state at what house.)	Adj. Trinity Sess. Sept. 12, 1835.
The College Servants' Benefit Society.	The Druid's Head, Oxford	ditto.	The Witney Friendly Society	The Blanket Hall, Witney	ditto.
The Stokenchurch Friendly Society.	The Barley Mow, Stokenchurch.	ditto.	The Young Freemen's Friendly Society.	The Cross Keys, Oxford	Adj. Epiph. Sess. 6 Feb. 1836.

There is no time prescribed at which any of the Societies shall cease to exist; but, on the contrary, it is generally provided that the particular Society shall not be dissolved as long as a given number of persons remain members of it, or unless with the consent of a certain proportion of the members.

John M. Davenport, Clerk of the Peace.

RUTLAND.

Morcot Friendly Society -	Morcot - - -	5 July 1832.	The Artisans' Friendly Society.	Uppingham - - -	9 April 1835.
County of Rutland General Friendly Institution.	Cottesmore - - -	18 October 1832.	North Luffenham Friendly Society.	North Luffenham - -	22 October 1835.

30 April 1836.

Wm. Ades, Clerk of the Peace.

SALOP.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
The Woolferton Union Society -	Parish of Richards Castle.	19 April 1830.	The Oswestry Female Society -	Oswestry - -	2 July 1832.
Castle Pulverbatch Society -	Castle Pulverbatch	12 July 1830.	Robinson's Club - -	Bishop's Castle -	ditto.
A Friendly Society - -	Dawley Bank -	18 Oct. 1830.	The Union Friendly Society -	Hodnott - -	15 Oct. 1832.
The Established Church Female Friendly Society.	Market Drayton -	4 April 1831.	The Union Society - -	Bishop's Castle -	ditto.
Whittington Female Friendly Society	Whittington -	ditto.	A Friendly Society - -	Wellington -	ditto.
United Brethren - -	St. Martin's -	ditto.	The Lodge Friendly Society -	St. Martin's -	ditto.
The Knockin Friendly Society -	Knockin - -	ditto.	The Alberbury Friendly Society -	Alberbury -	ditto.
Great Wollaston Friendly Society	Great Wollaston -	ditto.	Whitechurch Union Society -	Whitechurch -	8 April 1833.
Whittington Female Friendly Society	Whittington -	27 June 1831.	Wellington Union Friendly Society	Wellington -	ditto.
The New Friendly Society -	Minsterley -	ditto.	Rodington Club - -	Rodington -	ditto.
A Friendly Society - -	Dawley-green -	ditto.	Middle Friendly Benefit Society -	Middle - -	ditto.
Ellesmere Female Society -	Ellesmere - -	ditto.	Cheswardine Friendly Society -	Cheswardine -	1 July 1833.
The Baschurch Female Society -	Baschurch -	12 Oct. 1831.	Salopian Provident Society -	Shrewsbury -	ditto.
A Friendly Society - -	Harmer-hill -	ditto.	Basford Friendly Soc ety -	Basford - -	ditto.
Selattyn Friendly Society - -	Selattyn - -	ditto.	Shawbury Friendly Society -	Shawbury -	ditto.
The Tradesmen's Society - -	Whitchurch -	ditto.	Burlton Friendly Society -	Burlton - -	ditto.
The Union Society - -	ditto - -	2 Jan. 1832.	Clem Friendly Society - -	Clem - -	ditto.
Star Inn Friendly Society - -	Oswestry - -	6 Mar. 1832.	Old Midsummer Friendly Union Society.	Market Drayton -	ditto.
Sun Inn Friendly Society - -	ditto - -	ditto.	Pontesbury Friendly Society -	Pontesbury -	ditto.
The Friendly Society - -	Whitchurch -	2 April 1832.	Salopian United Society -	Shrewsbury -	ditto.
Uffington Benefit Society -	Uffington - -	ditto.	Market Drayton Wake Monday Society.	Market Drayton -	ditto.
Waring's Club - -	Bishop's Castle -	ditto.	The Friendly Society - -	Cloebury Morlime -	ditto.
A Society of Tradesmen and Inhabitants.	Whittington -	ditto.	Hawkestone Friendly Society -	Hawkestone - -	14 Oct. 1833.
A Friendly Society - -	Clein - -	ditto.	The Friendly Society - -	Oldbury - -	ditto.
The Union Society - -	Newport - -	ditto.	The Union Society - -	Dawley - -	30 Dec. 1833.
The Friendly Society - -	Oldbury - -	2 July 1832.	Barford Friendly Society -	Burford - -	ditto.
			Bull's Head Friendly Society	Shrewsbury -	21 Jan. 1834.

SALOP—continued.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Dorrington Old Club - - -	Dorrington - - -	30 June 1834.	Newport Equitable Dividend Society	Newport - - -	19 October 1835.
Ellesmere Young Friendly Society	Ellesmere - - -	ditto.	The Amicable Society - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Wem Young Friendly Society -	Wem - - -	13 October 1834.	The Malnistee Friendly Society	Malnistee - - -	ditto.
Oldbury Odd Fellow Society -	Oldbury - - -	ditto.	The Norton Benevolent Society -	Norton - - -	ditto.
Minsterley Benevolent Society -	Minsterley - - -	ditto.	The Amicable Friendly Society -	Newport - - -	ditto.
Oakingates Friendly Society -	Oakingates - - -	ditto.	Whitchurch Tradesmen's Society -	Whitchurch - - -	ditto.
King's Head Friendly Society -	Shrewsbury - - -	ditto.	The Benevolent Union Society -	Oldbury - - -	ditto.
Longden Wood Friendly Society -	Longden Wood - -	5 January 1835.	The Female Friendly Society -	Pontesbury - - -	ditto.
Ruyton of the Eleven Towns Friend- ly Society.	Ruyton of the Eleven Towns.	6 April 1835.	The Coalbrookdale Benevolent Socy	Coalbrookdale -	ditto.
Pontesbury Holy Thursday Club	Pontesbury - - -	ditto.	Lawnt Friendly Society - - -	Lawnt - - -	4 January 1836.
A Friendly Society - - -	Shrewsbury - - -	ditto.	Whittington Benefit Society -	Whittington - - -	ditto.
Woore Friendly Benefit Society -	Woore - - -	ditto.	The Alberbury, Cardeston, West- bury, Worthen and Buttington Friendly Institution for Females.	The Halfway House	ditto.
Preston Brockhurst Club - - -	Preston Brockhurst	29 June 1835.	A Friendly Society - - -	Wellington - - -	4 April 1836.
Grinshill Club - - -	Grinshill - - -	ditto.	Ditto - - -	Bridgnorth - - -	ditto.
Newport Equitable Dividend Society	Newport - - -	ditto.	The Union Friendly Society -	Dawley Bank - -	ditto.
The Clem Friendly Society -	Clem - - -	ditto.			

Shrewsbury, 1 June 1836.

— Lixdale, Clerk of the Peace.

SOMERSET.

Old Bell Friendly, held at the Blue Ball Inn.	Bruton - - -	Easter, 1831.	Marksbury and Stanton Prior Friendly Society.	- - -	Easter 1833.
Female Friendly - - -	Batheaston - -	Michaelmas 1831.	Society of Gentlemen Tradesmen and others.	Newton Saint Loe	Epiphany 1833-4.
Old Bell Friendly, held at the Bell Inn	Bruton - - -	Michaelmas 1832.	Friendly Society of Tradesmen and others.	Nailsea - - -	Easter 1834.
The Sun Friendly - - -	ditto - - -	Michaelmas 1833.	Friendly Society, held at the Ter- restrial Globe Inn.	Newton Saint Loe	Michaelmas 1835
Loyal United Crown - - -	Bathford - - -	ditto.	Female Friendly - - -	Old Cleave - - -	Easter 1834.
Loyal United - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	Odcombe - - -	Midsummer 1835.
Patriotic Fraternity - - -	Blagdon - - -	ditto.	Ditto - - -	Pitminster - - -	Epiphany 1835.
Friendly Society - - -	Butleigh - - -	Michaelmas 1834.	Ditto - - -	Polden Hill - - -	Midsummer 1835.
Union Friendly - - -	Brislington - -	Epiphany 1835.	Ditto - - -	Radstock - - -	Epiphany 1833-4.
Coleford Friendly Society - -	Kilmersdon - -	Midsummer 1830.	Union - - -	Stogumber - - -	Michaelmas 1829.
Combe Down Friendly - - -	Monckton Combe	Michaelmas 1830.	Friendly Society - - -	Shepton Mallett -	Michaelmas 1832.
Friendly Society - - -	Corston - - -	Michaelmas 1833.	Ditto - - -	Somerton - - -	Michaelmas 1833.
Ditto - - -	Chewton Mendip	Spring 1835.	Street and Walton Friendly Society	- - -	Epiphany 1833-4.
Ditto - - -	Chewstoke - -	Epiphany 1836.	Friendly Society - - -	Timberscombe -	Michaelmas 1829.
Bird in Hand - - -	Frome - - -	Midsummer 1830.	Friendly Society, held at the White Hart Inn.	Tiverton - - -	Michaelmas 1830.
Union and Independent - - -	ditto - - -	Easter 1831.	Female Benefit - - -	ditto - - -	Michaelmas 1832.
Union - - -	ditto - - -	Michaelmas 1831.	Trent and Compton Friendly So- ciety.	- - -	Michaelmas 1833.
New Union - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	Tiverton - - -	Epiphany 1833-4.
Friendly and Loyal Volunteers' Society.	ditto - - -	ditto.	Ditto - - -	Weston super Mare	Midsummer 1830.
Young Friendly - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.	Friendly Society of Tradesmen -	Wookey - - -	Michaelmas 1832.
Young Shearmen and others -	ditto - - -	ditto.	Friendly Society - - -	Wrington - - -	Michaelmas 1833.
Union and Independent, held at the Pack Horse Inn.	ditto - - -	ditto.	Female Sunday School Society -	Wellington - - -	Easter 1834.
Royal Standard Benefit - - -	ditto - - -	Easter 1832.	Friendly Society of West Monckton and parishes adjacent.	- - -	Epiphany 1833-4.
Friendly Society - - -	Farnborough - -	Epiphany 1833-4.	Annuity Society - - -	Wrington - - -	Easter 1834.
District Assurance - - -	Frome - - -	Midsummer 1835.	Mutual Assistance Society - -	Wellington - - -	Michaelmas 1834.
Hartcliffe, Bedminster and Portbury Friendly Society.	- - -	Michaelmas 1830.	Friendly Society - - -	Wincanton - - -	Epiphany 1835.
Ditto - - -	- - -	Easter 1831.	Dolphin Friendly Society - -	Walcot - - -	Michaelmas 1835.
Friendly Society - - -	Henstridge - -	Epiphany 1833-4.	Friendly Society - - -	Weare - - -	Epiphany 1836.
Provident - - -	Ilminster - - -	Michaelmas 1833.	Waterloo Friendly - - -	Yeovil - - -	Michaelmas 1829.
Friendly Society, held at the Dol- phin Inn.	ditto - - -	Epiphany 1833-4.	Friendly Society - - -	Yatton - - -	Michaelmas 1833.
Friendly Society - - -	Ilchester - - -	Michaelmas 1835.	Perpetual Benefit Society - -	Yeovil - - -	Michaelmas 1835.
Union Society of Tradesmen -	Ilminster - - -	Epiphany 1836.	Guardian Friendly Society - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Friendly Society - - -	Keynsham - - -	Easter 1834.	Friendly Society - - -	Yatton - - -	Epiphany 1836.
Ditto - - -	Kingsdon - - -	Spring 1835.	Female Guardian Friendly Society	Yeovil - - -	ditto.
Society of Tradesmen and others -	Keinton Mandefield	Epiphany 1836.			
Female Friendly - - -	Milborne Port - -	Epiphany 1832.			
Old English Establishment of Gen- tlemen, Tradesmen and others.	Marston - - -	Epiphany 1832-3.			

Edw. Coles, Clerk of the Peace.

CITY OF BRISTOL.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
New Friendly Society - - -	- - -	20 Oct. 1830.	Friend-in-Need Sisterly Benefit Society	- - -	17 Dec. 1834.
Bristol Annuitant Society - - -	- - -	27 Apr. 1831.	The Loyal Nelson New Annual Benefit Society	- - -	13 Jan. 1835.
Brotherly Society - - -	- - -	ditto.	Bristol Society - - -	- - -	5 Dec. 1835.
Good Samaritan Society - - -	- - -	ditto.	Philanthropic Society - - -	Bristol - - -	5 Dec. 1835.
New Friendly Union Society - -	- - -	23 Feb. 1832.	Providential Union Society - -	- - -	ditto.
Subscribers' Annuitant Society -	- - -	16 Oct. 1832.	Subscribers' Annuitant Society -	- - -	ditto.
Friendly Union Society - - -	- - -	2 July 1833.	Brotherly English Society - - -	- - -	23 Jan. 1836.
Loyal Bristol Annuitant Benefit Society	- - -	17 Dec. 1834.			

W. D. Brice, Clerk of the Peace.

STAFFORD.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
1. Amicable Weekly Union Subscription.	Bowling Green Inn, Burslem.	5 January 1831.	48. Ellastone - -	At the house of Mr. David Finney, at Ellastone.	17 October 1832.
2. Albion - -	Roe Buck Inn, Shelton	6 April 1831.	— Eccleshall - -	Eccleshall - -	{ 10 April 1833 - - same as No. 44; alterations and amendments.
3. Artists - -	Albion Inn, Hanley -	19 October 1831.	49. Endon - -	Black Horse Inn, Endon	{ 1 July 1835 - - Amendments.
4. Ashley - -	Ashley - -	4 January 1832.	50. Flash Female -	Chapel House, Flash -	29 October 1830.
5. Alstonefield -	Crewe Arms, Alstonefield.	4 July 1832.	51. Friendly Union -	George & Dragon Inn, Burslem.	5 January 1831.
6. Alton (Male) -	Bull's Head Inn, Alton, and Talbot Inn, Farley.	ditto.	52. First Etruria -	Queen's Arms Inn, Safford Bank.	29 June 1831.
7. Amicable - -	Swan Inn, Enville -	17 October 1832.	53. First Friendly -	Newcastle-under-Lyme	4 January 1832.
8. Ditto - -	Rectory School, Yoxall	ditto.	54. Friendly Institution	Brewode - -	ditto.
9. Ditto - -	Snayd's Arms Inn, Tunstall.	1 July 1835.	55. Farmers' - -	Audley - -	4 April 1832.
10. Artists - -	Royal Oak Inn, Shelton	{ ditto - - the same as No. 3; alterations and amendments.	56. Female Amicable -	School-room, Wellington-place, Tunstall.	ditto.
11. Associated Engravers	ditto - -	21 October 1835.	57. Flash - -	Traveller's Rest, Flash, near Leek.	ditto.
12. Biddulph Union -	Talbot Inn, Biddulph	20 October 1830.	58. Foxt (Female) -	Fox and Goose, Foxt, in the parish of Ipstones.	4 July 1832.
13. Bell and Dragon, Norton Dividend.	Bell and Dragon Inn, Norton in the Moors	29 June 1831.	59. Friendly Safeguard	School-room, Burslem	17 October 1832.
14. Bond End Civil -	Punch Bowl Inn, Burton Extra.	ditto.	60. Friendly (Female) -	Saracen's Head, Shirleywich, near Stafford	28 February 1833.
15. Benefit Club -	Independent Meeting House, near Mare's Green, in the parish of Westbromwich.	19 October 1831.	61. Friendly Knights of the Wood.	Golden Cross, Old Hill, in the parish of Rowley Regis.	3 July 1833.
16. Brunswick -	Brunswick Chapel, Shelton.	ditto.	62. Foxt (Male) -	Fox and Goose, Foxt -	1 January 1834.
17. Bethesda - -	Bethesda School-room, Shelton.	ditto.	63. Friendly Beneficial	Betley - -	ditto.
18. Brewood (Female) -	National School, Brewood.	4 January 1832.	— Ditto - -	ditto - -	{ 21 October 1835 - - Same as No. 63; alterations, amendments and additions.
19. Biddulph (Female)	Biddulph School, Biddulph.	ditto.	64. Good Samaritan -	Angel Inn, Hanley -	6 April 1831.
20. Blurton - -	Red Gate Inn, near Blurton, in the parish of Trentham.	4 July 1832.	65. Good Fellows -	Duke of York Inn, Darleston.	ditto.
21. Bloxwich - -	Bull's Head Inn, Bloxwich.	ditto.	66. Good Intent -	Swan Inn, Burslem -	29 June 1831.
22. Barton-under-Needwood.	Bell Inn, Barton-under-Needwood.	ditto.	67. Golden Hill (New)	Golden Hill, in the parish of Wolstanton.	ditto.
23. Black Horse -	Black Horse, Melton -	3 July 1833.	68. Good Samaritan -	Bull's Inn, Lane End -	1 January 1834.
24. Rucknall, First -	Bowling Green Inn, Bucknall.	16 October 1833.	69. Great Haywood -	Clifford's Arms Inn, Great Haywood.	7 January 1835.
25. Benevolent Loyal Britons.	King's Arms, Willenhall.	21 October 1835.	70. Gornall Wood -	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Gornall Wood	6 January 1836.
— Bloxwich - -	Bull's Head Inn, Bloxwich.	{ 1 July 1835 - - same as No. 21; additional alterations.	— Good Samaritan -	Angel Inn, Hanley -	{ 1 July 1835 - - same as No. 64; amendments.
26. Central Provident -	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Shelton.	5 January 1831.	71. Horecross - -	Shoulder of Mutton, Newborough.	29 June 1831.
27. Cheddleton - -	Cheddleton - -	6 April 1831.	72. Heathcote Arms Union.	Heathcote Arms, Lane End.	4 January 1832.
28. Caudon (Female) -	Boot and Shoe Inn, Caudon.	ditto.	73. Hilderstone - -	Roe Buck Inn, Hilderstone.	1 March 1832.
29. Chesterton - -	Chesterton, near Newcastle-under-Lyme.	19 October 1831.	74. Humane - -	Lamb Inn, Hanley -	ditto.
30. Colliers and Potters	Union Hotel, Lane End	4 January 1832.	75. Hanford - -	Bull's Head, Stanford, in the parish of Trentham.	4 July 1832.
31. Ditto - -	Eagle Inn, Lane End -	1 March 1832.	76. Hill Union - -	Castle and Falcon Inn, Burslem.	17 October 1832.
32. Coronation - -	Crown and Anchor Inn, Stone.	ditto.	77. Hamstall Ridware -	Rose and Crown, Hamstall, Ridware.	16 October 1833.
33. Catholic - -	Aston, near Stone -	4 April 1832.	78. Independent Male Humane.	Methodist Sunday-school, Leek.	20 October 1830.
34. Christmas Day -	Swan Inn, Tunstall -	4 July 1832.	79. Ipstones - -	Red Lion Inn, Ipstones	1 March 1832.
35. Caverswall - -	Red House Inn, Caverswall.	17 October 1832.	80. Ditto - -	Marquis of Granby, Ipstones.	4 April 1832.
36. Catholic Brotherly	Catholic School-room, Cobridge.	ditto.	81. Independent Odd Fellows.	Bull's Head Inn, Bloxwich.	{ 21 October 1835 - - Alterations and amendments.
— Ditto - -	ditto - -	{ 10 April 1833 - - same as No. 36; alterations and amendments.	82. Kingsley - -	School-room, Kingsley	20 October 1830.
37. Cobridge Concordant	Dolphin Inn, Cobridge	16 October 1833.	83. Kildgrove Union -	Kildgrove - -	14 July 1830.
— Colliers and Potters	Union Hotel, Lane End	{ 21 Oct. 1835 - - same as No. 30; alterations and amendments.	84. King William the Fourth.	Plough Inn, Hanley -	4 July 1832.
38. Cheadle Catholic -	Cheadle - -	6 January 1836.	85. King's Bromley -	Fighting Cocks, King's Bromley.	7 January 1835.
39. Caudon - -	Crown Inn, Caudon -	ditto.	86. Kinver - -	Crown Inn, Kinver -	1 July 1835.
40. Codsall Benevolent	Light Gates, Codsall -	9 March 1836.	87. Loyal Artificers -	Fenton - -	19 October 1831.
41. Draycot Senior -	George and Dragon Inn, Draycot.	5 January 1831.	88. Lower Street -	Vestry Room, Wesleyan Chapel, Lower-street, Newcastle-under-Lyme	4 January 1832.
42. Dividend - -	High Offley - -	6 April 1831.	89. Longport Friendly Union.	Old Pack Horse Inn, Longport.	4 April 1832.
— Ditto - -	ditto - -	{ 6 January 1836 - - Same as No. 42; amended Rules.	90. Lane End (Female)	Eagle Inn, Lane End -	4 July 1832.
43. Druids Indeed -	Angel Inn, Lane Delph	9 March 1836.	91. Longor - -	Crewe and Harpur's Arm's Inn, Longor.	ditto.
44. Eccleshall - -	Blue Bell Inn, Eccleshall	14 July 1830.	92. Lane End - -	Duke of York Inn, Lane End.	ditto.
45. Easter Friendly Dividend.	Swan Inn, Surslem -	20 October 1830.	93. Longor - -	White Horse Inn, Longor	2 January 1833.
46. Eccleshall Dividend	Eccleshall - -	19 October 1831.			
47. Ellastone - -	At the house of Sarah Smith, in Ellastone.	4 July 1832.			

STAFFORD—continued.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
94. Lower Gornall -	At the house of Mr. Thomas Oakley, at Lower Gornall, near Sedgley.	2 January 1833.	139. Sandon, Junior -	Royal Oak Inn, Sandon, near Stone	1 March 1832.
95. Loyal George -	Old Swan Inn, Stoke-upon-Trent.	28 February 1833.	140. Stafford, Junior -	Vine Inn, Stafford	4 April 1832.
96. Lane End Female	Duke of York Inn, Lane End.	10 April 1833.	141. Sandon, Senior -	Pack Horse Inn, Sandon.	ditto.
97. Lane End -	Wesleyan School-room, High-street., Lane End.	ditto.	142. Saint Martin's -	Fire Engine Tavern, Tunstall.	ditto.
98. Loyal Bennett's -	Plough Inn, Knutton	1 July 1835.	143. Swan Inn -	Swan Inn, Leek	4 July 1832.
99. Loyal Mechanics' -	Fenton - - -	21 October 1835.	144. Stoke-upon-Trent, Female.	National School, Stoke-upon-Trent.	ditto.
100. Modern Druids' Indeed.	Stone - - -	3 March 1831.	145. Social -	Newcastle-under-Lyme	ditto.
101. Madeley -	Crewe's Arms Inn, Madeley.	4 April 1832.	146. Samaritan -	White Hart Inn, Stafford.	2 January 1833.
102. Milton True Blue	Milton, in the parish of Norton-in-the-Moors.	17 October 1832.	147. Spread Eagle -	Spread Eagle, Bloxwich	28 February 1833.
103. Mares Green -	Free School, Mares Green, near West-bromwich.	3 July 1833.	148. Saint Michael Soc. of Odd Fellows	Hand and Trumpet Inn, Stone.	10 April 1833.
104. Methodist NewCon-nexion Provident.	School-room, Bethesda Chapel, Shelton.	7 January 1835.	149. Stone, Female -	Stone - - -	16 October 1833.
105. New Union -	Wheat Sheaf Inn, Lane-end.	6 April 1831.	150. Stafford, Junior, Female.	White Hart Inn, Stafford.	1 January 1834.
106. New Year's Gift	Masons' Arms Inn, Burslem.	29 June 1831.	151. Sober -	Sunday School-room, Sedgley.	ditto.
107. New Female -	Travellers' Rest, Flash	ditto.	— Saint Martin's -	Tunstall - - -	{ 26 February 1835 - - same as No. 142, amendments.
108. New Branch -	Sea Lion Inn, Hanley	4 January 1832.	— Spread Eagle -	Spread Eagle, Bloxwich	{ 9 March 1836 - - same as No. 147, amendments.
109. Norton -	Robin Hood, Norton-in-the-Moors.	4 April 1832.	152. Tabernacle -	Vestry-room, Tabernacle Chapel, Hanley	14 July 1830.
110. New Year's Day	Bowling green Inn, Burslem.	4 July 1832.	153. Talk-o'-th'-Hill Union.	Talk-o'-th'-Hill -	4 April 1832.
111. Norton -	Fleur-de-Lis Inn, Norton-under-Canes.	ditto.	154. Tunstall New Union	Sneyd's Arms Inn, Tunstall.	ditto.
112. New Female -	The Travellers' Rest, Flash.	ditto.	155. TunstallWhitsuntide	ditto - - -	ditto.
113. New Chapel -	Vine Inn, New Chapel, in the parish of Wolstanton.	10 April 1833.	156. Trentham -	Trentham Inn, Trentham.	1 January 1834.
114. Newborough -	Red Lion Inn, Newborough.	1 January 1834.	157. Trinity -	Bowling Green Inn, Burslem.	ditto.
115. Old - - -	Crown Inn, Yoxall -	6 April 1831.	158. Tradesman's -	White Lion and Spread Eagle Inn, Knighton, in the parish of Muckleston.	1 July 1835.
116. Old - - -	Club Room, Dithorne.	29 June 1831.	159. Union -	Sneyd's Arms Inn, Keele.	4 January 1832.
117. Original Etruria	Etruria Inn, Etruria	4 July 1832.	160. Uttoxeter -	Red Lion Inn, Uttoxeter.	1 March 1832.
118. Old Biddulph -	Board Inn, Biddulph -	7 January 1835.	161. Uttoxeter, Female	White Hart Inn, Uttoxeter.	ditto.
— Old - - -	Crown Inn, Yoxall -	{ ditto - - same No. 115, alterations and amendments	162. Union -	Britannia Inn, Hall-green, near Sedgley.	4 April 1832.
— Old - - -	Club Room, Delhorne	{ ditto - - same as No. 116 alterations and amendments.	163. Ditto -	Hen and Chickens, Hill-top, Westbromwich.	ditto.
119. Philanthropic -	Cobridge - - -	29 June 1831.	164. Ditto -	Newcastle-under-Lyme	4 July 1832.
120. Potters' New Year's Beneficent.	Mew Inn, Burslem -	4 April 1832.	165. Ditto -	Etruria Inn, Etruria	ditto.
121. Permanent -	Masons' Arms Inn, Burslem.	4 July 1832.	166. Ditto -	Masons' Arms, Ockerhill, near Tipton.	ditto.
122. Provident -	Hanley - - -	1 July 1835.	167. Ditto -	Jolly Potters' Inn, Wolstanton.	17 October 1832.
123. Pelsall -	White Lion Inn, Pelsall.	21 October 1835.	168. Ditto -	Mares Green, near West-bromwich.	ditto.
124. Rolleston Friendly Institution.	School-room, Rolleston, near Burton-upon-Trent.	5 January 1831.	169. Ditto -	Shelton - - -	ditto.
125. Red Lion Inn -	Red Lion Inn, Leek	4 January 1832.	170. Ditto -	George Canning Inn, Lane, Delph.	16 October 1833.
126. Rocester -	ditto - Rocester	4 July 1832.	171. Ditto -	Swan Inn, Smethwick	9 March 1836.
127. Rugeley, Junior -	White Lion Inn, Rugeley.	16 October 1833.	172. Vauxhall -	Club-room, Vauxhall, in Lane End.	17 October 1832.
128. Ditto -	Star Inn, Rugeley -	ditto.	173. Weston Coyney, Female.	Coyney's Arms, Weston Coyney, near Cavers-wall.	29 June 1831.
129. Royal Union -	New Inn, Flash Toll-gate.	ditto.	174. Wolstanton -	Jolly Potters, Wolstanton.	ditto.
— Rolleston Friendly Institution.	Rolleston - - -	{ 1 January 1834 - - same as No. 124, alterations and amendments.	175. Westbromwich -	Methodist School-room, Westbromwich.	19 October 1831.
130. Stafford Senior -	Castle Inn, Stafford	21 October 1829.	176. Wall Heath -	Wall Heath, near Kings-winford.	4 July 1832.
131. Stone Fair -	Stone - - -	14 July 1830.	177. Wyrley -	Swan Inn, Great Wyrley	28 February 1833.
132. Stafford Union -	Star Inn, Stafford	20 October 1830.	178. Walsall -	Royal Oak and Dragon, Walsall.	7 January 1835.
133. Saint Martin's -	Angel Inn, Hanley	5 January 1831.	— Westbromwich -	Methodist School-room, Westbromwich.	{ 26 February 1835 - - same as No. 175 alterations and amendments.
134. Stableford -	Cock Inn, Stableford	ditto.	179. Warton Female Dividend.	Black's Head, Warton, near Newport, in the county of Salop.	8 April 1835.
135. Shenstone -	Fox and Hounds Inn, Shenstone.	6 April 1831.	180. Wednesbury Mutual	School-room, Church-hill, Wednesbury.	9 March 1836.
136. Stoke-upon-Trent Female.	Swan Inn, Stoke-upon-Trent.	29 June 1831.	181. Yoxall New -	Golden Cup Inn, Yoxall	4 January 1832.
— Stone Fair -	Stone - - -	{ ditto - - same as No. 131, alterations and amendments.	— Ditto -	Yoxall - - -	{ 7 January 1835 - - same as No. 181, alterations and amendments.
137. Stafford, Female -	County Hall, Stafford	4 January 1832.			
138. Spon Lane -	New Bell Inn, Spon Lane, Westbromwich	1 March 1832.			

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SUFFOLK.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Friendly Union Society	Lowestoft	27 June 1831.	Union Benefit Club	Palgrave	10 Apr. 1835.
New Society of Brotherly Love	Blundeston	17 Oct. 1831.	Friendly Society	Wethersfield	ditto.
Brotherly Friendship	Lound	ditto.	Benefit Society	Old Newton	15 Apr. 1835.
Friendly Society	Harkstead	21 Oct. 1831.	Renewed Society	Bungay	29 June 1835.
Tradesmen's Benefit Society	Newmarket	25 Oct. 1831.	Friendly Society	Sproughton	7 July 1835.
Bungay Society	Bungay	2 Jan. 1832.	Friendly Union	Haverhill	ditto.
Brotherly Love	Gorleston	ditto.	Friendly Society	Layham	5 Aug. 1835.
Ditto	Blundeston	2 April 1832.	Sons of Humanity	Mildenhall	16 Sept. 1835.
Friendly Society	Woolverstone	6 April 1832.	Loyal Society of Brotherly Love.	Sproughton	ditto.
Benefit Club	Barton Mills	10 July 1832.	Friendly Society	Becles	19 Oct. 1835.
Ditto	Mildenhall	ditto.	Ditto	Hintlesham	8 Jan. 1836.
Friendly Society	Eriswell	ditto.	Loan Society	Lowestoft	4 April 1836.
Ditto	Swan Inn, Lawshall	ditto.	Union Society of Brotherly Love.	Blundeston	ditto.
Ditto	Harrow Inn, Lawshall	ditto.	Ditto	Oulton	ditto.
Ditto	Bungay	25 July 1832.	Society of Brotherly Love	Lowestoft	ditto.
Friendly Union Society	Hopton	8 April 1833.	Ditto	Barby	ditto.
Provident Society	Stowmarket	5 July 1833.	Ditto	Carlton Colville	ditto.
Brotherly Love	Layham	9 July 1833.	Congregational Benefit Society.	Hartleigh	12 Apr. 1836.
Ditto	Hadleigh	ditto.	Friendly Society	Burgh St. Peter's	11 Jan. 1830.
Friendly Society	Haughley	7 Jan. 1834.	Union Benefit Club	Palgrave	15 Jan. 1830.
Ditto	Sudbury	ditto.	West Suffolk Friendly Society	Bury St. Edmund's	26 Apr. 1830.
St. Edmund's Society of Brotherly Love.	Bury St. Edmund's	12 Mar. 1834.	Friendly Society	Pakefield	14 May 1830.
Friendly Society	Haughley	22 Mar. 1834.	Ditto	Walton	ditto.
Society of Brotherly Love	Ipswich	ditto.	Union Association or Insurance Society.	Stoke and Melford	19 May 1830.
Friendly Society	Freckenham	16 July 1834.	Philadelphia Union Friendly Society.	Haverhill	ditto.
New Society of Brotherly Love	Oulton	13 Oct. 1834.	Female Friendly Society	Lowestoft	12 July 1830.
Friendly Society	Worham	13 Jan. 1835.	Friendly Society	Somerleyton	ditto.
Female Friendly Club	Worlington	ditto.	Society of Brotherly Love	Carton	18 Oct. 1830.
Friendly Society	Layham	3 Mar. 1835.			
Ditto	Hulver	6 Mar. 1835.			
Society of Brotherly Love	Corton	8 April 1835.			
Ditto	Lowestoft	ditto.			

I am not aware of any of the above Societies having ceased to exist.

J. Borton, Clerk of the Peace.

SURREY.

The Good Intent	White Lion, Moushill, Witley	18 Aug. 1829.	United Friends	Three Lions, Godalming	13 July 1830.
Vicemen and Turners	Running Horses, Blackfriars-road; thence removed to the Mitre, in Broadwall; thence to the King of Prussia, Charlotte-street, corner of Gravel-lane; and thence to the Eight Bells, Cross-street, Blackfriars'-road.	31 Aug. 1829.	New Olive Branch	Windsor Castle, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark.	25 Oct. 1830.
			Union Society	Surrey Chapel, Great Surrey-street, Southwark.	21 Feb. 1831.
Ditto - Alteration of Rules		12 Jan. 1830.	Ditto - Amendments of Rules		1 Jan. 1833.
Ditto		9 April 1832.	Associated Sisters	Valentine and Orson, Long-lane, Bermondsey.	21 Feb. 1831.
Ditto		9 Sept. 1833.	Provident United Sisters	Vestry-Room, Maze-pond, Southwark.	4 July 1831.
Union	Three Kings, Mitcham	31 Aug. 1829.	Ditto - Alterations of Rules		20 Aug. 1832.
Ancient Britons	Two Brewers, Redcross-street, Southwark.	20 Oct. 1829	Invincibles	Waterman's Arms, Belvedere-road, Lambeth.	4 July 1831.
Surrey Union	Bull-in-the-Pound, Broad-wall, Christchurch.	26 Oct. 1829.	Dulwich Union	Half Moon, Dulwich	ditto.
Ditto - Amended Rules		25 Oct. 1830.	United Friends	Red Lion, Union-street, Southwark; thence removed to the Salmon, in the same street; and thence to the Mitre, in Broadwall.	ditto.
Friendly Society	Queen's Head, East Clandon	26 Oct. 1829.			
Hercules Union	Hercules, Westminster-road, Lambeth; thence removed to the George, Waterloo-road.	7 Dec. 1829.	Ditto - Alteration of Rules		22 Oct. 1832.
George the Fourth	Red Lion, Pearl-row, Blackfriars'-road.	ditto.	Ditto - New Rules		17 Mar. 1834.
	Name altered to William the Fourth, and new Rules allowed		United Brethren	Red Lion, Godalming	11 Aug. 1831.
Licensed Victuallers' Annuity Endowment Society.	Upper Stamford-street, Lambeth.	4 Jan. 1831.	Amicable Society	Rising Sun, Lower Tooting	15 Aug. 1831.
United Benefit Society	Orange Tree, Richmond	12 Jan. 1830.	Ditto - Alteration of Rules		3 Feb. 1834.
Ditto - Additional Rule		16 Oct. 1832.	Royal George	George, Waterloo-road; thence removed to the Feathers, in Lambeth-walk; and thence to the Robin Hood, Milbank-street, Westminster.	15 Aug. 1831.
United Sisters	Northumberland Arms, Holland-street, Christchurch.	1 Mar. 1830.	Friendly Society	White Horse, Hascomb	18 Oct. 1831.
Ditto - Amended Rules		25 Oct. 1830.	Ditto - dissolved		19 Sept. 1832.
Loyal Surrey Union	Harrow, Park-street, Boro'-market.	1 Mar. 1830.	Social and United Brothers	Fox, Castle-street, Southwark; thence removed to the George, Stoney-street, Southwark.	24 Oct. 1831.
Ditto - Amended Rules		4 July 1831.	Good Intent	Harrow, Borough-market	ditto.
Atlas	Rose and Crown, Long-lane, Bermondsey.	1 Mar. 1830.	Friendly Union	Southwark Chapel, Bermondsey.	ditto.
Ditto - Alteration of Rules		14 Oct. 1834.	Friendly Samaritans	Cock, Clapham	ditto.
Hope	Three Kings, Mitcham	1 Mar. 1830.	Clapham Benefit Society	Parochial School-room, Clapham.	5 Dec. 1831.
Limpesfield Friendly Society	Bull Inn, Limpesfield	31 May 1830.	Ditto - Additional Rules		20 Aug. 1832.
Amicable Society	Greyhound, Dulwich	7 June 1830.	Ditto - ditto		9 Dec. 1833.
United Friendly Benefit Society.	Angel, Guildford	13 July 1830.	Friends to Peace	Blue Anchor, Russell-street, Southwark.	5 Dec. 1831.
Olive Branch	Two Brewers, Redcross-st, Southwark.	30 Aug. 1830.	Sick Woman's Friend	same place	ditto.
			Southwark Assurance	same place	ditto.

SURREY—continued.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Tatsfield Friendly Society - Vauxhall United Brothers -	The Plough, Tatsfield - Three Compasses, Vauxhall-turnpike.	3 Jan. 1832. ditto.	British Union - - -	The Lord Nelson, Nelson-square, Blackfriars'-road; removed to the Mitre, Broadwall.	15 Apr. 1833.
Spanish Leather Dressers -	The Rose, Russell-street, Bermondsey; removed to the Blue Anchor, in the same street.	20 Feb. 1832.	Ditto - New Rules - - Friendly Female Benefit Society.	- - - - Adam and Eve, Adam-street, Rotherhithe.	14 Aug. 1835. 27 May 1833.
Ditto - Alteration of Rules Ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - - - - -	14 Aug. 1835. 7 Dec. 1835.	Sons of Equity - - -	Crown and Thistle, Kingston; removed to the Three Fishes, Canbury, Kingston.	2 July 1833.
Friendly Benefit Society - Sisters in Union - -	The Plough, Clapham - Dyers' Arms, Webb-street, Southwark; removed to the Jolly Hatters, in Bermondsey-street.	20 Feb. 1832. ditto.	St. George's Royal Union -	The Dover Castle, Little Surrey-st., Blackfriars'-rd.	8 July 1833.
Friendly Society - - Hand of Friendship - - Ditto - Amendments of Rules Ditto - New Rules - -	The Tangier, Banstead - Lord Nelson, Nelson-square - - - - - - - - -	3 Apr. 1832. 9 Apr. 1832. 27 May 1833. 8 Sept. 1834.	Ditto - Alteration of Rules St. George's Union - -	- - - - Shipwrights' Arms, Bermondsey-street; removed to the Crown and Anchor, Great Guildford-street, Southwark.	31 Dec. 1833. 9 Sept. 1833.
Tradesmen's Friendly Society Lambeth Female Good Intent	Swan Inn, Chertsey - - Black Prince, Prince's-road, Kennington-cross.	9 Apr. 1833. 9 Apr. 1832.	Friendly Society - - Brotherly Society - -	Surrey Yeoman, Dorking - Three Jolly Hatters, Bermondsey-street.	3 Feb. 1834. 17 Mar. 1834.
Christian Brotherly Society - Ditto - Alteration of Rules	Meeting-house, Maze-pond, Southwark. - - - -	21 May 1832. 26 May 1834.	Friendly Society - - Prudent Sisters - -	The White Lion, Streatham The Red Lion, Maze, Southwark.	ditto. 14 Apr. 1834.
Honest Hearts - - -	Blue-coat Boy, Lant-street, Southwark.	21 May 1832.	Mitcham Friendly Society for Women.	Sunday School-house, Mitcham.	7 July 1834.
United Sons of Neptune -	The Red Lion, Horsleydown-lane.	ditto.	Kingston Friendly Society - The Good Intent - - Friendly Society - - United Friendly Society -	The Guildhall, Kingston - The Old Crown, Kingston - Three Tuns, Dorking - The Royal Oak, Farncomb, Godalming.	8 Sept. 1834. 20 Oct. 1834. ditto. 8 Dec. 1834.
Friends of Humanity - - Helpmates' Society - - United Society of Tradesmen	The Raven and Sun, Russell-street, Bermondsey. White Hart, Mitcham - - The Old Harrow, Borough-market.	9 July 1832. 20 Aug. 1832. 22 Oct. 1832.	Friendly Brothers of the United Kingdom. United Coburg Brothers - Friendly Society - - Provident Society - -	The Marquis of Granby, Union-street, Southwark. The Cobourg Arms, Esher - The Ram, Dorking - - The National School-rooms, Battersea.	9 Apr. 1835. ditto. ditto. 30 July 1835.
Bermondsey Union - - - Surrey Union - - -	The Horns and Two Brewers, Grange road, Bermondsey. The Artichoke, Newington-causeway; removed to the George, Gravel-lane, Southwark.	ditto. ditto.	United Friends - - - Hand-in-Hand - - - Union Society - - -	The Five Bells, Bermondsey The Cricketers, Chertsey The Anchor, Byfleet - -	ditto. 20 Oct. 1835. 7 Dec. 1835.

Chas. Jno. Lawson, Clerk of the Peace.

SUSSEX.

Brighthelmston Laudable Society of United Friends. Original Hearts of Oak -	Under 10 Geo. IV. c. 56: The New Ship, Ship-street, Brighton.	15 Jan. 1829.	Original Hearts of Oak -	Re-established at the William the Fourth, Church-street, Brighthelmston.	31 Oct. 1832.
Brighthelmston Equitable and Amicable Society.	The Gardeners' Arms, Church-street, Brighthelmston.	14 Jan. 1830.	Felpham Friendly Society -	St. George and the Dragon, at Felpham.	8 Apr. 1833.
West Grinstead Friendly Society.	The Bricklayers' Arms, North-street, Brighthelmston.	ditto.	Bognor and Bersted Friendly Society for Females. Chailey Union Society - Pulborough Friendly Society	At Bognor - - - Chailey - - - The Swan Inn, at Pulborough.	1 July 1833. 4 July 1833. 30 Dec. 1833.
East Grinstead Friendly Society.	The Burrell Arms, West Grimstead.	20 Apr. 1830.	Kirdford Friendly Society -	The Half-moon Inn, Kirdford.	ditto.
Compton Friendly Society -	The Crown Inn, East Grimstead.	22 Apr. 1830.	Northchapel Friendly Society	The Half-moon Inn, North-chapel.	7 April 1834.
Rudgwick Friendly Society -	The Coach and Horses, Compton.	19 Oct. 1830.	United Friendly Society -	The King's Arms Inn, Billingshurst.	ditto.
Midhurst Friendly Society - Crawley Friendly Society -	The Queen's Head Inn, Buck's-green, Rudgwick. The Spread Eagle, Midhurst	4 Apr. 1831. 7 Apr. 1831.	Good Fellowship and Friendly Society. Slaugham Friendly Society -	The Queen's Head Inn, at West Chilmington. The Red Lion Inn, in Slaugham.	ditto. 3 July 1834.
Faith, Hope and Charity Society.	The White Hart Inn, Crawley.	ditto.			
Worthing Friendly Society - Midlavant Friendly Society -	The William the Fourth Inn, Brighthelmston. The Nelson Inn, Worthing	27 June 1831. 17 Oct. 1831.	Iden Philanthropic Provident Institution. Friendly Institution - -	Under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 40. The School-room, Iden Church.	6 Apr. 1835. ditto.
Worthing Friendly Burial Society.	Established at the Rambler Inn, Worthing, and since removed to the Spaniard Inn, in Worthing.	ditto.	Ticehurst Friendly Society - Wisborough-green Friendly Society. Storrington Friendly Society	The Boys' National School-room, at Eastbourne. The Bell Inn, at Ticehurst - The Three Crowns Inn, at Wisborough-green. The White Horse Inn, at Storrington.	ditto. 9 Apr. 1835. ditto.
Sidlesham Friendly Society - Littlehampton Friendly Society.	The Anchor Inn, Sidlesham The Dolphin Inn, Littlehampton.	ditto. 2 Jan. 1832.	Loxwood Friendly Society - United Labour Company - Cuckfield Friendly Society -	The Osalow Arms, Loxwood The Bell Inn, in Burwash - The Ship Inn, in Cuckfield	22 Oct. 1835. 4 Jan. 1836. 4 Apr. 1836.
Charlton Friendly Society - Westbourn Friendly Society - United Friendly Society -	The Fox, Charlton - - The White Horse, Westbourn The King's Head Inn, Billingshurst.	2 July 1832. 15 Oct. 1832. ditto.			

Record Room, County Hall, Lewes,
25 April 1826.

Wm. V. Langridge, Clerk of the Peace.

WARWICK.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Friendly Society -	at the Malt Shovel, Norfolk-street, Birmingham.	Epiph. Sess. 1836.	United Tradesmen's Society.	at the Black Horse, Price-street, Birmingham, removed on the 18th Jan. 1836, to the White Horse, Livery-st., Birmingham.	Epiph. Sess. 1834.
Ditto - - -	at the Stag Public-house, Red Hill, in the parish of Binton.	Midsum. Sess. 1830.	Friendly Society -	at the George Inn, in Barford.	ditto.
United Tradesmen and Freeholders' Benefit Society.	at the King's Arms, Leamington Priors.	Easter Sess. 1831.	Ditto - - -	at the Queen's Head, Cub-bington.	ditto.
Benevolent Union -	at the Green Man, Erdington, in the parish of Aston.	Midsum. Sess. 1831.	Ditto - - -	at the Clock Inn, in Bickenhill.	Easter Sess. 1834.
Brotherly Benefit Society	at the New Meeting Vestry-room, New Meeting-street, Birmingham.	ditto.	United Gift Society -	at the Black Horse, Price-street, Birmingham; removed the 26th of Jan. 1836, to the King's Head, Dudley-st., Birmingham.	ditto.
Friendly Society -	at the Royal Oak, Nuneaton	ditto.	Friendly Society of Operative Bricklayers, under Royal protection.	at the Mermaid Inn, Knowle	Midsum. Sess. 1834.
Old Meeting Friendly Fund.	at the Old Meeting Sunday Schools, in Old Meeting-street, Birmingham.	Mich. Sess. 1831.	Benefit Society -	at Saint Thomas's School-room, Birmingham.	Epiph. Sess. 1835.
Friendly Society -	at the White Swan Inn, Henley-in-Arden.	ditto.	St. Thomas's Provident and Independent Institution.		
The Globe New Friendly Society.	at the Globe and Warwick Arms-Inns, Warwick.	Epiph. Sess. 1832.	Sick Club - - -	at Leamington, Hastings -	ditto.
Friendly Society -	at the Buck's Head Inn, Polesworth.	ditto.	Brotherly Benefit Society	at Birmingham - - -	ditto.
Waterloo Friendly Society	at the George and Dragon, in Stratford-upon-Avon.	Easter Sess. 1832.	Female Friendly Society	at the Star and Garter, Crab's-cross, in the parish of Ipsley.	Easter Sess. 1835.
Nelson Friendly Sick Society.	at the French Horn, Mary Ann-street, Birmingham.	ditto.	United Law Clerks Society.	at the Public Office, Birmingham.	ditto.
True Blue Society -	at the Johnson's Head, Congreve-street, Birmingham.	ditto.	Friendly Society -	at Castle Bromwich -	ditto.
Honourable Knights of the Wood.	at the King's Head, Dudley-street, Birmingham.	ditto.	Ditto - - -	at Baddesley, Ensor -	ditto.
Caledonian Society -	at the Royal Hotel, in Temple-row, Birmingham.	ditto.	St. Patrick's Fund -	at Coventry Barracks -	ditto.
Friendly Society -	at the Angel Inn, Alcester -	Midsum. Sess. 1832.	Female Friendly Society	at Sutton Coldfield -	Midsum. Sess. 1835.
Ditto - - -	at the Bear Inn, Alcester -	ditto.	Christ Church Provident Institution.	at Birmingham - - -	ditto.
Ditto - - -	at the Golden Fleece Inn, Studley.	ditto.	Friendly Society -	at the Bell Inn, Halford -	ditto.
Ditto - - -	at the Plymouth Arms Inn, Tardebigg.	ditto.	Ditto - - -	at the Red Lion, Polesworth	ditto.
Ditto - - -	at Kineton - - -	ditto.	Ditto - - -	at the Stag's Head, Polesworth.	ditto.
Ditto - - -	at the Stag's Head, Offchurch.	ditto.	Ditto - - -	at the Swan, Legge-street, Birmingham.	ditto.
Ditto - - -	at the Golden Lion Inn, Leamington Priors.	ditto.	All Saints Provident Institution.	at Birmingham - - -	Mich. Sess. 1835.
Ditto - - -	at Kingsbury - - -	ditto.	Christ Church Provident Institution	at Birmingham - - -	ditto.
Ditto - - -	at the dwelling-house of Mr. John Dairs, No. 30, Newton-st., in Birmingham.	ditto.	New Meeting Provident and Independent Institution.	at Birmingham - - -	ditto.
Ditto - - -	at the White Hart Inn, Headless-cross, in the parish of Ipsley.	Easter Sess. 1833.	New Female Friendly Society.	at Sowe - - -	Epiph. Sess. 1836.
Ditto - - -	at the Roe Buck, Cox-street, Birmingham.	ditto.	Saint George's Provident Institution.	at Birmingham - - -	Easter Sess. 1836.
Ditto - - -	at the Fox and Goose public-house, Little Bromwich.	Mich. Sess. 1833.	Brotherly Benefit Society	at the Great Meeting Vestry Rooms, Smithford-street, Coventry.	ditto.
Union Society -	at the Hope and Anchor, Navigation-street, Birmingham.	ditto.	Friendly Society -	at the Nag's Head, Meriden	ditto.
			Ditto - - -	at the Swan Inn, Meriden -	ditto.
			Ditto - - -	at the Bear and Ragged Staff, Berkeswell	ditto.

29 April 1836.

W. O. Hunt, Clerk of the Peace.

WILTS.

Friendly Institution -	Great Bedwin - - -	Easter Sess. 1835.	Mutual Subsisting Society	Lyneham - - -	Hilary Sess. 1835.
Friendly Society -	Dumb Host, Bremhill -	Hilary Sess. 1836.	Freemial Friendly Society	Duke of York's Arms Inn, Malmesbury.	Hilary Sess. 1836.
Provident Society -	Brinkworth - - -	Hilary Sess. 1835.	Independent Union Benefit Society.	Bear and Castle Inn, Marlborough.	Mich. Sess. 1835.
Club - - -	Broad Hinton - - -	Easter Sess. 1833.	Society of Tradesmen, Clothworkers and others.	George Inn, Melksham -	Mich. Sess. 1830.
Same - - -	same - - -	Easter Sess. 1835.	Friendly Society -	Newtontoney - - -	Easter Sess. 1834.
Calne District Friendly Society.	Church House, Calne -	Trinity Sess. 1835.	Ditto - - -	Purton - - -	Hilary Sess. 1833.
Friendly Society -	Black Dog Inn, Chilmark -	ditto.	Union - - -	Castle Inn, Ramsbury	Hilary Sess. 1836.
Benefit Society -	Six Bells, Colerne - -	Hilary Sess. 1830.	Friendly Union Society -	Methodist School-room, Ramsbury.	same.
Female Benefit Society -	Colerne - - -	Easter Sess. 1833.	Society of Gentlemen Farmers and Tradesmen.	Catharine Wheel Inn, Shrewton.	Mich. Sess. 1831.
Club - - -	Chilton Foliatt - - -	Hilary Sess. 1833.	Amicable Society -	Shrewton - - -	Easter Sess. 1833.
Provident Society -	Corsham - - -	Trinity Sess. 1830.	Friendly Society -	Turley, parish of Bradford	Mich. Sess. 1835.
Club - - -	Chisledon - - -	Hilary Sess. 1835.	Ditto - - -	Winterbourne - - -	Hilary Sess. 1835.
Tradesman's Philanthropic Society.	Three Crowns, Chippenham	Mich. Sess. 1833.	Society - - -	Wootton Bassett - - -	ditto.
Friendly Society -	Red Lion Inn, Charnham-street, Hungerford.	Hilary Sess. 1830.	Provident Society	ditto - - -	Hilary Sess. 1833.
Ditto - - -	Durnford - - -	Hilary Sess. 1833.	Club - - -	Wroughton - - -	Mich. Sess. 1834.
New Friendly Benefit Society.	Durnford and Woodford -	Mich. Sess. 1835.			
Friendly Society or Club	Fishes Inn, Highworth -	same.			
Brotherly Union Society	Hillmarton - - -	same.			
Union Society -	East Knoyle - - -	Easter Sess. 1835.			

No Return from either of these Societies has yet been received. Notices, pursuant to the Statute, have been sent to the several Societies.

25 April 1836,

Jn^o Swayne, Clerk of the Peace.

WORCESTER.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Bromsgrove Friendly Society.	The Sampson Inn, Bromsgrove.	Mich. Sess. 1829.	Holloway End Friendly Society.	The Royal Oak Inn, Holloway End, near Stourbridge.	Epiph. Sess. 1834.
Local Independent Britons' Society.	The Saracen's Head, Dudley.	ditto.	Hanley Castle Friendly Society.	The Quay Inn, Hanley Castle.	Easter Sess. 1834.
Ripple Loyal Britons' Society.	The Stratford Bridge Inn, Ripple.	ditto.	Bromsgrove Junior Friendly Society.	The Star and Garter Inn, Bromsgrove.	Midsum. Sess. 1834.
Upton Snodsbury Friendly Society.	The Red Lion Inn, Upton, Snodsbury.	ditto.	Bromsgrove Benefit Society.	The Baptist Chapel, Bromsgrove.	Epiph. Sess. 1835.
Castlemorton Friendly Society.*	The Old Club House, Castlemorton.	Epiph. Sess. 1830.	Bromsgrove Friendly Society.	The Bell Inn, Bromsgrove.	ditto.
Cradley Friendly Society.	The houses of P. and H. Darby in Cradley.	Midsum. Sess. 1830.	Ditto - - - -	The Green Dragon, Bromsgrove.	ditto.
The New Friendly Society.	The King's Arms Inn, Ombersley.	ditto.	Ditto - - - -	The White Horse Inn, Bromsgrove.	ditto.
The Worcester City and County Friendly Institution.	The Guildhall, Worcester.	ditto.	Catshill Friendly Society.	The Crown Inn, Catshill, near Bromsgrove.	ditto.
Bromsgrove Friendly Society.	The Star and Garter Inn, Bromsgrove.	Easter Sess. 1832.	Feckenham Female Friendly Society.	The Black Boy Inn, Feckenham.	ditto.
Bredon New Friendly Society.	The Royal Oak Inn, Bredon.	ditto.	Ditto - - - -	The Rose and Crown Inn, Feckenham.	ditto.
Lindridge and Knighton-upon-Teme Friendly Society.	The Talbot Inn, Newnham Bridge.	ditto.	Feckenham Friendly Society.	The Crown Inn, Feckenham.	ditto.
Bromsgrove Friendly Society.	The Bell Inn, Bromsgrove.	Midsum. Sess. 1832.	Ditto - - - -	The Rose and Crown Inn, Feckenham.	ditto.
Fladbury Union Friendly Society.	The Club House, Fladbury.	ditto.	Mamble Friendly Society.	The Sun Inn, Mamble.	ditto.
Astwood Benefit Society.	The Baptist Chapel, Astwood.	ditto.	Bromsgrove Female Friendly Society.	The Quakers' Meeting House, Bromsgrove.	Easter Sess. 1835.
Feckenham Benefit Society.	The Baptist School-room, Feckenham.	ditto.	Bromsgrove Friendly Society.	The Hop Pole Inn, Bromsgrove.	ditto.
Northfield Loyal Union Society.	The Great Stone Inn, Northfield.	ditto.	Ditto - - - -	The Upper Dolphin Inn, Bromsgrove.	ditto.
Scotts Green Friendly Society.	The Waggon and Horses Inn, Scotts Green, near Dudley.	ditto.	Ditto - - - -	The Golden Lion Inn, Bromsgrove.	ditto.
The Talbot Friendly Society.	The Talbot Inn, Chadesley Corbet.	Mich. Sess. 1832.	Ditto - - - -	The Roebuck Inn, Bromsgrove.	ditto.
Hanley Castle Friendly Society.	The Quay Inn, Hanley Castle.	ditto.	Inkberrow Friendly Society.	The Black Bull, Inkberrow.	ditto.
Stourbridge Friendly Society.	The Mitre Inn, Stourbridge.	ditto.	Stourbridge Friendly Society.	The Wheat Sheaf Inn, Stourbridge.	ditto.
Spark Hill Friendly Society.	The Mermaid Inn, Spark Hill, Yardley.	ditto.	Upton-on-Severn Friendly Society.	The Black Boy Inn, Upton.	ditto.
Dudley Church of England Benefit Club, No. 1.	The Shakespear Tavern, Dudley.	Epiph. Sess. 1833.	Bromsgrove Friendly Society.	The George Inn, Bromsgrove.	ditto.
Dudley Church of England Benefit Club, No. 2.	The Albion Inn, Dudley.	ditto.	St. Clement Friendly Society.	The Parochial School, St. Clement.	Mich. Sess. 1835.
Dudley Church of England Benefit Club, No. 3.	The Waggon and Horses, Dudley.	ditto.	Bromsgrove Benefit Society.	The Baptist Chapel, Bromsgrove.	ditto.
Dudley Church of England Benefit Club, No. 4.	The Barrel Inn, Dudley.	ditto.	Bewdley Tradesmen's Club.	The Finish Inn, Bewdley.	ditto.
Tenbury Friendly Society.	The Cross Inn, Tenbury.	ditto.	Dudley Church of England Benefit Club, No. 4.	The Barrel Inn, Dudley.	ditto.
Cookley Friendly Society.	The Bull's Head Inn, Cookley, parish of Wolverley.	Easter Sess. 1833.	Clifton-on-Teme Friendly Society.	The Red Lion Inn, Clifton-on-Teme.	Epiph. Sess. 1836.
Dudley Civil Society of Miners.	Mr. John Miles's, Darby End, parish of Dudley.	ditto.	Oldswinford Friendly Society.	The Star Inn, Oldswinford.	ditto.
Inkberrow Friendly Society.	The New Inn, Inkberrow.	ditto.	Pershore Loyal Union Society.	The Crown and Anchor Inn, Pershore.	ditto.
Kington Mill Friendly Society.	The Red Hart Inn, Kington.	ditto.	Bromsgrove Female Friendly Society.	The Upper Dolphin Inn, Bromsgrove.	ditto.
Bromsgrove Lickey Friendly Society.	The Rose and Crown Inn, near Bromsgrove.	Midsum. Sess. 1833.	Ditto - - - -	The Red Lion Inn, Bromsgrove.	ditto.
The Trades Union Friendly Society.	The Old Crown Inn, Upton-upon-Severn.	ditto.	Wolverly Friendly Society.	The Queen's Head, Wolverley.	Easter Sess. 1836.
Longdon Friendly Society.	The Plough Inn, Longdon.	Mich. Sess. 1833.	Dudley Church of England Benefit Club.	The Coach and Horses, Dudley.	ditto.
			Kidderminster Humane Society.	Kidderminster.	ditto.

* These Rules are certified by one of the Visiting Magistrates, but not by the Barrister.

Worcester, 30 April 1836.

James Best, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

YORK.

NORTH RIDING.

Whitby Union Society.	Whitby.	2 July 1832.	Brompton Amicable Society.	Brompton.	16 October 1834.
Helmsley Union Society.	Helmsley.	31 Dec. 1832.	Kirbymoorside Friendly Society.*	Kirbymoorside.	6 Nov. 1834.
Helmsley Orderly Society.	ditto.	10 June 1833.	Richmond Friendly Society.	Richmond.	25 Sept. 1835.
Malton Benevolent Society.	Malton.	30 Dec. 1833.			

* Ceased to exist in the year 1835.

Lupton Topham, Clerk of the Peace.

YORK—continued.

CITY OF YORK.

N A M E.	Place where established.	Date of Enrolment.
The York Mechanics' Friendly Society - -	City of York - -	23 Oct. 1835.

York, April 28, 1836.

Robt Davitt, Clerk of the Peace.

EAST RIDING.

N A M E S.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	N A M E S.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Friendly Society - -	Market Weighton - -	Mich. Sess. 1829.	Amicable and Friendly Society.	Etton - - - -	Easter Sess. 1834.
Union Society - -	Howden - - - -	Easter Sess. 1831.	Saint Andrew's Fund -	Second (or Royal North British) Regiment of Dragoons.	ditto.
Friendly Society - -	ditto - - - -	Mid. Sess. 1831.	Union Society - -	Great Driffield - -	Epiph. Sess. 1835.
Union Society - -	Great Driffield - -	Mich. Sess. 1831.	Ditto - - - -	Howden - - - -	Mid. Sess. 1835.
Provident Society - -	ditto - - - -	ditto.	Amicable and Friendly Society.	Etton - - - -	Mich. Sess. 1835.
Women's Friendly Society	Howden - - - -	ditto.	Schoolmasters' Association	Hull, East Riding and North Lincoln.	ditto.
Union Society - -	Kilham - - - -	Epiph. Sess. 1832.	Union Society - -	Great Driffield - -	Easter Sess. 1836.
United Society - -	Nafferton - - -	Easter Sess. 1832.			
Amicable and Friendly Society.	Etton - - - -	Mich. Sess. 1832.			
Fishermen's Fund - -	Flamborough - -	Easter Sess. 1833.			
Friendly Society - -	North Frodingham -	Mid. Sess. 1833.			

Hen. Jn. Shepherd, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

LIBERTY OF CAWOOD, WISTOW AND OTLEY.

N A M E.	Place where established.	Date of Enrolment.
The Honourable Society - - - -	Otley - - - -	8 April 1833.

Henry Murtiad, Clerk of the Peace.

LIST of the MEMBERS of The Honourable Society held at the Bay Horse Inn in Otley, in the County of York, established on the 7th day of July 1794, with a Return of the Sickness and Mortality experienced therein for the period of Five Years, commencing January 1st, 1831, and ending December 31st, 1835.

Names.	Trade or Profession.	Date of Birth.	Date of Admission into Society.	Date of becoming a Free Member.	For what time entitled to Relief on account of Sickness.										Date of Death.	Place of Residence at time of Death.	REMARKS S. [No allowance on account of superannua- tion in this Society.]	
					In 1831.		In 1832.		In 1833.		In 1834.		In 1835.					
					Weeks.	Days.	Weeks.	Days.	Weeks.	Days.	Weeks.	Days.	Weeks.	Days.				
J. W.	stone-mason	1784	Oct. 1809	Apr. 1811	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dec. 1831	Farnley.		
J. B.	bit-maker	1785	Oct. 1804	Apr. 1806	5	5	34	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aug. 1832	Wakefield.		
W. C.	woolcomber	1777	Oct. 1795	Apr. 1797	-	-	4	4	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	still living.
C. K.	carpenter	1776	Oct. 1794	Apr. 1796	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	ditto.
R. D.	farmer	1761	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Feb. 1834	Ne wall	Received no al- lowance for sickness.	
W. T.	labourer	1776	Oct. 1795	Apr. 1797	2	-	2	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	still living.
J. W.	woolcomber	1802	July 1827	Apr. 1829	-	-	-	-	11	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	ditto.
J. B.	labourer	1807	Oct. 1829	Apr. 1831	-	-	-	-	3	1	12	5	-	-	June 1834	Otley.		
R. H.	ditto	1788	Oct. 1812	Apr. 1814	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
J. S.	ditto	1782	Jan. 1803	July 1805	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
W. W.	woolcomber	1778	Oct. 1796	Apr. 1798	-	-	9	-	2	-	5	-	18	-	-	-	-	ditto.
R. G.	grocer	1804	Oct. 1830	Apr. 1832	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1835	Otley	Not a member at the time of his death.	
G. D.	farmer	1783	Oct. 1805	Apr. 1807	-	-	-	-	11	-	27	-	6	-	-	-	-	still living.
N. H.	labourer	1770	Oct. 1794	Apr. 1796	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	Dec. 1833	Addle.		
T. W.	ditto	1782	Oct. 1811	Apr. 1813	-	-	-	-	13	3	20	-	-	-	June 1834	Otley.		
L. N.	woolcomber	1781	Oct. 1803	Apr. 1805	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	Dec. 1833	Leeds.		
J. D.	saddler	1755	Oct. 1797	Apr. 1799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sept. 1832	Otley	Received no al- lowance for sickness.	
J. M.	publican	1780	Oct. 1800	Apr. 1802	-	-	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	Halifax.		
J.H.B.	shoemaker	1786	Oct. 1807	Apr. 1819	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	still living.
W. H.	labourer	1782	Oct. 1805	Apr. 1807	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
J. E.	ditto	1781	Oct. 1802	Apr. 1804	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
J. C.	woolcomber	1796	Oct. 1823	Apr. 1825	-	-	4	-	-	10	14	4	-	-	1834	Bradford	Not a member at the time of his death.	

R. Hodgson, Clerk to the said Society.

WALES.

BRECON.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
United Brethren -	Maesgenfordd, Llanganomarck	15 June 1830.	Tradesmen Friendly Society.	King's Head Inn, Builth -	21 Nov. 1833.
Monthly Friendly Society (male.)	Oxford Arms Inn, Llanavannechan.	30 Oct. 1830.	Ditto - - -	Crown Inn, Llanely - -	4 Oct. 1834.
Ditto (male) -	Three Salmons Inn, Crickhowell.	4 Jan. 1831.	Ancient Britons - -	Six Bells, Langattock - -	9 Oct. 1834.
Union Albion Society (male.)	Cock and Horse, Brecon -	7 Mar. 1832.	Ditto - - -	Rock and Fountain, Ystradgunlais.	5 Dec. 1834.
Old Friendly Society (male)	Crickhowell - - -	10 Mar. 1832.	Ancient Britons' Friendly Society.	Rising Sun, Llangunnider -	25 Dec. 1834.
Union Society (male) -	Beaufort Arms, Rumney, Llangunnider.	19 June 1832.	Union Friendly Society (male.)	White Swan, Llanvrynach -	26 Jan. 1835.
Ditto (male) - -	White Lion Inn, Brecon -	5 Oct. 1832.	Ditto (male) - - -	Red Lion, Llanganymarch -	27 Jan. 1835.
Union Friendly Society (male.)	Bear Inn, Brecon -	9 Oct. 1832.	Ditto (male) - - -	Beaufort Arms, Llangattock (amendment.)	14 Feb. 1835.
Union Brethren Society	Llandiliorvaul village -	19 Dec. 1832.	Ditto (male) - - -	Grouse Inn, Llannihangel Aber-gwessin.	18 Mar. 1835.
Faithful Society (male) -	Boar's Head, Brecon -	15 Feb. 1833.	True Sisterly Friendly Society.	King's Arms, Llanelly - -	26 Mar. 1835.
The Indispensable Society (male.)	Clydach Arms, Llanelly -	9 Feb. 1833.	True Friendly Society (male)	Bridge End, Crickhowell -	3 Apr. 1835.
Ditto (male) - -	Queen's Head, Brecon (amendment.)	1 Mar. 1833.	Ditto (male) - - -	Three Salmons, Crickhowell -	19 June 1835.
British Friendly Society (male.)	Bush Inn, Brecon - -	7 Mar. 1833.	Ditto (male) - - -	Bull's Head, Devynnock -	24 July 1835.
Brychan Friendly Society (male.)	Rose and Crown, Brecon -	30 Mar. 1833.	True Sisterly Friendly Society.	Beaufort Arms, Rumney, Llangunnider.	23 Oct. 1835.
Cambrian Friendly Society (male.)	Swan Inn, Brecon - -	6 Apr. 1833.	True Friendly Society (male)	Belle Vue, Llamortyd - -	24 Dec. 1835.
Ditto (male) - - -	3 Horse Shoe, Llannihangel Nautbran.	24 June 1833.	Amicable Friendly Society (male.)	Rose and Crown, Hay - -	24 Nov. 1835.
Ditto (male) - - -	Black Lion, Builth - - -	30 Dec. 1833.	Society of Tradesmen -	Five Bells, Llanelly - -	17 Mar. 1832.
Ditto (male) - - -	ditto - - -	11 Feb. 1834.	Ditto - - -	Beaufort Arms, Llangattock -	21 Mar. 1833.
Ditto (male) - - -	Crown Inn, Builth - - -	ditto.	Crickhowell Tradesmen and Farmers' Society.	Britannia Inn, Crickhowell -	21 Aug. 1833.
Ditto (female) - - -	Black Cock, Brecon - -	15 Feb. 1834.	Ditto - - -	Black Cock, Brecon - -	28 Sept. 1833.
Ditto (male) - - -	Black Lion, Brecon - -	25 Feb. 1834.	Ditto - - -	Angel Inn, Brecon - -	ditto.
Ditto (female) - - -	Green Dragon, Brecon -	21 Mar. 1834.	Brychan Friendly Society (male); amendment.	Rose and Crown, Brecon -	11 Oct. 1833.
Ditto (male) - - -	New Inn, Llanurtyd - -	1 Apr. 1834.	Ditto (male) - - -	Cross Keys Inn, Merthyr Cynog.	9 Oct. 1833.
Ditto (female) - - -	Tanners' Arms, Builth -	26 Mar. 1834.	Ditto (male) - - -	Green Dragon, Brecon - -	19 Dec. 1833.
Ditto (male) - - -	The Griffin Inn, Llanelly	29 Mar. 1834.	Ditto (male) - - -	Shoulder-of-Mutton, Brecon -	ditto.
Ditto (male) - - -	Tavarnyridd - - -	ditto.	Ditto (female) - - -	George Inn, Brecon - -	21 Feb. 1834.
Union Friendly Society (male.)	Lamb Inn, Brecon - -	5 May 1834.			

John Powell, Clerk of the Peace.

CARDIGAN.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Awdorion Croyddyn -	in the village school-house of Llanfihangelcreiddyn.	Midsummer Quarter Sessions 1830.	Cambrian Benefit Society	Red Lion, Llanrhystid -	Epiphany 1833.
True Briton** - -	Union public-house, Aberystwith.	Easter, 1831.	Bow-street Friendly Society.	Cross Axes, in the village of Bow-street.	Easter 1833.
Ysputti Cenfyn - -	at the house of Mrs. Mary Blackwell, at Ysputti Cenfyn, in the parish of Llanfihangelcreiddyn.	Midsummer 1831.	Rhydyfelin Friendly Society.	does not state - - -	ditto.
Penrhyncoch Friendly Society.	at the house of Mr. Richard Lewis.	ditto.	Llanddewybrefy Friendly Society.	at Chappel Cwnfil, in the parish of Llanddewybrefy.	Midsummer 1833.
Tynllydiart Friendly Society.	at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Anne Thomas, in the village of Tynllydiart.	Michaelmas 1831.	Standard of Wales Friendly Society.	Heart of Oak, Aberystwith	Michaelmas 1833.
Inhabitants of Henfenew and its vicinity.	at the dwelling-house of Evan Evans, Aberayron.	ditto.	Llansaintfread Friendly Society.	Ship, Llansaintfread - -	ditto.
Ancient Britons - -	Ship and Castle, Aberystwith	Easter 1832.	Llanwnnen Benefit Society.	Llanwnnen school-house -	Michaelmas 1834.
Aberystwith Union Society.	Union Inn, Aberystwith -	ditto.	Union Flag - - -	Crown, Llanddewybirarth -	ditto.
Union Society, Aberystwith.	Lord Hill public-house, Aberystwith.	ditto.	Old Britons - - -	at the house of Mary Hugh, Penrhyllog, Talybont.	ditto.
Cambrian Friendly Society.	Old Black Lion, Aberystwith	Michaelmas 1832.	Padarnfawr New Friendly Society.	Gwynyddin Arms, Llanbadarnfawr.	Epiphany 1835.
Mariners' Friendly Society	Three Jolly Sailors, Aberystwith.	ditto.	Padarnfawr Friendly Society.	house built by themselves -	Midsummer 1835.
			Princess Victoria -	School-house, Aberystwith -	ditto.
			Queen Adelaide - -	ditto - - -	Michaelmas 1835.
			Equity Benefit Society -	does not state - - -	ditto.
			Caron Benefit Society -	Talbot Inn, Tregarron -	ditto.

* Removed 12 May 1832, to the Castle Inn, Aberystwith.

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CARMARTHEN.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Jolly Farmers' Friendly Society.	The New Inn, in the parish of Aberguilly.	Adj. Epiph. 1830.	Friendly Society -	Cross Inn, in the village of Llangathen.	Adj. April 1832.
Parhaed Brawdgarwch -	The Star Inn, in the parish of Pembrey.	ditto.	The Union Society -	Dolecothy Arms, in the parish of Cays.	Adj. July 1832.
The New Friendly Society.	Ship and Castle, in the town of Llanelly.	Adj. July 1830.	The Agriculture Society	Masons' Arms, in the village of Cilcum.	ditto.
The Union Society -	Cornish Arms, in the town of Llanelly.	ditto.	The True Brotherly Society.	Greyhound, in the town of Llanelly.	ditto.
Ditto - - -	Red Cow, in the village of Llandebye.	Adj. Jan. 1831.	Penybank Friendly Society.	Penybank, in the parish of Llandelofawr.	January 1833.
Benefit Society - -	Wheaten Sheaf, in the town of Kidwelly.	Adj. Oct. 1831.	Brotherly Society -	Coasting Pilot, in the parish of Pembrey.	April 1833.
United Brethren - -	Square and Compass, in the town of Llanelly.	January 1832.	Friendly Society - -	Pemberton Arms, in the parish of Pembrey.	ditto.
Benefit Society - -	Ivy Bush, in the parish of Llandebye.	Adj. Jan. 1832.	Female Society - -	House of Thomas Thomas, in the town of Landilo.	Adj. April 1833.
Ditto - - -	Salutation Tavern, in the parish of Llanegwad.	Adj. April 1832.	Cambrian Society -	House of Rawlins Thomas, in the village of Llanfihangel Aberbythick.	Adj. Oct. 1831.
Amicable Society -	White Hart, in the town of Newcastle Emlyn.	ditto.	The Friendly Society -	Plough, in the parish of Llandilofawr.	Adj. Jan. 1834.
The Friendly Society -	Corner House in the town of Landilo.	ditto.	Briton Friendly Society	King's Arms, in the parish of Llandilofawr.	ditto.
Farmers' Arms Society	Village of Llangathen -	ditto.	New Union Friendly Society.	House of Benjamin Williams, in the town of Llangadock.	ditto.
Reputable Female Society.	Red Lion, in the parish of Llandilfawr.	ditto.	Hand-in-Hand Society	Square and Compass, in the parish of Llassadwrn.	ditto.
The Briton Society -	Salutation Tavern, in the parish of Llanegwad.	ditto.	The Welfare Friendly Society.	House of Henry Evans, in the town of Llangadock.	October 1834.
The Friendly Society -	Ship and Castle, in the town of Kidwelly.	ditto.	Subsidiary Society -	Joiners' Arms, in the parish of Llanedy.	April 1835.
Cambrian Benefit Society.	Lord Nelson, in the town of Llanelly.	ditto.			
Golden Lion Society -	Golden Lion, in the town of Landilo.	ditto.			

The time of these Societies ceasing to exist is when reduced to two in number.

N.B.—No Return of the rate of sickness and mortality has been made to the Clerk of the Peace's Office.

29 April 1836.

— Jones, Clerk of the Peace.

CARNARVON.

Nant Padarn Friendly Society.	Llanberris, in the county of Carnarvon.	16 July 1829.	Caredigion Glanan Ogwen Society.	Llandegai, in the county of Carnarvon.	20 Oct. 1834.
Gomerian Friendly Society.	Town of Carnarvon - -	6 Jan. 1831.	Glanan Garfai Benefit Society.	Waenfaur, in the county of Carnarvon.	10 Feb. 1835.
Carnarvon Union Society	ditto - - - -	5 March 1831.	Llanyslyrday and Cricciaith Friendly Society	Llanystydrey, in the county of Carnarvon.	1 March 1835.
Caredigion Nant Padarn Society.	Llanberris, in the county of Carnarvon.	4 Feb. 1832.	Llanrug Mutual Assistance Society.	Llanrug, in the county of Carnarvon.	24 April 1835.
Mynydd Cilgayn Benefit Society.	Mynydd Cilgayn, in the county of Carnarvon.	5 April 1832.	Nevin Friendly Society	Nevin, in the County of Carnarvon.	22 July 1835.
Gwyreddigion Nant Peris	Llanberris, in the county of Carnarvon.	10 June 1832.	Bangor Union Friendly Society.	Bangor, in the county of Carnarvon.	23 Sept. 1835.
Eryri Benefit Society -	Beddgelert, in the county of Carnarvon.	12 April 1833.	Llyn and Efenydd Friendly Society.	Pwllhely, in the county of Carnarvon.	4 Nov. 1835.
Pwllhely Benefit Society	Pwllhely, in the county of Carnarvon.	10 Jan. 1834.	Caredigion Dinorari Society.	Llanddeniolen, in the county of Carnarvon.	4 March 1836.
Beddgelert Friendly Society.	Beddgelert, in the county of Carnarvon.	7 April 1834.			

28 April 1836.

Richard A. Poole, Clerk of the Peace.

DENBIGH.

Names of Societies, and Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	Names of Societies, and Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Prys Uchaf Friendly Society, Rhyddlan - - -	12 Jan. 1830.	Union Society, Llanfair Talhaiarn - - -	3 April 1832.
Wrexham Female Friendly Society - - -	20 April 1830.	Ruthin Friendly Society, Red Lion - - -	11 June 1832.
Llanferris Friendly Society - - -	28 Feb. 1831.	Gomerian Friendly Society, Wern Chapel, Wrexham.	3 July 1832.
Wrexham Philanthropic Institution - - -	5 April 1831.	Ruthin, Llanrhydd & Llanfwrog Female Club - -	ditto.
Adwy'r Clawdd Friendly Society - - -	ditto.	Llanfair dyffryn Clywd Friendly Society - - -	ditto.
Llanarvon Friendly Society - - -	27 June 1831.	The Beneficial Society of Llanarman dyffryn Ceiriog	ditto.
Ancient Britons' Society, Wrexham - - -	10 Oct. 1832.	Gresford Friendly Society - - -	ditto.
Wrexham Benevolent United Sisters' Society - -	ditto.	Ancient Britons' Society, Wrexham - - -	28 Sept. 1833.
Wrexham Savings Bank Rules - - -	18 Oct. 1832.	Society of the Sons of Silin, Llanislin - - -	15 Oct. 1833.
Friendly Society of the Sons of Gomer, Llanhaiard yn Mochnant.	3 Jan. 1832.	Denbigh Friendly Society - - -	19 Oct. 1833.
Chirk Union Society - - -	ditto.	Llanymynech Friendly Society - - -	30 Nov. 1833.
Old Union Friendly Society, Llangollen - - -	30 Jan. 1832.	Nantglyn Friendly Society - - -	East. Quart. 1834.
United Friendly Society, Llangollen - - -	ditto.	Brymbo' Union Friendly Society - - -	ditto.
Llangollen and Llantisilio Female Friendly Society -	12 March 1832.	Denbigh Union Society - - -	1 July 1834.
Ruthin Friendly Society - - -	3 April 1832.	Ruthin Savings Bank (additional Rule). - - -	24 July 1834.
Ditto - - -	ditto.	Llandegla Friendly Society - - -	11 Oct. 1834.

(continued.)

DENBIGH—continued.

Names of Societies, and Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	Names of Societies, and Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Wrexham Savings Bank, (additional Rule) - - -	14 October 1834.	Denbigh Union Society - - - - -	19 March 1835.
Union Friendly Society, Brymbo' - - -	29 October 1834.	Senior Society, Wrexham - - - - -	7 April 1835.
Friendly Union Society, Wrexham - - -	ditto.	United Benefit Society, Rhoslanerchrugog - - -	30 June 1835.
United Society, Wrexham - - - - -	1 Dec. 1834.	Adwyrclawdd Friendly Society - - - - -	7 Dec. 1835.
Union Society, Wrexham - - - - -	ditto.	Gresford Friendly Society - - - - -	4 Jan. 1836.
Gomeriarn Friendly Society - - - - -	3 Jan. 1835.	Holt Amicable Society - - - - -	ditto.
Amicable Society, Wrexham - - - - -	ditto.	United Society, Wrexham - - - - -	ditto.
Abergele Cambrian Friendly Society - - -	18 February 1835.	Llandyrnog Friendly Society - - - - -	4 April 1836.

FLINT.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
The Saint Stephen's Club -	Flint - - -	14 Jan. 1830.	The Bangor, Marahwiel and Is-coed United Society.	Bangor - - -	11 Apr. 1833.
The Ancient Britons' Friendly Society,	Holywell - - -	ditto.	The Greenfield Gomerain ditto	Greenfield, near Holywell	2 Jan. 1834.
The Mold ditto - - -	Mold - - -	25 June 1830.	The Rhuddlan ditto - - -	Rhuddlan - - -	ditto.
The St. Winefrid's ditto -	Holywell - - -	21 Oct. 1830.	The Rhesycae ditto - - -	Rhesycae, near Holywell -	10 Apr. 1834.
The Cilcen ditto - - -	Cilcen, near Mold -	5 Jan. 1831.	The Hope - - - - -	Hope, near Wrexham - - -	ditto.
The Mold Union ditto - - -	Mold - - -	7 Apr. 1831.	The Overton - - - - -	Overton - - - - -	3 July 1834.
The Holywell Original Female ditto.	Holywell - - -	27 June 1831.	The Halkin Union ditto -	Halkin, near Holywell -	16 Oct. 1834.
The St. Asaph ditto - - -	Saint Asaph - - -	30 June 1831.	The St. Stephen's Club ditto -	Flint - - - - -	9 Apr. 1835.
The Llanasa ditto - - -	Llanasa, near Holywell -	ditto.	The Northop Brotherly ditto -	Northop - - - - -	ditto.
The Nergins ditto - - -	Nergins, near Holywell -	20 Oct. 1831.	The Raven ditto - - - -	Flint - - - - -	9 June 1835.
The Ancient Britons' ditto -	Holywell - - -	5 Apr. 1832.	The Whelstone Union ditto -	Whelstone, near Holywell	ditto.
The Overton Female ditto -	Overton - - -	ditto.	The Caerwys, Bodfarry and Nannerah ditto.	Carwys - - - - -	ditto.
The Trenddyn ditto - - -	Tryddyn, near Mold -	ditto.	The Worthenbury ditto - -	Worthenbury, near Overton	ditto.
The Bronington ditto - - -	Bronington, near Overton	5 July 1832.	The Northop Union ditto -	Northop - - - - -	22 Oct. 1835.
The Greenfield Female ditto -	Greenfield, near Holywell	5 Apr. 1832.	Swan Northop United ditto -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
The Wefre and Gollfyn Friendly ditto.	Connah's Quay, near Northop.	3 July 1833.	The Caergwrely ditto - - -	Caergwrely, near Wrexham	6 Jan. 1836.
			The United ditto - - - - -	Bangor - - - - -	7 Apr. 1836.

Mold, 25 April 1836.

H. Roberts, Clerk of the Peace.

GLAMORGAN.

Bell Union - - - - -	Merthyrtydfil - - -	30 Jan. 1830.	Cardiff Benefit and Annuitant -	Cardiff - - - - -	3 July 1832.
Hand in Hand - - - - -	Aberdare - - - - -	27 Apr. 1830.	A Friendly Society of Women -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
True Britons - - - - -	Merthyrtydfil - - -	6 Mar. 1830.	Gentlemen Tradesmen and Mechanics.	Merthyrtydfil - - -	ditto.
Faithful Friends - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.	Newbridge Union - - - - -	Newbridge - - - - -	16 Oct. 1832.
Women's Union - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	13 July 1830.	Independent - - - - -	Swansea - - - - -	ditto.
Women's Faithful Friends -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.	Cardiff Sympathetic - - - -	Cardiff - - - - -	ditto.
United Society - - - - -	Swansea - - - - -	19 Oct. 1830.	Neath Friendly - - - - -	Neath - - - - -	ditto.
Tradesmen - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.	True Britons - - - - -	Swansea - - - - -	ditto.
Welcome Friends - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.	Cambrian Friendly - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.
Newbridge Union - - - - -	Newbridge - - - - -	ditto.	Friendly - - - - -	Cardiff - - - - -	27 Oct. 1832.
Saint Brides Major Benefit -	Saint Brides Major -	4 Jan. 1831.	True Britons' Friendly Brothers	Pontarddulais - - -	1 Jan. 1833.
Faithful Friends - - - - -	Langonoyd. - - - -	ditto.	Friendly Society of Women -	Cardiff - - - - -	ditto.
Cardiff Jubilee Benefit Institution	Cardiff - - - - -	ditto.	Newton Union - - - - -	Oystermouth - - -	ditto.
Female Benefit - - - - -	Landeoduck - - - -	5 Apr. 1831.	Faithful Friends - - - - -	Merthyrtydfil - - -	12 Jan. 1833.
Female Benefit - - - - -	Langonoyd - - - -	28 June 1831.	Albion Benefit - - - - -	Lantwit juxta Neath -	2 Mar. 1833.
United Female - - - - -	Swansea - - - - -	ditto.	Tradesmen and others - - -	Lantrissent - - - -	ditto.
Sons of Gomer - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.	Friendly Society of Women -	Caerphilly - - - -	ditto.
United Benefit - - - - -	Newbridge - - - -	3 Sept. 1831.	Tynnywain - - - - -	Merthyrtydfil - - -	9 Apr. 1833.
Social (Royal Oak) - - - -	Swansea - - - - -	18 Oct. 1831.	Friendly Society - - - - -	Lanwunno - - - - -	ditto.
Social (Gardeners' Arms) - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.	Friendly - - - - -	Caerphilly - - - -	ditto.
Loyal Britons - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.	Vulcan Firemen's - - - -	Merthyrtydfil - - -	ditto.
White Hart - - - - -	Neath - - - - -	29 Oct. 1831.	Brotherly - - - - -	Pontardulais - - -	ditto.
Glamorgan - - - - -	Swansea - - - - -	ditto.	Friendly - - - - -	Michaelstone super Avon	2 July 1833.
Protestant Providential - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.	Lantrarray Benefit - - - -	Lantrarray - - - -	15 Oct. 1833.
Union Benefit - - - - -	Caerphilly - - - -	3 Jan. 1832.	Union - - - - -	Mumbles - - - - -	ditto.
Benefit - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	14 Jan. 1832.	Castle Cock - - - - -	Castle Cock - - - -	ditto.
Cowbridge and Lanblethian -	Cowbridge - - - - -	ditto.	Equitable Accumulation - -	Cardiff - - - - -	30 Nov. 1833.
Masons' Arms Friendly Female -	Aberdare - - - - -	25 Feb. 1832.	Lanvabon United Yeoman - -	Lanvabon - - - - -	ditto.
Melin Griffith (Men) - - -	Melin Griffith - - -	ditto.	Faithful Friends - - - - -	Aberdare - - - - -	31 Dec. 1833.
Melin Griffith (Female) - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.	United Cambrians - - - -	Lanrhidian - - - -	ditto.
Ancient Briton - - - - -	Cadoxton juxta Neath -	3 Apr. 1832.	Nantgarw Friendly - - - -	Eglwysilan - - - -	8 Apr. 1834.
Merthyrtydfil Sympathetic -	Merthyrtydfil - - -	ditto.	Friendly - - - - -	Illstone - - - - -	ditto.
United - - - - -	Porteynon - - - -	ditto.	Ebenezer Friendly - - - -	Swansea - - - - -	1 July 1834.
United - - - - -	Middleton (Rossilly) -	ditto.	Friendly - - - - -	Aberavon - - - - -	12 July 1834.
Women's Society - - - - -	Lantrissent - - - -	ditto.	Friendly - - - - -	Peterstone super Montem	ditto.
Men's Society - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.	Briton United - - - - -	Swansea - - - - -	14 Oct. 1834.
Exeter Union - - - - -	Swansea - - - - -	ditto.	Lanvabon United - - - -	Lanvabon - - - - -	ditto.
United - - - - -	Penrice - - - - -	14 Apr. 1832.	Faithful Friends - - - -	Cadoxton juxta Neath -	25 Oct. 1834.
Faithful Friends - - - - -	Lanwunno - - - -	3 July 1832.	Pontardulais Brotherly - -	Pontardulais - - -	6 Jan. 1835.
Caerphilly Friendly - - -	Caerphilly - - - -	ditto.	Ancient Britons - - - -	Aberdare - - - - -	ditto.
Cambrian - - - - -	Tongwynlais - - -	ditto.	Friendly - - - - -	Lanvabon - - - - -	ditto.
White Cross Auxiliary - - -	Eglwysilan - - - -	ditto.	Aberargoed - - - - -	Gellygaer - - - -	7 Mar. 1835.
Upper Boat - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	ditto.	Independent Friendly Blue	Cardiff - - - - -	ditto.
United Brotherly - - - - -	Swansea - - - - -	ditto.	New Society - - - - -	Killybeil - - - - -	ditto.
Aberargoed - - - - -	Gelligaer - - - - -	ditto.	Union - - - - -	Lanvabon - - - - -	7 Apr. 1835.

GLAMORGAN—continued.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Industrious - - -	Swansea - - -	7 Apr. 1835.	Friendly Eglwysilan - - -	Eglwysilan - - -	20 Oct. 1835.
Equitable Accumulation - - -	Cowbridge - - -	16 May 1835.	Criterion (women) - - -	Cardiff - - -	5 Jan. 1836.
New Friendly - - -	Tyhegstone - - -	ditto.	Friendly Brothers' Accumulation. - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Benefit - - -	Lanwonno - - -	30 June 1835.	Friendly - - -	Lantranan Village - - -	ditto.
Criterion - - -	Cardiff - - -	ditto.	Ditto - - -	Lanedarne - - -	ditto.
Female Friendly - - -	Merthyrtydfil - - -	20 Oct. 1835.	Female Provident - - -	Cardiff - - -	ditto.
Philanthropic - - -	Lantwit Varde - - -	ditto.	Male Provident - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Union - - -	Cadley Langefelach - - -	ditto.	Cambrian Friendly - - -	Heolienan Vill, Aberdare - - -	ditto.
Loyal Ancient Britons - - -	Lalestone - - -	ditto.	Sons of Gomer - - -	Merthyrtydfil - - -	5 April 1836.
Glyndare Friendly - - -	Aberdare - - -	ditto.	Hand in Hand Accumulation - - -	Cardiff - - -	ditto.
United Labourers - - -	Frog-lane, Lanmaddock - - -	ditto.			

Tho. Dalton, Deputy Clerk of Peace.

MERIONETH.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	Date of Re-enrolment.
The Aiding Society - - -	at the Angel Inn, Dolgelly - - -	23 October 1829	29 April 1836.
The Support Society - - -	at the Ship Inn, Dolgelly - - -	ditto - - -	11 April 1834.
The Bala Friendly Society - - -	at the Horse Shoe, Bala - - -	22 October 1830	8 January 1836.
The Union Society - - -	at the Star Inn, Dolgelly - - -	7 January 1831.	
The Friendly Society - - -	at the Golden Lion Inn, Dolgelly - - -	1 July 1831 -	ditto.
The Participating Society - - -	at the Raven Inn, Dolgelly - - -	21 October 1831.	
The Aberdofwy Friendly Society - - -	at Aberdofwy - - -	ditto.	
The Faithful Friends' Society - - -	at the Brown Horse, Dolgelly - - -	6 July 1832 -	23 October 1835.
The Trawsfynydd Friendly Society - - -	at Trawsfynydd - - -	19 October 1832.	
The Llanfachreth Friendly Society - - -	at Llanfachreth - - -	4 January 1833.	
The Support Society - - -	at Penybane Llanegryn - - -	12 April 1833.	
The New Penllyn Friendly Society - - -	at the Carriers' Arms, Bala - - -	5 July 1833.	
The Brotherly Society - - -	at the Anchor Inn, Dolgelly - - -	3 January 1834 -	ditto.
The Penllyn Friendly Society - - -	at Llandderfel - - -	11 April 1834.	
The Corwen Friendly Society - - -	at the Eagle Inn, Corwen - - -	9 January 1835.	
The Pennal Aiding Society - - -	at Pennal - - -	3 July 1835.	
The Llwyngwrl Friendly Society - - -	at Llwyngwrl - - -	23 October 1835.	
The Sociable Society - - -	at the Red Lion Inn, Dolgelly - - -	10 November 1835.	
The Faithful Sisters' Society - - -	at the Oven, Bala - - -	8 January 1836.	

Dolgelly, 5 May 1836.

J. Jones Williams, Clerk of the Peace.

MONTGOMERY.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Newtown First Benefit Society - - -	Newtown - - -	6 Feb. 1831.	The Friendly Society of the Sons of Gomer. - - -	Llanfair - - -	5 Jan. 1832.
Newtown Liberal Society - - -	ditto - - -	21 Oct. 1830.	The Cambrian Union Society - - -	Newtown - - -	5 April 1832.
A Friendly Society of Females of the parish of Churchstoke, and other parishes adjoining thereto. The Churchstoke Friendly Society.*	Churchstoke - - -	20 Oct. 1831.	The Kerry Friendly Society - - -	Kerry - - -	10 May 1832.
The Llansaintffraid Friendly Society.	ditto - - -	ditto.	The Welsh Pool Second Friendly Society. - - -	Welsh Pool - - -	6 Jan. 1831.
The Llansaintffraid Friendly Society.	Llansaintffraid - - -	ditto.	Cambrian Friendly Society - - -	Llanidloes - - -	8 Dec. 1834.
The Young Club - - -	Guisfield - - -	ditto.	Llanidloes Society of Ancient Britons. - - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
The Good Samaritan Llansaintffraid Friendly Society.	Llansaintffraid - - -	5 Jan. 1832.	Machynlleth First Friendly Society. - - -	Machynlleth - - -	ditto.
The Welsh Pool Third Friendly Society.	Welsh Pool - - -	ditto.	The Llanidloes Cambrian Liberal Society. - - -	Llanidloes - - -	ditto.
A Friendly Society of Tradesmen and other Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Montgomery.	Montgomery - - -	5 April 1832.	The Newtown Friendly United Society. - - -	Newtown - - -	3 Jan. 1833.
			The Machynlleth Friendly Society	Machynlleth - - -	8 Jan. 1835.
			The Churchstoke New Friendly Society. - - -	Churchstoke - - -	24 Oct. 1835.

* Amended Rules of this Society were enrolled 2 Jan. 1834.

Welsh Pool, 12 May 1836.

Joseph Jones, Clerk of the Peace.

PEMBROKE.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.	NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
Society of Tradesmen and Inhabitants of the village of Begelly and Neighbourhood.	Miners' Arms, village of Begelly.	13 Jan. 1830.	Union Society - - -	Narberth - - -	4 April 1832.
Sympathetic Society - -	Narberth - - -	21 April 1830.	Female Friendly Society -	Cartlett - - -	4 July 1832.
Star Club - - - -	Hakin - - - -	ditto.	Briton Society - - -	Narberth - - -	ditto.
United Friends - - -	Pembroke Dock - -	14 July 1830.	St. Florence Friendly Society	Village of St. Florence	17 October 1832
Pembroke Dock Female Friendly Society.	Pembroke Dock - -	20 October 1830.	Moilgrove Friendly Society -	Village of Moilgrove -	10 April 1833.
Pembroke Female Friendly Society.	Pembroke - - -	ditto.	Free Club - - - -	Milford - - - -	16 October 1833.
Pembroke Dock Royal Oak Friendly Society.	Parish of Saint Mary	ditto.	Freeholders' Society - -	Prendergast - - -	ditto.
Royal William's Friendly Benefit Society.	Pembroke Dock - -	5 January 1831.	Pembroke Dock Female Friendly Society.	At the house of Mr. Nath. Owen, Pembroke Dock.	9 April 1834.
Bush Tavern Friendly Society	Narberth - - -	ditto.	New Britons' Friendly Society.	Milford - - - -	7 January 1835.
Cambrian Society - - -	Village of Prendergast	29 June 1831.	St. David's Friendly Society	Pembroke Dock - -	ditto.
Royal William Society -	Milford - - - -	4 April 1832.	Union True Briton Society -	Village of Robeston Watham.	ditto.
Provident Society - - -	Narberth - - - -	ditto.	Hubberston Friendly Society	Habberston - - -	20 October 1835.
			Young Friendly Society -	New Inn, Yerbeston Gate.	ditto.

The only Return made of sickness, &c., as directed by the 10th Geo. IV. cap. 56, sec. 34, is the one sent herewith.

— Paynter, Clerk of the Peace.

HAVERFORDWEST.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
True Britain Society' - - - - -	Three Tuns Inn, Haverfordwest - - - - -	6 July 1832.
Cambrian Union Society - - - - -	Dolphin Inn, Haverfordwest - - - - -	8 January 1836.

27 April 1836.

J. Whimmert, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

RADNOR.

NAMES.	Places where established.	Date of Enrolment.
No Name - - - - -	Everyol, Old Radnor - - - - -	7 January 1831.
Rhayader new Friendly Society - - - - -	Rhayader - - - - -	19 October 1832.
The Old Club - - - - -	King's Head Inn, Presteign - - - - -	4 January 1833.
The New Club - - - - -	Red Lion Inn, Presteign - - - - -	ditto.
No Name - - - - -	Crown Inn, Knighton - - - - -	10 April 1835.
New Friendly Society - - - - -	Rhayader - - - - -	ditto.
New Loyal Union Society - - - - -	George Inn, Knighton - - - - -	ditto.
No Name - - - - -	Lamb Inn, Glasbury - - - - -	8 January 1836.
New Loyal Union Society - - - - -	Sevein's Arms Inn, Penyboat - - - - -	Not yet enrolled.

James Davis, Clerk of the Peace.

SCOTLAND.

LIST of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in *Scotland* from which Returns of Sickness and Mortality have been made, pursuant to Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 56, and 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 40.

No.	TITLE OF SOCIETY.	COUNTY.	About Number of Names.	REMARKS.
1.	Society of Messenger-at-Arms, held at Edinburgh	Edinburgh - -	14	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Messengers-at-Arms.
2.	Western Friendly Society, held at Glasgow - -	Lanark - - -	26	Accurate; three years only. Sickness; superannuation; death. Various trades.
3.	Currie Junior Friendly Society, at Currie - -	Edinburgh - -	127	Accurate. Sickness; death. Various trades.
4.	Dundee Shipwrights' Friendly Society - -	Forfar - - -	185	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate.
5.	Dalkeith Youths' Friendly Society - - -	Edinburgh - -	120	Sickness and superannuation. Not accurate.
6.	Glasgow Operative Masons' Friendly Society -	Lanark - - -	200	Accurate. Sickness; superannuation; death. Chiefly masons.
7.	Friendly Society of the St. Dardanus Lodge of Finzean Freemasons.	Aberdeenshire - -	147	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Farmers and farm servants.
8.	Dalkeith Carters' Friendly Society - - -	Edinburgh - -	100	Sickness, superannuation and death. Accurate. Various trades
9.	Athol Wrights' Brotherly Society - - -	Perthshire - -	240	Not very accurate. Sickness and superannuation. Various trades.
10.	Royal Lanarkshire Friendly Society - - -	Lanarkshire - -	60	Not accurate.
11.	King-street Female Society, Kilmarnock - -	Ayrshire - - -	90	Great sickness. Not accurate.
12.	Cumnock Community Friendly Society - -	Ayrshire - - -	100	Great sickness. Not accurate.
13.	Hamilton Lodge of Free Gardeners' Friendly Society	Lanarkshire - -	60	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Various trades.
14.	reefield Ploughmen Society - - - -	Aberdeenshire - -	295	Accurate. Sickness; superannuation; death. Various trades.
15.	Caledonian Friendly Society of Pensioners, Naval and Military.	Edinburgh - -	150	Sickness and death; great sickness. Not very accurate.
16.	Camlachie Old Society - - - - -	Lanarkshire - -	80	Sickness; superannuation; death. Pretty accurate.
17.	Cumnock Centenary Friendly Society - - -	Ayrshire - - -	80	Sickness; superannuation; death. Pretty accurate.
18.	Edinburgh and County Friendly Society - -	Edinburgh - -	223	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate.
19.	Johnshaven United Friendly Society - - -	Kincardineshire -	60	Sickness; superannuation; death. Not accurate.
20.	Old Journeymen Wrights' Society - - - -	Edinburgh - -	70	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Masons and wrights.
21.	Strathaven St. Andrew's Lodge and Friendly Society.	Lanarkshire - -	320	Sickness; superannuation; death. Very accurate. Chiefly weavers.
22.	Journeymen Mason Lodge, held at Eden, established 1707.	Edinburgh - -	320	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Various trades.
23.	Phoenix House of Call: Benefit Society of Tailors	ditto - - -	730	Sickness and death. Accurate. Chiefly weavers.
24.	Edinburgh Goldsmiths' Equitable Society - -	ditto - - -	60	Accurate. Sickness; superannuation; death. Jewelers and silversmiths.
25.	Friendly Society of Pennyconck - - - -	ditto - - -	210	Sickness; superannuation; death.
26.	Edinburgh Fire Brigade Friendly Society - -	ditto - - -	40	Not accurate. Sickness; death.
27.	Junior Journeymen Smiths' and other Friendly Societies.	ditto - - -	100	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate.
28.	Edinburgh Journeymen Goldsmith Society - -	ditto - - -	100	Accurate. Sickness; superannuation; death. Jewelers and silversmiths.
29.	Kilmarnock Philadelphian Society - - -	Ayrshire - - -	300	Accurate. Superannuation; death. Chiefly weavers.
30.	Glasgow Upholsterers' Friendly Society - -	Lanarkshire - -	27	Sickness. Accurate.
31.	Glasgow and Hutchisontean Sawers' Friendly Society	ditto - - -	77	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate.
32.	Glasgow Operative Cordwainers' Friendly Society	ditto - - -	20	Not accurate.
33.	Strathaven Weavers' Friendly Society - - -	ditto - - -	150	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Chiefly weavers.
34.	George Lodge of Gardeners' Friendly Society, Turrif	Aberdeenshire - -	140	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Farm servants.
35.	West Kilride Friendly Society - - - -	Ayrshire - - -	17	Sickness; death. Pretty accurate.
36.	Royal St. Crispin Society of Edinburgh - -	Edinburgh - -	120	Sickness; death. Kept separate. Accurate.
37.	Cramond Friendly Society - - - - -	Linlithgow - -	103	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate.
38.	Caledonian Friendly Lodge of Odd Fellows, Newburgh.	Fyfe - - -	150	Accurate. Sickness; superannuation; death.
39.	Society of Tailors and others in and about Edinburgh.	Edinburgh - -	147	Sickness; superannuation; death.
40.	St. Cuthbert's Lodge of Free Gardeners - -	ditto - - -	250	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Various trades.
41.	Friendly Benefit Society of Newburgh - - -	Fyfe - - -	300	Accurate. Sickness; superannuation; death. Various trades.
42.	Greenside Mechanics' Society - - - - -	Edinburgh - -	40	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Various trades.
43.	Royal Exchange Society of Edinburgh - -	ditto - - -	60	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Various trades.
44.	Edinburgh High-street Society - - - - -	ditto - - -	65	Accurate. Sickness; superannuation; death. Various trades.
45.	Edinburgh Industrious Friendly Funeral Society -	ditto - - -	35	Death. Not very accurate.

SCOTLAND—continued.

No.	TITLE OF SOCIETY.	COUNTY.	About Number of Names.	REMARKS.
46.	North British Friendly Society - - -	Edinburgh - -	35	Sickness; superannuation; death. Not accurate.
47.	Edinburgh and Leith Marble Cutter Society - -	ditto - -	6	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate.
48.	Cabinet and Chair-makers' Benefit Society - -	ditto - -	130	Accurate. Sickness; superannuation; death.
49.	Pollockshaws Friendly Funeral Society - -	Lanarkshire - -	20	Inaccurate.
50.	Friendly Society of Kirknewton - - -	Edinburgh - -	350	Accurate. Sickness; superannuation; death. Farm servants and others.
51.	Glasgow Annuity Society - - -	Lanarkshire - -	253	Superannuation and death. Accurate.
52.	Torphichen Whipmen Friendly Society - -	Linlithgow - -	90	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Chiefly farm servants.
53.	Heart-and-hand Tradestown Friendly Society, Glasgow.	Lanark - -	100	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Various trades.
54.	Journeyman Cordiners and others Benefit Society, Edinburgh.	Edinburgh - -	40	Sickness; death. Pretty accurate. Various trades.
55.	Friendly Society of the Ministers of the Relief Synod for Widows.	ditto - -	80	Death. Accurate. Clergymen.
56.	Dundee Hawkhill Weaver Lodge - - -	Forfarshire - -	131	Sickness; superannuation; death. Pretty accurate. Chiefly weavers.
57.	Journeyman Bakers' Society of Glasgow - -	Lanarkshire - -	221	Sickness; superannuation; death. Bakers.
58.	Edinburgh School of Arts Friendly Society - -	Edinburgh - -	189	Sickness; death. Accurate. Various trades.
59.	Stable Green Friendly Society, Glasgow - -	Lanarkshire - -	21	Sickness; superannuation; death. Pretty accurate. Chiefly weavers.
60.	Sociable Female Society, Kilmarnock - - -	Ayrshire - -	160	Sickness; death. Accurate. Females.
61.	Bervie Friendly Society - - -	Kincardine - -	100	Sickness; death. Not accurate.
62.	Aberdeen Mutual Assurance and Friendly Society -	Aberdeenshire - -	60	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Various trades.
63.	Leith Mechanics Friendly Society - - -	Edinburgh - -	45	Sickness; death. Accurate. Various trades.
64.	Ruthwell Friendly Society - - -	Dumfriesshire - -	120	Sickness; death. Accurate.
65.	Ardrossan Friendly Society - - -	Ayrshire - -	20	Sickness; death. Accurate. Various trades.
66.	Wigton Friendly Society - - -	Wigton - -	62	Sickness; superannuation; death.
67.	Catrine Provident Friendly Society - - -	Ayrshire - -	303	Sickness; superannuation; death. Very accurate. Various trades.
68.	Dundee Weaver Lodge - - -	Forfarshire - -	150	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Various trades.
69.	Union Friendly Society - - -	Edinburgh - -	107	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Various trades.
70.	Edinburgh Compositors' Society - - -	ditto - -	104	Sickness; death. Accurate. Compositors.
71.	Glasgow Galloway Friendly Society - - -	Lanark - -	260	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Various trades.
72.	Glasgow Widows' Fund Society - - -	ditto - -	152	Death. Accurate. Clergymen and others.
73.	Glasgow Hustle and Rose Society - - -	ditto - -	250	Sickness; death. Accurate. Various trades.
74.	Ploughmen Friendly Society, Rathen - - -	Aberdeenshire - -	70	Death; no sickness as yet. Accurate.
75.	Mauchlin Philanthropic Friendly Society - -	Ayrshire - -	114	Sickness; death. Accurate. Various trades.
76.	Good Intent Friendly Society, Mauchlin - -	ditto - -	61	Sickness for four years; death. Accurate. Various trades.
77.	Mauchlin Sern Stair and Ochiltree Friendly Society.	ditto - -	80	Sickness for four years; death. Pretty accurate. Farm servants and others.
78.	Young Journeyman Shoemakers' Society, Edinburgh	Edinburgh - -	180	Sickness; death kept separate. Accurate. Shoemakers chiefly.
79.	Kinross, Fyfe and Lanark Friendly Society, Glasgow.	Lanarkshire - -	60	Sickness; superannuation; death. Pretty accurate. Various trades.
80.	Humane Society, Kilmarnock - - -	Ayrshire - -	200	Sickness; superannuation; death. Pretty accurate. Various trades.
81.	Edinburgh Caledonian Youths' Friendly Society -	Edinburgh - -	557	Sickness; death; accurate. Various trades.
82.	Journeyman Bookbinders' Society, Edinburgh -	ditto - -	80	Sickness; superannuation; death. Not accurate. Return does not apply to whole members.
83.	St. James's Society of Freemasons, Brechin -	Forfar - -	120	Sickness; superannuation; death. Various trades. Two copies.
84.	Corrington Friendly Society - - -	Lanarkshire - -	60	Sickness; death. Pretty accurate. Various trades.
85.	Woodhead Friendly Society - - -	Ayrshire - -	20	Sickness; death. Not accurate.
86.	Sir William Wallace Youths' Friendly Society -	Edinburgh - -	120	Sickness; death. Accurate. Various trades.
87.	Glasgow Ropemakers' Friendly Society - -	Lanark - -	80	Sickness; death. Accurate. Various trades.
88.	Heriots' Benefit Society - - -	Edinburgh - -	124	Sickness; death. Accurate. Various trades.
89.	Elderslee and Newton Friendly Society - -	Renfrew - -	100	Sickness; death. Pretty accurate. Various trades.
90.	Pollockshaws Friendly Funeral Society - -	ditto - -	60	Not accurate. See No. 49, which seems the same Society.
91.	Friendly Association of Relief Society - -	Edinburgh - -	40	Sickness; death. Not in the form of the Act, but well prepared Report.
92.	Plasterers' Friendly Society, Edinburgh - -	ditto - -	40	Sickness; superannuation; death. Not accurate. Plasterers.
93.	Free Gardeners' Friendly Society, Dalry - -	Ayrshire - -	402	Accurate. Sickness; death. Various trades.
94.	Dalry Old Friendly Society - - -	ditto - -	93	Accurate. Sickness; death.
95.	Gargeston Coal Cutters' Society, Kilmarnock -	ditto - -	120	Not accurate. Only two years' sickness and death.
96.	Edinburgh Journeyman Painters' and Glaziers' Society.	Edinburgh - -	54	Sickness; death. Accurate. Painters.
97.	Journeyman Plumbers' Society of Edinburgh -	ditto - -	73	Sickness; death. Plumbers.
98.	New Friendly Society of Journeyman Hammermen in and about Edinburgh.	ditto - -	160	Sickness; superannuation; death. Accurate. Chiefly smiths.

SCOTLAND—continued.

No.	TITLE OF SOCIETY.	COUNTY.	About Number of Names.	REMARKS.
99.	Alron Friendly Society of different Mechanics, in and about Edinburgh.	Edinburgh - -	188	Sickness ; death. Accurate. Various trades.
100.	Bannockburn Highland Friendly Society - -	ditto - -	165	Sickness ; death. Accurate. Various trades.
101.	Liberton Friendly Society - - - -	Lanarkshire - -	100	Sickness ; superannuation ; death. Various trades. Apparently accurate.
102.	Benign Society, Kilmarnock - - - -	Ayrshire - -	100	Apparently inaccurate, as all sick, sickness, death.
103.	Dumbarton Caledonian Society - - - -	Dumbartonshire -	70	Sickness ; death. Accurate. Various trades.
104.	Greenock Bakers' Friendly Society - - -	Renfrewshire - -	20	Not accurate. Superannuation.
105.	Greenock Master Butchers' Friendly Society -	ditto - - -	40	Death ; no free member for sickness.
106.	Greenock and Innerkye Farmer and Agricultural Friendly Society.	ditto - - -	80	Superannuation ; two widows and others.
107.	St. Andrew's Sickness Assurance Society, Paisley	ditto - - -	75	Sickness ; death. Accurate. Various trades.
108.	Paisley Sir William Wallace Friendly Society -	ditto - - -	90	Sickness ; death. Accurate. Various trades.
109.	New Bond of Friendship Friendly Society, Paisley	ditto - - -	200	Sickness ; death. Apparently accurate. Chiefly weavers.
110.	Albion Friendly Society, Paisley - - - -	ditto - - -	200	Sickness ; death. Accurate. Chiefly weavers.
111.	Friendly Society of the Lodge Greenock Mount- stuart, Kilwinning.	ditto - - -	10	Sickness ; superannuation ; death. Apparently not accurate.
112.	Provident Society, Dumbarton - - - -	Dumbartonshire -	87	Sickness ; death ; date of birth not given. Other- wise accurate. Various trades.
113.	Dumbarton Trades' Society - - - -	ditto - - -	96	Sickness ; death ; date of birth not given. Other- wise accurate. Various trades.
114.	Wiston and Robertson Friendly Society - -	Lanarkshire - -	80	Sickness ; superannuation ; death. Apparently accurate.
115.	West Arthurlie Cotton Mill Funeral Society -	Renfrewshire - -	350	Death. Apparently accurate. Chiefly skinners.
116.	Barhead Trades' Society - - - -	Lanarkshire - -	50	Not accurate.
117.	Fortron and Rosemarkie Friendly Society - -	Rossolin - - -	100	Death ; no sickness ; no date of birth. Not accu- rate.
118.	Edmonston Colliery Laudable Society - -	Edinburgh - -	70	Sickness ; death. Accurate.
119.	Princes-street Coach-makers' Benefit Society -	ditto - - -	55	Sickness ; superannuation ; death. Accurate.
120.	Journeyman Bakers' Society of Edinburgh and Leith.	ditto - - -	218	Sickness ; superannuation ; death. All bakers.
121.	Glasgow Warpers' Society - - - -	Lanarkshire - -	348	Sickness ; superannuation ; death. Accurate. Chiefly warpers.
122.	Carron Friendly Society - - - -	Stirlingshire - -	800	Sickness ; death. Accurate. Various trades.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

A RETURN relating to FRIENDLY SOCIETIES
enrolled in the several Counties of *England* and
Wales:—also, Of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in
Scotland—(pursuant to Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 56,
and 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 40.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 March 1837.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

ABSTRACTS

OF THE

ACCOUNTS OF PRESENTMENTS

MADE BY THE GRAND JURIES

Of the several Counties, Cities and Towns

IN IRELAND

(Pursuant to Act 49 GEO. III. c. 84, § 31, and 4 GEO. IV. c. 33, § 18)

IN THE YEAR

1836.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 March 1837.

ABSTRACTS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.—County of - Antrim. | 21.—King's County. |
| 2.— - - - - Armagh. | 22.—County of - Leitrim. . . |
| 3.— - - - - Carlow. | 23.— - - - - Limerick. |
| 4.—County of the } Carrickfergus.
town of - - } | 24.—City of - - Limerick. |
| 5.—County of - Cavan. | 25.—City and } Londonderry.
County of - } |
| 6.— - - - - Clare. | 26.—County of - Longford. |
| 7.— - - - - Cork. | 27.— - - - - Louth. |
| 8.—City of - - Cork. | 28.— - - - - Mayo. |
| 9.—County of - Donegal. | 29.— - - - - Meath. |
| 10.— - - - - Down. | 30.— - - - - Monaghan. |
| 11.—County of the } Drogheda.
town of - - } | 31.—Queen's County. |
| 12.—County of - Dublin. | 32.—County of - Roscommon. |
| 13.—City of - - Dublin. | 33.— - - - - Sligo. |
| 14.—County of - Fermanagh. | 34.— - - - - Tipperary. |
| 15.— - - - - Galway. | 35.— - - - - Tyrone. |
| 16.—County of the } Galway.
town of - - } | 36.— - - - - Waterford. |
| 17.—County of - Kerry. | 37.—City of - - Waterford. |
| 18.— - - - - Kildare. | 38.—County of - Westmeath. |
| 19.— - - - - Kilkenny. | 39.— - - - - Wexford. |
| 20.—City of - - Kilkenny. | 40.— - - - - Wicklow. |

4 Geo. IV. c. 33, § 18.

“AND be it further Enacted, That with the Returns which the Treasurers are directed by law annually to make for the purpose of being laid before Parliament, there be by the said Treasurers transmitted an Account, classing and distinguishing the Amount of Presentments made during the Year then preceding, in manner and form as by the Schedule (B.) to this Act annexed.”

ABSTRACTS

OF

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS;

1836.

1.—County of ANTRIM.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - - -	4,041	9	4	1,987	10	11	6,029	-	3
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - - -	8,028	17	-	7,439	11	2	15,468	8	2
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	4	12	5	61	17	6	66	9	11
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	100	-	-	40	7	6	140	7	6
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	800	6	10	887	7	10	1,687	14	8
Salaries - - - - -	771	3	-	767	8	5	1,538	11	5
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - - -	1,796	2	4	2,353	11	4	4,149	13	8
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	999	12	6	1,007	-	2	2,006	12	8
8. Public charities - - - - -	203	1	10	1,357	14	8	1,560	16	6
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	2,884	8	5	9,551	13	8	12,436	2	1
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	2,154	11	-	1,403	9	11	3,558	-	11
Total - - - £.	21,784	4	8	26,857	13	1	48,641	17	9

Alexander Miller, Treasurer.

2.—County of ARMAGH.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows - - - - -	2,010	16	9½	2,548	19	11½	4,559	16	9
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, &c. - - - - -	5,013	14	4½	6,279	4	4	11,292	18	8½
3. Court or sessions houses, erections - - - - -	209	18	8	-	-	-	209	18	8
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or rebuilding - - - - -	20	11	9	20	11	9	41	3	6
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - - - -	1,032	15	2	810	16	7	1,843	11	9
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - - -	1,305	4	4	1,317	11	7½	2,622	15	11½
7. Salary of all county officers not included above - - - - -	835	6	8	851	19	8	1,687	6	4
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,316	6	1	733	12	-	2,049	18	1
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	200	-	-	1,546	10	11½	1,746	10	11½
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	1,150	18	6	1,082	7	4	2,233	5	10
Deduct Savings, and Turenny Barony Presentment, 48 <i>l.</i> , not collected - - - - -	13,095	12	4	15,191	14	2½	28,287	6	6½
	422	9	9	28	-	-	450	9	9
Total amount of Warrants - £.	12,673	2	7	15,163	14	2½	27,836	16	9½

Acheson St. George, Treasurer.

3.—County of CARLOW.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - - -	152	18	8	215	15	1	368	13	9
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys and walls - - - - -	519	4	1½	1,485	5	10	2,004	9	11½
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repairs - - - - -	278	3	8	-	-	-	278	3	8
4. Gaols, bridewells, &c. building or repairing - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	275	-	-	275	-	-	550	-	-
Salaries - - - - -	287	6	1	287	6	1	574	12	2
6. Police expenses; payments to witnesses - - - - -	1,287	8	7	1,413	7	9½	2,700	16	4½
7. Salaries of all county officers - - - - -	664	15	8	655	7	10	1,320	3	6
8. Public charities - - - - -	300	-	-	728	16	1	1,028	16	1
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	1,591	4	4	1,170	1	9½	2,761	6	1½
10. Building an infirmary - - - - -	-	-	-	350	-	-	350	-	-
11. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	1,027	9	3	485	15	7	1,513	4	10
Total - - - £.	6,383	10	4½	7,066	16	1	13,450	6	5½

Thomas Whelan, Treasurer.

4.—County of the Town of CARRICKFERGUS.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Repairing roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - - -	198	13	8	103	4	-	301	17	8
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	22	10	-	19	4	-	41	14	-
Salaries - - - - -	20	-	-	20	-	-	40	-	-
6. Police establishment - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	67	1	6	70	16	6	137	18	-
8. Public charities - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	151	16	-	199	3	8½	350	19	8½
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	30	2	6	30	5	9	60	8	3
Total - - - £.	490	3	8	442	13	11½	932	17	7½

Geo. Spear, Treasurer.

5.—County of CAVAN.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - - -	800	15	7	342	18	3	1,143	13	10
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - - -	3,057	2	4	4,350	16	10	7,407	19	2
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	54	9	6	11	6	7	65	16	1
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	564	19	8	399	8	6	964	8	2
Salaries - - - - -	313	16	11	313	16	10	627	13	9
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - - -	2,019	3	3	1,920	13	2	3,939	16	5
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	1,558	2	4	1,458	8	-	3,016	10	4
8. Public charities - - - - -	995	13	1	493	3	7	1,488	16	8
9. Repayment of advances to Government, including Board of Public Works - - - - -	1,590	1	5	604	6	5	2,194	7	10
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	1,023	2	1	783	14	10	1,806	16	11
Total - - - £.	11,977	6	2	10,678	13	-	22,655	19	2

W. Erskine, Treasurer.

6.—County of CLARE.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. Repairs of roads and bridges - - -	11,562	-	11½	11,727	3	2½	23,289	4	2½
2. County officers - - - - -	952	14	3	928	2	5	1,880	16	8
3. County gaol, and gaol officers - - -	1,301	10	11	808	14	5½	2,110	5	4½
4. Boards of health - - - - -	459	17	-½	-	-	-	459	17	-½
5. Public charities (infirmary, fever-hospital, and house of industry) - - - - -	1,200	-	-	1,700	-	-	2,900	-	-
6. Lunatic asylum - - - - -	832	7	7	469	6	5	1,301	14	-
7. Dispensaries - - - - -	452	5	-	383	5	-	835	10	-
8. Constabulary and peace preservation police - - - - -	3,581	14	9½	3,486	-	1	7,067	14	10½
9. Miscellaneous presentments - - - -	1,069	3	-	680	6	5	1,749	9	5
Total - - - £.	21,411	13	6½	20,182	18	-¼	41,594	11	6½

George O'Callaghan, Treasurer.

7.—County of CORK.

1. New Roads, bridges, gulleys, pipes, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches	5,759	1	9	6,852	12	9	12,611	14	6
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or quay-walls	9,675	15	5	8,194	-	1	17,869	15	6
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair	942	10	-	355	2	1	1,297	12	1
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, erection or repair - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	1,450	-	-	1,636	-	-	3,086	-	-
{ Salaries - - - - -	937	7	4½	870	-	9	1,807	8	1½
6. { Police and police establishments - - -	4,963	14	7	5,407	10	2½	10,371	4	9½
{ Payments to Crown witnesses - - -	606	7	1	745	18	10	1,352	5	11
7. Salaries of all county officers not included in the foregoing - - - - -	2,684	17	1	2,818	11	2½	5,503	8	3½
8. Public charities - - - - -	4,104	5	5	4,539	15	7	8,644	1	-
9. Repayment of advances to Government -	2,851	6	9½	2,151	18	8½	5,003	5	5½
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - -	1,442	8	-	2,694	7	4	4,136	15	4
	35,417	13	6	36,265	17	6½	71,683	11	-½
Deduct re-presentments - - - - -	-	-	-	1,016	12	7	1,016	12	7
Total - - - £.	35,417	13	6	35,249	4	11½	70,666	18	5½

James Delacour, Treasurer.

8.—County of the City of CORK.

1. New Roads, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - - -	322	5	6½	322	6	6½	644	12	1
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, or quay-walls - - - - -	985	4	9½	1,066	6	3	2,051	11	-½
3. Court and sessions houses, erection and repairs	403	17	10	350	-	-	753	17	10
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing (see No. 9.) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	1,630	9	7½	2,405	9	7½	4,035	19	3
{ Salaries - - - - -	411	10	9½	-	-	-	411	10	9½
6. Police and police establishment - - -	550	12	7	612	6	-½	1,162	18	7½
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above	603	5	10½	623	5	10½	1,231	11	9
8. Public charities - - - - -	2,441	17	6	3,096	5	10	5,538	3	4
9. Repayment of advances to Government -	627	9	9	245	-	7	872	10	4
10. Miscellaneous, not included in the above	1,196	15	-	2,228	18	1	3,425	13	1
To Wide-street Commissioners, for { Lighting, &c.	1,600	-	-	1,600	-	-	3,200	-	-
{ Paving, &c. - - - - -	2,800	-	-	2,800	-	-	5,600	-	-
Total - - - £.	13,573	9	3½	15,354	18	10	28,928	8	1½

James Lane, Treasurer.

9.—County of DONEGAL.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - - -	210 18 6	1,078 7 6½	1,289 6 -½
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - - -	10,994 19 3½	7,204 - 5	18,198 19 8½
3. Court or sessions house, erection or repair - - - - -	—	—	—
4. { Gaols, bridewells, house of correction, building or repairs - - - - -	—	—	—
House of correction keeper's salary - - - - -	15 15 -	- - - - -	15 15 -
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries, food, fires, &c. - - - - -	600 - -	400 - -	1,000 - -
6. { Police and police establishment - - - - -	1,579 1 1½	1,760 8 3½	3,339 9 -
Payments to witnesses - - - - -	112 4 6	107 19 9	220 4 3
7. Salaries of all county officers not included in the above - - - - -	1,269 16 9½	1,331 4 7½	2,601 1 5
8. Public charities - - - - -	740 - -	790 - -	1,530 - -
9. Payment of advance to Government - - - - -	2,593 15 8	1,444 5 11	4,038 1 7
10. Miscellaneous, not included in the above - - - - -	245 11 6	30 - -	275 11 6
Total - - - £.	18,362 2 4½	14,146 6 6½	32,508 8 11

J. Boyd, Treasurer.

10.—County of DOWN.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, walls, cutting hills, &c. - - - - -	2,216 18 2½	3,839 1 3	6,055 19 5½
2. Repair of roads, bridges, pipes and walls - - - - -	9,719 1 3½	8,606 3 10	18,325 5 1½
3. Court and sessions house, repairs, &c. - - - - -	—	—	—
4. County gaol - - - - -	—	—	—
5. Gaol and bridewell expenses - - - - -	881 2 10	1,116 4 -½	1,997 6 10½
6. Police establishment and payments to witnesses - - - - -	1,773 15 4½	1,463 9 -½	3,237 4 5
7. Salaries to county officers - - - - -	1,962 - 9	1,909 19 -	3,871 19 9
8. Public charities - - - - -	977 7 -½	413 8 4½	1,390 15 5
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	2,227 12 5½	2,293 2 6	4,520 14 11½
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	709 17 8½	512 17 1	1,222 14 9½
	20,467 15 8	20,154 5 1½	40,622 - 9½
Deduct re-presentments - - - - -	- - -	17 7 11½	17 7 11½
Total - - - £.	20,467 15 8	20,136 17 2	40,604 12 10

James Geo. Waddell, Treasurer.

11.—County of the Town of DROGHEDA.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills, &c. - - - - -	—	—	—
2. Repairs of roads - - - - -	5 10 -	78 18 9	84 8 9
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	—	—	—
4. Gaols, bridewells, &c. building or repairing - - - - -	—	—	—
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	70 17 7	76 3 9	147 1 4
Salaries - - - - -	110 15 4½	90 15 4½	201 10 9
6. Payments to witnesses - - - - -	- - -	6 9 -	6 9 -
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	123 - -½	118 - -½	241 - 1
8. Public charities - - - - -	75 - -	75 - -	150 - -
9. Repayment of advances to Government - - - - -	74 13 7	95 9 4	170 2 11
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	122 3 6	28 2 2	150 5 8
Total - - - £.	582 - 1	568 18 5	1,150 18 6

W. Fairtlough, Treasurer.

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12.—County of DUBLIN.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quays, walls, cutting down hills, footpaths, and filling up hollows and ditches - -	463	9	2	721	6	3	1,184	15	5
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, or walls - - - - -	3,836	4	5	3,378	8	3	7,214	12	8
3. Court and sessions houses, erection and repair - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	41	-	3	-	-	-	41	-	3
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	702	10	-	1,090	19	-	1,793	9	-
Salaries attending same - - - - -	662	4	10	531	9	6	1,193	14	4
6. Police establishments, and police - - - - -	1,440	11	-	1,623	10	7	3,064	1	7
7. Salaries of all county officers - - - - -	1,719	7	9	1,795	8	-	3,514	15	9
8. Public charities - - - - -	591	18	5	1,217	2	11	1,809	1	4
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	782	5	10	417	6	5	1,199	12	3
10. Miscellaneous, not included above. - - - - -	520	2	4	937	-	7	1,457	2	11
Total - - - £.	10,759	14	-	11,712	11	6	22,472	5	6

Arthur Baker, Treasurer.

13.—County of the City of DUBLIN.

1. Repairs of Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, or walls - - - - -	3,656	8	9	1,977	13	2	5,634	1	11
2. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	92	12	9	24	5	-	116	17	9
3. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	163	12	4	18	3	8	181	16	-
4. All other prison and bridewell expenses (excepting salaries) - - - - -	3,683	11	5	6,090	18	1	9,774	9	6
5. Salaries of governors, officers and servants of gaols, bridewells, &c. - - - - -	2,971	19	5	3,869	2	2	6,841	1	7
6. Payments to witnesses - - - - -	-	-	-	192	13	-	192	13	-
7. Salaries of all officers not included as above - - - - -	3,353	19	8	3,451	11	7	6,805	11	3
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,990	1	-	1,401	1	4	3,391	2	4
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	1,520	-	-	1,640	-	-	3,160	-	-
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	566	5	1	1,631	5	7	2,197	10	8
Total - - - £.	17,998	10	5	20,296	13	7	38,295	4	-

William Smyth, Treasurer.

14.—County of FERMANAGH.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, cutting down hills, and filling hollows and ditches - -	3,237	14	11½	3,453	12	7½	6,691	7	6½
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, and walls - - - - -	2,621	19	4½	2,644	15	-½	5,266	14	5½
3. Salaries of all county officers - - - - -	1,386	8	4½	1,378	9	4	2,764	17	8½
4. Public charities, infirmary, gaol - - - - -	700	-	-	592	6	1½	1,292	6	1½
5. Reimbursement for cholera purposes - - - - -	-	-	-	280	-	-	280	-	-
6. Dispensaries - - - - -	255	-	-	137	12	6	392	12	6
7. Lunatic Asylum - - - - -	162	9	2	364	4	8	526	13	10
8. Constabulary establishment - - - - -	1,102	7	4½	1,127	7	11	2,229	15	3½
9. Building of new gaol - - - - -	369	4	7½	369	4	7½	738	9	3
10. Valuation of lands and tenements - - - - -	-	-	-	409	12	6	409	12	6
11. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	521	13	4	600	19	10	1,122	13	2
Total - - - £.	10,356	17	2	11,358	5	2	21,715	2	4

W^m Hassard, Treasurer.

15.—County of GALWAY.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	405 5 -	366 8 8	771 13 8
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls -	5,938 16 8½	5,014 13 3½	10,953 10 -
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair -	105 9 11	126 10 9	232 - 8
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - -	436 19 7	20 - -	456 19 7
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - -	1,615 12 10	1,315 5 2	2,930 18 -
6. Police and police establishment; payments to witnesses - - -	6,826 4 9	6,494 3 11	13,320 8 8
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above -	2,007 4 9½	1,984 17 5½	3,992 2 3
8. Public charities - - -	1,523 6 1½	1,182 6 7	2,705 12 8½
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	3,887 8 3	3,992 8 7½	7,879 16 10½
10. Miscellaneous, not included above -	967 12 3½	855 11 11	1,823 4 2½
	23,714 - 2½	21,352 6 4½	45,066 6 7
Deduct re-presentments - - -	12 - -	330 6 8	342 6 8
Total - - - £.	23,702 - 2½	21,021 19 8½	44,723 19 11

John O'Hara, Treasurer.

16.—Town and County of the Town of GALWAY.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, quay-walls, &c. -	316 - -	- - -	316 - -
2. Repairing roads, bridges, gulleys, &c. - -	338 1 -	442 1 9	780 2 9
3. Court and sessions houses, repairs - -	15 - -	15 4 -	30 4 -
4. Gaol, bridewell, building and repairs - -	- -	- -	- -
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses -	241 19 3	275 17 9	517 17 -
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - -	195 11 9	251 19 3	447 11 -
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - -	513 18 2	487 4 -	1,001 2 2
8. Public charities - - -	339 9 9	506 17 5	846 7 2
9. Repayment of advances to Government -	216 10 -	212 10 -	429 - -
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	237 13 -	37 18 -	275 11 -
Total - - - £.	2,414 2 11	2,229 12 2	4,643 15 1

Richard Adams, Treasurer.

17.—County of KERRY.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills, and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	252 2 6	459 6 -	711 8 6
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - -	4,356 12 -	2,528 18 4	6,885 10 4
3. Court and sessions houses, erected or repaired - - -	- - -	87 3 6	87 3 6
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - -	1,258 9 10	958 19 1	2,217 8 11
6. Police establishment, and payments to witnesses - - -	1,812 16 3	1,840 18 7	3,653 14 10
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - -	1,482 8 11	1,504 2 -	2,986 10 11
8. Public charities - - -	879 5 -	1,266 12 8	2,145 17 8
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	4,602 18 -	3,818 12 2½	8,421 10 2½
10. Miscellaneous - - -	1,097 11 8	976 6 10½	2,073 18 6½
Total - - - £.	15,742 4 2	13,440 19 3	29,183 3 5

Peter Thompson, Treasurer.

18.—County of KILDARE.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting down hills and filling hollows - - - - -	£. s. d. 520 1 6	£. s. d. 330 17 6½	£. s. d. 850 19 -½
2. Repair of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, or walls - - - - -	2,860 3 6	3,392 7 6	6,252 11 -
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	21 5 -	15 12 -	36 17 -
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	414 4 9	24 10 -	438 14 9
5. All other prison or bridewell expenses, salaries or other expenses - - - - -	790 10 -	920 - -	1,710 10 -
6. Police, and established payments to witnesses - - - - -	2,534 10 4½	2,536 14 11½	5,071 5 4
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	673 10 -	673 10 -	1,347 - -
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,427 10 4	435 2 4	1,862 12 8
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	1,985 7 10	935 1 7	2,920 9 5
10. Miscellaneous, not included in the above - - - - -	110 3 6	149 11 7½	259 15 1½
Total - - - £.	11,337 6 9½	9,413 7 6½	20,750 14 4

Robert Rawson, Treasurer.

19.—County of KILKENNY.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - - -	783 17 7	1,287 4 3	2,071 1 10
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, or walls - - - - -	2,523 9 9	4,334 9 5	6,857 19 2
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	4 16 4	- - -	4 16 4
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	869 19 9	527 5 6	1,397 5 3
Salaries - - - - -	368 4 1	368 4 1	736 8 2
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - - -	4,861 - 10	4,818 19 10	9,680 - 8
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	758 3 -	750 16 10	1,508 19 10
8. Public charities - - - - -	858 6 7	1,028 13 -	1,886 19 7
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	2,122 10 -	4,073 2 1	6,195 12 1
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	1,003 16 11	768 2 10	1,771 19 9
Total - - - £.	14,154 4 10	17,956 17 10	32,111 2 8

Redmond Reade, Treasurer.

20.—City of KILKENNY.

1. New Road, footway and bridge - - - - -	120 - -	49 2 6	169 2 6
2. Repairing roads, &c. - - - - -	- - -	159 1 6	159 1 6
3. { Prison expenses - - - - -	169 14 1	414 1 3	583 15 4
Salaries of inspectors, gaolers, &c. - - - - -	138 9 4	118 9 4	256 18 8
4. Police establishment, and payments to prosecutors and witnesses - - - - -	137 6 11	127 - 8	264 7 7
5. Salaries to county officers, judges, &c. and poundage to treasurer - - - - -	300 2 1	284 19 10	585 1 11
6. Public charities - - - - -	25 - -	110 16 -	135 16 -
7. Instalments to Government - - - - -	369 18 3½	126 15 6½	496 13 10
8. Miscellaneous: for printing, advertising, minister's money, physician attending inquests, &c. &c. &c. - - - - -	98 10 4½	67 12 7	166 2 11½
Total - - - £.	1,359 1 1	1,457 19 2½	2,817 - 3½

Lewis C. Kinchela, Treasurer.

21.—KING'S COUNTY.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Public works, repairs of roads, &c. - -	4,298 3 7	3,351 7 3	7,649 10 10
2. Prison and bridewell expenses - - -	896 7 8	1,756 4 1	2,652 11 9
3. Salaries of public officers - - - -	665 10 7	616 16 9	1,282 7 4
4. County establishments, and salaries connected with them - - - -	1,428 - 10	1,289 2 11	2,717 3 9
5. Police, and administration of justice - -	2,420 2 2	2,612 10 9	5,032 12 11
6. Reimbursements for malicious outrages -	168 13 8	111 4 -	279 17 8
7. Establishments connected with health -	1,676 5 3	1,261 10 1	2,937 15 4
8. Coroners holding inquests - - - -	87 16 -	46 4 -	134 - -
9. Maintenance of deserted children - -	55 7 5	32 5 10	87 13 3
10. Repayment of advance to Government -	- - -	200 - -	200 - -
11. Miscellaneous - - - - -	126 2 -	44 7 2	170 9 2
Total - - - £.	11,822 9 2	11,321 12 10	23,144 2 -

J. F. Armstrong, Treasurer.

22.—County of LEITRIM.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - -	580 7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	916 10 -	1,496 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, or walls - - - -	1,380 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,379 7 10	2,759 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - -	25 3 1	24 10 -	49 13 1
4. Gaols, bridewells, &c. building or repairing - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - - -	539 11 5	684 12 -	1,224 3 5
6. Police and police establishment; payments to witnesses - - - -	1,227 1 5	1,267 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,494 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - -	1,023 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	999 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,022 10 -
8. Public charities - - - -	461 10 9	447 18 3	909 9 -
9. Repayment of advance to Government - -	2,180 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,689 19 - $\frac{1}{2}$	3,870 13 11
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - -	230 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	557 19 7	788 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	7,648 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,967 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,615 9 5
Deduct re-presentment - - -	202 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	202 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total - - - £.	7,445 13 6	7,967 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,412 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Francis Nisbett, Treasurer.

23.—County of LIMERICK.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, lowering hills, filling hollows - - -	826 2 10	1,668 6 6	2,494 9 4
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, gulleys, guard walls, &c. -	3,780 19 10	4,174 2 4	7,955 2 2
3. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairs - - - -	- - -	267 7 2	267 7 2
4. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - -	1,140 18 1	1,108 5 9	2,249 3 10
{ Salaries of prison officers & bridewell keepers -	292 6 4	276 18 8	569 5 -
5. { Police establishment - - - -	810 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	658 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,469 - 10
{ Superannuated police - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6. Constabulary force - - - -	1,906 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,674 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,581 10 5
7. Salaries of county officers - - - -	1,378 18 -	1,298 18 6	2,677 16 6
8. Crown witnesses - - - -	325 13 -	502 5 4	827 18 4
9. Public charities - - - -	1,476 18 6	1,276 18 6	2,753 17 -
10. Dispensaries - - - -	1,115 3 -	764 12 6	1,879 15 6
11. Lunatic asylum { Building - - - -	671 9 4	463 19 5	2,032 15 9
{ Supporting - - - -	897 7 -		
12. Miscellaneous - - - -	2,903 6 6	1,737 3 -	4,640 9 6
Total - - - £.	17,525 17 9	15,872 13 7	33,398 11 4

Poole Gabbett, Treasurer.

24.—County of the City of LIMERICK.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting hills and filling ditches -	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, &c. -	224 - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	458 2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	682 2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repairs of -	—	—	—
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing -	—	—	—
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	529 19 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	702 6 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,232 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries -	242 8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	242 8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	484 16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. Police and police establishments -	271 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	343 11 8	615 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Salaries to county officers not included above -	361 - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	314 18 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	675 19 - $\frac{1}{4}$
8. Public charities -	496 3 1	466 3 - $\frac{3}{4}$	962 6 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
9. Repayment of Government advances -	676 19 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	514 - 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,190 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
10. Miscellaneous, not included above -	416 2 6	324 17 1	740 19 7
Total - - - £.	3,218 9 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,404 17 8	6,623 7 6 $\frac{3}{4}$

G. H. FitzGerald, Treasurer.

25.—City and County of LONDONDERRY.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches -	510 1 8	330 13 -	840 14 8
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls -	5,521 5 7	4,353 16 8	9,875 2 3
3. Court and sessions houses, erection and repair -	213 18 3	56 3 7	270 1 10
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing -	738 9 3	738 9 3	1,476 18 6
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses -	770 8 -	506 9 6	1,276 17 6
6. Police and police establishments; payment to witnesses -	979 19 8	1,033 18 -	2,013 17 8
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above -	1,518 19 6	1,737 5 2	3,256 4 8
8. Public charities -	979 10 2	628 9 11	1,608 - 1
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	1,800 6 11	1,353 16 6	3,154 3 5
10. Miscellaneous, not included above -	519 5 5	296 10 9	815 16 2
Total - - - £.	13,552 4 5	11,035 12 4	24,587 16 9

Hugh Lyle, Treasurer.

26.—County of LONGFORD.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills, and filling up hollows and ditches -	498 3 10	377 4 2	875 8 -
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls -	4,337 9 4	1,014 - 11	5,351 10 3
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair -	27 13 10	-	27 13 10
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing -	196 18 7	178 2 5	375 1 -
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries, £.385 -	843 9 1	834 4 7	1,677 13 8
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses -	1,507 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,579 17 - $\frac{1}{2}$	3,087 - 2
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above -	841 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	780 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,621 16 11
8. Public charities -	607 16 5	356 19 9	964 16 2
9. Repayment of advance (£. 3,572. 2.) to Government -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10. Miscellaneous, not included above -	522 19 6	164 14 8	687 14 2
Total - - - £.	9,382 15 3	5,285 18 11	14,668 4 2

John Robinson, Treasurer.

27.—County of LOUTH.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills, and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	-	-	-	188	18	-	188	18	-
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - -	2,689	12	11	1,781	-	-	4,470	12	11
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - -	-	-	-	110	-	-	110	-	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - -	29	12	11	524	16	5	554	9	4
Salaries - - - - -	357	3	2	355	5	8	712	8	10
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - - -	2,014	17	11	1,929	5	8	3,944	3	7
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	817	16	10	756	14	1	1,574	-	11
8. Public charities - - - - -	142	18	10	1,096	18	6	1,239	17	4
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - -	492	17	1	205	14	5	698	11	6
Total - - - £.	6,544	9	8	6,948	12	9	13,493	2	5

John Straton, Treasurer.

28.—County of MAYO.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills, and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	1,155	9	2	1,019	18	3	2,175	7	5
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - -	6,167	12	6	3,769	12	1	9,937	4	7
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - -	150	9	2	266	9	3	416	18	5
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - -	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses; dis- tinguishing salaries from other expenses	728	18	3½	640	9	4	1,369	7	7½
6. Police and police establishment; payments to witnesses - - - - -	498	-	8	460	6	11	959	7	7
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	2,377	9	3½	3,020	7	6	5,397	16	9½
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,011	6	9½	2,411	3	8	3,422	10	5½
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - -	355	15	5	355	15	5	711	10	10
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - -	2,337	11	1½	1,399	12	2½	3,737	3	4
Total - - - £.	528	13	5	351	19	9	880	13	2
Total - - - £.	15,312	5	10	14,695	14	4½	30,008	-	2½

Wm. Orme, Treasurer.

29.—County of MEATH.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills, and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	254	9	3	2,019	19	11	2,274	9	2
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - -	3,170	7	10½	3,716	19	2	6,887	7	-½
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - -	-	-	-	10	15	10	10	15	10
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - -	239	16	10	426	1	4	665	18	2
Prison salaries - - - - -	544	5	6	544	5	6	1,088	11	-
6. Police and police establishment, and payments to witnesses - - - - -	3,277	18	6½	3,331	19	4	6,609	17	10½
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	851	16	9	869	6	9	1,721	3	6
8. Public charities - - - - -	971	14	4	1,443	-	4	2,414	14	8
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - -	1,078	10	5	772	10	8	1,851	1	1
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - -	1,109	8	4	1,051	16	1½	2,161	4	5½
Total - - - £.	11,498	7	10	14,186	14	11½	25,685	2	9½

F. P. O'Reilly, Treasurer.

30.—County of MONAGHAN.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows, &c.	1,451	18	11	2,158	19	4	3,610	18	3
2. Repairing roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, &c.	2,733	3	-	3,570	4	11	6,303	7	11
3. Court and sessions houses, erection and repair	381	14	9	41	3	-	422	17	9
4. Gaols, bridewells, erection and repair	15	-	-	30	18	-	45	18	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	440	7	5	421	14	6	862	1	11
Salaries of officers of prisons - - -	333	1	11	333	1	11	666	3	10
6. Police and police establishment, and payments to witnesses - - -	1,324	18	1	1,385	6	2	2,710	4	3
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - -	1,260	8	1	1,266	15	6	2,527	3	7
8. Repayment of Government advance - -	1,073	7	1	291	15	3	1,365	3	4
9. Public charities - - - - -	392	5	7	419	16	-	812	1	7
10. Malicious injuries - - - - -	261	8	4	239	9	10	500	18	2
11. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	202	-	3	282	9	2	484	9	5
Total - - - £.	9,869	13	5	10,441	14	7	20,311	8	-

Tho. Montgomery, Treasurer.

31.—QUEEN'S County.

1. { New Roads and repairs, off baronies - -	3,421	-	5	1,943	12	2 ½	5,364	12	7 ½
Bridges and roads, county at large - -	281	6	-	564	9	1	845	15	1
2. Building, repairs, and rent of session houses	1,818	4	8	42	9	7	1,860	14	3
3. Building new gaol - - - - -	461	10	9	461	10	9 ½	923	1	6 ½
4. Gaol and bridewell expenses - - - -	835	8	1	1,239	4	8	2,074	12	9
5. Public and county officers' salaries - -	955	13	5	1,214	18	2	2,170	11	7
6. Police establishment - - - - -	3,355	6	8	3,182	3	3	6,537	9	11
7. Administration of justice - - - - -	475	17	7	296	19	10 ½	772	17	5 ½
8. Deserted children, and malicious injury to property - - - - -	36	13	11	26	11	9	63	5	8
9. Infirmary and dispensaries - - - - -	851	15	1	420	2	7 ½	1,271	17	8 ½
10. { Building lunatic asylum - - - - -	-	-	-	462	5	6 ½	462	5	6 ½
Support of lunatic asylum - - - - -	376	7	5	249	11	2	625	18	7
11. Repayment on account of boards of health -	61	13	4	-	-	-	61	13	4
12. Miscellaneous - - - - -	328	10	11	217	7	11 ½	545	18	10 ½
Re-presented in aid - - -	13,259	8	3	10,321	6	8	23,580	14	11
Total - - - £.	13,259	8	3	9,999	8	6 ½	23,258	16	9 ½

William Kemmis, Treasurer.

32.—County of ROSCOMMON.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - -	228	18	- ½	444	13	11	673	11	11 ½
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls	4,608	5	1 ½	3,602	1	1 ½	8,210	6	2 ¾
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair	28	6	1	3	12	5	31	18	6
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - - - -	894	-	11	618	2	6 ½	1,512	3	5 ½
6. Police and police establishment; payments to witnesses - - - - -	3,335	9	9 ½	2,796	16	7	6,132	6	4 ½
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	1,877	6	- ½	1,749	8	3 ½	3,626	14	4
8. Public charities - - - - -	434	8	9	762	19	11	1,197	8	8
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	2,986	2	11 ½	1,790	14	3 ½	4,776	17	3
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	421	2	-	251	3	8 ½	672	5	8 ½
Total - - - £.	14,813	19	8 ½	12,019	12	9 ½	26,833	12	5 ½

Arthur French, Treasurer.

33.—County of SLIGO.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, &c. -	330	15	6	518	10	— $\frac{1}{2}$	849	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, &c.	3,818	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,666	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,485	4	—
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	583	2	6	95	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	678	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses -	700	—	—	717	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,417	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - - -	1,524	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,470	14	4	2,994	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	1,845	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,646	16	11	3,492	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
8. Public charities - - - - -	782	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,312	11	— $\frac{1}{2}$	2,094	15	—
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	1,354	9	4	274	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,628	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - -	348	3	4	293	5	1	641	8	5
Total - - - £.	11,286	8	11	10,996	4	5	22,282	13	4

Geo. Dodwell, Treasurer.

34.—County of TIPPERARY.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows	664	9	10	2,015	7	10	2,679	17	8
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, &c.	9,889	5	4	10,953	—	10	20,842	6	2
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repairs of - - - - -	—	—	—	8	1	8	8	1	8
4. Gaols, bridewells, and district lunatic asylum, erection or repairs of - - - - -	208	15	—	1,373	13	1	1,582	8	1
5. County gaol, and all other bridewell and prison expenses - - - - -	3,068	19	10	2,131	12	10	5,200	12	8
6. Salaries to officers in bridewells, and keepers of sessions courts - - - - -	110	2	6	110	2	6	220	5	—
7. Constabulary, police, payments to witnesses, &c. -	9,039	12	—	7,677	19	11	16,717	11	11
8. Salaries to all other county officers (not in N° 6.) and baronial collectors' poundage	2,128	7	4	2,314	19	11	4,443	7	3
9. Public charities - - - - -	4,665	18	1	2,715	6	5	7,381	4	6
10. Repayment to Government for support of district lunatic asylum - - - - -	2,048	14	6	665	7	4	2,714	1	10
11. Ditto - ditto - for expenses of board of health	381	9	—	32	12	10	414	1	10
12. Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,710	19	5	1,617	1	11	3,328	1	4
Total - - - £.	33,916	12	10	31,615	7	1	65,531	19	11

Ambrose Lane, Treasurer.

35.—County of TYRONE.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills - - - - -	2,205	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,619	4	10	3,824	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Repair of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - - -	8,149	—	—	7,054	6	3	15,203	6	3
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	19	2	6	19	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	1,016	18	6	702	18	9	1,719	17	3
Salaries - - - - -	214	1	6	328	—	—	542	1	6
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - - -	1,558	13	1	1,244	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,802	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	795	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	984	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,779	12	8
8. Public charities - - - - -	836	1	3	577	—	4	1,413	1	7
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	3,699	10	3	2,735	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,435	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - -	1,027	3	11	544	17	8	1,572	1	7
Total - - - £.	19,521	—	10	15,810	12	4	35,331	13	2

A. G. Stuart, Treasurer.

36.—County of WATERFORD.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Road, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills, and filling up hollows - - - - -	3,719	12	6	3,314	11	9	7,034	4	3
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - - -	1,466	16	10	1,941	4	11	3,408	1	9
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	598	17	5	498	2	9	1,097	—	2
Salaries - - - - -	278	6	1	88	6	4	366	12	5
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - - -	1,609	17	5	1,656	19	6	3,266	16	11
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	1,178	19	1	1,190	1	5	2,369	—	6
8. Public charities - - - - -	967	18	—	691	4	6	1,659	2	6
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	2,487	—	5	2,884	2	5	5,371	2	10
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	690	4	8	328	14	5	1,018	19	1
Total - - - £.	12,997	12	5	12,593	8	—	25,591	—	5

Edward Roberts, Treasurer.

37.—County of the City of WATERFORD.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting down hills, filling hollows and ditches - - - - -	137	8	1½	119	5	1½	256	13	3
2. Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls, building or repairing - - - - -	194	5	7	263	7	4½	457	12	11½
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repairs - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Gaols, bridewells, &c., building or repairing - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	206	9	3	206	9	3	412	18	6
Salaries - - - - -	307	5	5½	222	12	2	529	7	7½
6. Payment to witnesses - - - - -	25	—	—	10	15	—	35	15	—
7. Salaries of officers not included above - - - - -	383	16	11½	381	—	1½	764	17	1
8. Public charities - - - - -	650	—	—	875	19	6	1,525	19	6
9. Miscellaneous; for 6th and 7th instalment on £. 1,850. 4. 3. advanced by Government to Board of Health, &c. - - - - -	988	7	3	562	10	11½	1,550	18	2½
Total - - - £.	2,892	12	7½	2,641	19	6	5,534	12	1½

James Alcock, Treasurer.

38.—County of WESTMEATH.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes and gulleys - - - - -	42	—	7½	—	—	—	42	—	7½
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes and gulleys - - - - -	2,938	1	9	549	5	6	3,487	7	3
3. Court-house, erection or repairing - - - - -	25	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
4. Gaols, bridewells, building or repairing - - - - -	350	17	3	350	17	3	701	14	6
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	900	—	—	931	15	2	1,831	15	2
6. Police, and payments to witnesses - - - - -	2,785	4	6	2,781	18	5½	5,567	2	11½
7. Salaries to county officers - - - - -	1,233	7	3	1,317	9	6	2,550	16	9
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,361	4	11	1,246	3	2	2,607	8	1
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	8,290	1	2½	—	—	—	8,290	1	2½
10. Miscellaneous - - - - -	569	17	2	688	2	8½	1,257	19	10½
Total - - - £.	18,495	14	8	7,865	11	9	26,361	6	5

Balance in Treasurer's hands after paying discharged queries - } £. 1,904. 3. 6.

Cuthbert Fetherston, H., Treasurer.

39.—County of WEXFORD.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, cutting down hills, filling hollows, &c. - -	325 13 8	1,766 8 9½	2,092 2 5½
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, &c. - -	6,783 9 6½	3,853 - 2½	10,636 9 8½
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repairs - - - - -	187 19 11	167 7 9½	355 7 8½
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	—	—	—
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses -	897 3 9	827 17 11½	1,725 1 8½
6. Police establishment; payment to witnesses	2,031 11 2½	2,058 9 4½	4,090 - 7
7. Salaries to county officers - - -	1,428 2 5½	1,472 4 5	2,900 6 10½
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,271 11 8	1,848 16 1	3,120 7 9
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	2,787 7 11½	2,666 12 11	5,454 - 10½
10. Miscellaneous, including damages for malicious destruction of property - -	252 15 10	96 11 4	349 7 2
Total - - - £.	15,965 15 11½	14,757 8 10½	30,723 4 10½

John Harvey, Treasurer.

40.—County of WICKLOW.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, lowering hills, filling hollows, &c. -	352 11 9½	761 - 8½	1,113 12 6
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys and walls - - - - -	3,319 10 10½	4,473 11 2	7,793 2 -½
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	- - -	6 - -	6 - -
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	55 - 8	458 - -	513 - 8
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses -	119 12 7	18 16 -	138 8 7
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - - -	1,426 - 10	1,954 10 4	3,380 11 2
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	1,088 2 -	1,211 7 -½	2,299 9 -½
8. Public charities - - - - -	555 10 5	2,064 18 4	2,620 8 9
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	354 11 -	1,647 11 2	2,002 2 2
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	1,128 17 6	156 10 8	1,285 8 2
Total - - - £.	8,399 17 8	12,752 5 5	21,152 3 1

John Revell, Treasurer.

(Ireland.)

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

ABSTRACTS

OF THE

ACCOUNTS OF PRESENTMENTS

Made by the Grand Juries of the several
Counties, Cities and Towns in Ireland
(pursuant to Act 49 Geo. III. c. 84, § 31, and
4 Geo. IV. c. 33, § 18),

IN THE YEAR

1836.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 March 1837.*

DISTRESS IN THE HIGHLANDS (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 28 June 1837;—for,

COPY of a LETTER addressed to Mr. FOX MAULE by Mr. ROBERT GRAHAM,
dated *Edinburgh*, 6th May, and communicated, by Lord JOHN RUSSELL's
directions, to the COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 11 July 1837.

Sir,

Edinburgh, 6th May 1837.

HAVING now finished my inspection of those portions of the destitute Highland districts which I have thought it necessary to visit under the authority of your Letter of the 2d March, and having made special reports, from time to time, relative to these districts, I shall conclude my observations on this subject with a short summary or abstract of the information I have gathered in the progress of my tour.

The parts of the country to which I have chiefly applied my attention, were the western coasts of Argyleshire, Inverness-shire and Ross-shire on the mainland, the Islands of Mull, Tyree, Coll, the small Isles, Skye, and the chain of Islands from the Butt of Lewis to Barrahead, and which generally pass under the name of the Long Island.

As I have already reported, most of these parts of the country are in a state of unexampled destitution. The oldest residents in any portion I have passed through, were unable to call to their recollection any year which equalled the present one. Many years have occurred in which it was necessary to supply the poorer classes of the people both with meal and potatoes; but it has hitherto been the practice in the Highlands, that the proprietors took measures in years of scarcity to provide supplies for the population of their estates; and, with two exceptions, it is believed, that no such appeal as the present for a direct supply has been made to the Government of the country in the memory of any person now living.

The first was in 1782, which was a year of extended famine, and when Government had a large supply of peas on hand, in consequence of the peace with America, which was appropriated to the relief of the Highlands.

The next was in the year 1817, which was a year of scarcity, and which was preceded by the unfavourable one of 1816. On an application to the Government, a large supply of oats was sent for the support of the distressed districts at this time.

In the same way, the present amount of destitution is, in a primary way, traceable to the occurrence of the unfortunate seasons. The weather, during the spring of 1835, though not considered unusually severe in other districts of the country, was in the Highlands very cold and wet; the early part of May, in particular, was very rainy; and in most cases the crop was got into the ground in a very unfavourable state. The summer, however, turned out dry and warm; and wherever the land was moderately dry, the crops turned out a fair average. On wet lands, however, (and perhaps three-fourths of the land under tillage in the Western Highlands and Islands may be stated as of this description), the produce of that year fell greatly short: the potato crop was much under the average, having been this year very generally attacked by disease; and that circumstance, accompanied by a wet, late harvest, which prevented the ripening of the corn crop, and the preservation of it after it was cut down, left the people to meet the spring of 1836 with greatly diminished supplies.

Early in February that year, the snow fell to an unusual depth all over the country, and continued to fall, at intervals, with alternate rain and sleet, till the end of April, thereby preventing the occupants of wet lands from getting the crop into the ground in proper time; and in many instances it was not until the dry weather set in, about the middle of May, that any work could be done. From the low prices the preceding year many people had been induced to keep on an extra stock of cattle, which consumed the indifferent stock of potatoes much too rapidly: the disease induced in the former year was continued in the present one, and the seed planted in many cases failed, and the plants became defective. After a short continuance of dry weather in May, rain again set in, and prevailed (as is well known) to an unprecedented extent during the whole summer and autumn; and the potato crop was further overtaken by severe frosts in the month of October. The crop in many places was entirely cut off; and as the staple article of human food in the Western and North-western Highlands and Islands is potatoes, the inhabitants were left without their usual means of food almost at the beginning of winter. This loss was not supplied in corn. From the general wetness of the soil, and the late periods of sowing, it was impossible for the grain crops in most instances in the Highland districts to ripen; and even those which partially ripened, were beat down and destroyed by the severe gales of autumn, and were thereby rendered unfit for being made into meal, and the straw was almost useless for the cattle.

In most seasons the crops in the Highlands are later than in other parts of Scotland (and that even in situations where the soil and climate are by no means unfavourable.) Late saving is rendered necessary by the want of inclosures, as, till the snow retires, and the grass is sufficiently advanced in the hill ground, besides the impossibility of preventing the cattle and sheep from straying over the low grounds, these portions are often the only sources of keeping them alive during the months of April and May.

From these causes, the state of provisions in the Highlands and Isles has been reduced to a lower ebb than probably ever was known before. The same inclement weather increased the calamity, by preventing the ordinary access to the peat-bogs, and the opportunity of saving and carrying home the usual supply of turf fuel; and to complete the miserable picture, the small sheep stocks which enabled most of the little occupants to make an annual web, have disappeared in the gradual declension of their affairs; and the high prices of wool have drawn all the farmers' fleeces out of the country, and the people have not their former facilities for clothing themselves.

As to the extent of this accumulation of evils, the united population of the destitute districts which have come under my special observation amounts to at least 105,000; and I am more afraid of being under the mark than of overshooting it, in stating my conviction that two-thirds of this amount of population are now, or will be long before the commencement of the next crop, without a supply of either kind of food at home, and will have to look to foreign sources to prevent starvation till that time.

There are two consolatory reflections which come in to relieve the irksomeness of this narrative. By the exertions of some meritorious and spirited individuals, the public attention has been roused to a knowledge of the situation of this country, which was too imperfectly understood at home, and large subscriptions are making, which are likely to afford material relief in the present state of distress. The other is, that though the crops have been in these districts defective to an unprecedented extent, this by no means is the case all over the country generally; and at few periods, it is believed, has it contained greater stores of grain than at the present time.

The amount of destitution varies in several districts in degree. The islands of *Tyree* and *Coll* appear to be worse off than *Mull*; and the evil does not decrease as you advance northwards along the coast of Inverness-shire and Ross-shire on the mainland; but it is in *Skye* and the Long Island that the greatest distress prevails.

The immediate and direct cause of the excessive misery which exists at present in the Highlands is already given in the details stated above, as to the failure of the season. The very circumstance, however, of *famine* being produced in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland by the failure of one or two crops (and these consisting chiefly of potatoes) indicates, not merely great poverty in the people, but seems to imply some great and radical errors as to their condition and management. Important as it is to supply the wants of the people just now, it is infinitely of more importance to inquire by what means the evil is to be prevented from increasing, and how this Highland territory is to be wrested from its present chance of declining, day by day, into a more impoverished and more degraded state, which may gradually extend itself beyond the present limits, and slowly, but certainly, pervade the face of Scotland.

Over-Population.

The grand cause of this evil, and in which a variety of minor causes have concentrated their results, is, that the population of this part of the country has been allowed to increase in a much greater ratio than the means of subsistence which it affords; that the districts in question are totally incapable of maintaining in comfortable circumstances any thing like the present population, must be evident, I think, to any man who has an opportunity of observing them, and who is capable of reflecting and judging on the subject; I may say it is the universal opinion of every one I have conversed with in that country.

This discrepancy arises from a variety of circumstances over which the Government have now not much control; and in as far as it has arisen from acts of the legislature, it is almost inevitably the result of attending to the interests of the many, though affecting the interests of the few.

Consequences of the Peace.

1. The population has unduly grown up, as a consequence of the peace, which has stopped the regular draft of soldiers and sailors from this country, and has sent back many of its former inhabitants, who were lured away by the love of glory and other motives, but who have all a feeling to die a natural death at home. It was indirectly increased during the war, and an encouragement was given to the natural and reckless tendency of the people to early marriages, by a provision of the militia laws, which entitled a man to exemption in consideration of the number of his children. Some of the benevolent and charitable funds, too, chiefly connected with the army, most inconsiderately withheld their benefits, but upon the qualification of a sufficient number of children.

Failure of the Kelp Manufacture.

2. The Kelp manufacture was, during the war, so profitable to the landlords, that they encouraged the people to remain on their estates, being well aware that the quantity manufactured depended upon the number of people engaged; and that, however high the rents became, they would still be paid, though in the meantime the proper cultivation of the lands might be neglected. The thoughts of all parties were turned to the cultivation of sea-ware, rather than the cultivation of the lands; and the very prosperity which, for a long time, attended the kelp trade, rendered the proprietors and people both thoughtless of other things, till they unexpectedly found themselves in the condition that the one is unable to help the other. Since 1822, the kelp manufacture has been unprofitable to the landlords. By various changes of the law, too hastily applied, perhaps, to be quite consistent with the truest policy, first,

first, by taking the duty off barilla, and then by repealing that upon salt, successive shocks were suddenly given to the situation of the kelp proprietors. The price of kelp bounded downwards, and the fall of price did not tell so rapidly upon the condition of the people as might have been expected, because considerable quantities were continued to be made long after it had ceased to afford a fair immediate profit, though the employment enabled the labourer to pay his rent. That rent, however, came generally to be paid in work, or in the draft of fish, and not in money. The circulating medium of exchange has become greatly diminished in the country; and in many cases the society is gradually going backwards into a state of barter. The effects of this cause of the present distress may be instanced by the produce of one estate, when for 1,200 to 1,500 tons of kelp were annually manufactured, 10*l.* per ton was a moderate price during the war. A very small proportion of the produce then required would now meet the natural demands of the district; and the gross price now will not average 2*l.* or 3*l.*, more than one-half of which must be taken in the shape of work for rent.

TABULAR VIEW shows the Quantity of KELP manufactured on another Estate, with the Expense of Manufacture; the Price at which it was sold, and the net Proceeds received; also the Amount of the Rental and Population of the Property for the Years 1811—1836, and inclusive.

Years.	Quantity of Kelp made.	Rate per Ton.	Net Proceeds, exclusive of Expense of Manufacture.	Expense of Manufacture.	Free Net Proceeds.	Rental of the Estate, exclusive of Kelp.	Population.
	Tons. cwt. qrs.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
1811	497 13 2	- - -	- - -	1,593 17 4	- - -	10,721 8 10	10,092
1812	729 11 -	- - -	- - -	2,219 9 2½	- - -	10,778 12 1½	
1813	365 17 1	- - -	- - -	1,184 4 4	- - -	11,390 1 -½	
1814	557 5 3	- - -	- - -	1,720 3 -½	- - -	11,378 3 -	
1815	458 19 3	£. 10. to £. 11.	3,635 13 4	1,577 9 3	2,058 4 1	11,649 9 5	
1816	725 3 2	£. 8. to £. 10.	4,520 2 8	2,358 1 1	2,162 1 7	11,884 - 11½	
1817	380 8 2	- - -	- - -	1,179 16 10	- - -	11,856 6 10	
1818	559 16 2	- - -	- - -	1,794 4 8	- - -	11,924 4 5½	
1819	985 9 1	{ £. 9. 9. to £. 11. 11. }	2,356 - 2	1,205 16 8	1,150 3 6	11,964 18 11	
1820	627 19 -	{ £. 8. to £. 11. 11. }	5,486 1 4	2,129 5 2½	3,356 16 1½	11,909 12 1½	
1821	441 19 1	£. 6. 10. to £. 11.	3,512 - 6	1,198 - 1½	2,314 - 4½	11,907 9 6½	12,231
1822	588 14 -	£. 4. 10. to £. 9.	3,683 4 1	1,623 18 10	2,059 5 3	11,976 5 4½	
1823	359 10 1	£. 5. to £. 10.	2,743 12 7	1,049 19 5½	1,693 13 1½	12,064 4 10½	
1824	460 12 -	£. 6. to £. 8.	2,697 10 7	1,276 14 6	1,420 16 1	11,567 6 -½	
1825	488 12 3	£. 7. -	3,014 3 9	1,920 18 -	1,093 5 8½	11,507 5 6½	
1826	529 12 -	£. 7. 7. -	2,793 8 -	1,058 14 -	1,737 14 -	10,719 11 6½	
1827	201 17 -	£. 4. to £. 5.	2,793 8 -	1,058 14 -	1,737 14 -	10,719 11 6½	
1827	376 - -	£. 5. to £. 6.	3,730 8 4	1,275 8 3	2,455 - 1	9,580 15 2½	
1827	457 10 -	£. 6. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
1828	69 11 2	{ £. 3. 7. 6. to £. 4. 15. }	2,371 2 10	1,084 11 9	1,286 11 1	9,809 13 3½	
1829	422 4 3	£. 4. 16. 8.	1,592 4 7	1,641 16 8	{ Net Loss. 49 12 1 }	9,820 16 -	
1830	336 13 1	£. 4. 16. 8.	1,265 19 11	1,113 7 1½	152 12 9½	9,700 - 2	
1830	291 19 3	£. 5. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
1831	121 2 -	{ £. 2. 12. 6. to £. 4. 12. }	1,399 5 4	1,017 17 5½	381 7 10½	9,706 13 -	14,541
1832	381 17 1	£. 5. -	1,535 18 3	871 1 3½	664 16 11½	9,823 6 -	
1833	328 17 1	£. 4. 12. 6.	1,213 10 3	1,211 14 10	1 15 5	9,606 3 3	
1834	414 11 1	£. 3. -	1,198 12 1	803 6 2½	395 5 9½	9,701 13 3	
1835	256 18 2	£. 3. -	710 14 11	1,079 11 6	{ Net Loss. 368 16 7 }	9,701 13 3	
1836	310 19 3	£. 3. 15. -	1,119 7 10	- - -	- - -	9,701 13 3	15,966

The Kelp manufactured in this District is reckoned of the very best quality, and to fetch the highest prices.

3. The breaking up of the kelp trade has been the principal cause of the general embarrassment of the Highland proprietors, which has had no small influence on the state of their tenancy. Another cause of the present distress of the people is the failure of the fisheries, partly from artificial and partly from natural causes. At one time great bounties were paid, and the fishermen, unwisely enough, but not unnaturally, adopted their manners and habits, and modes of life to the advantages they drew from these propped-up resources. These counties are now totally withdrawn, though the change was effected somewhat more gradually than in the other case; but, besides, many of the stations have been deserted by the fish, and altogether this source of supply is sadly weakened.

Failure of the Fisheries.

4. Various public works, which were instituted in a great measure to advance the Highlands and improve the condition of its inhabitants, have almost ceased. The Caledonian Canal has long been finished. The Commission for Roads and Bridges has been brought into that shape, that the repairs of existing roads affords comparatively but very diminished means of employment for the people, and there is no other employment where formerly there was a great means of existence, and a good substitute for that employment which landlords in more favoured districts give their tenants, but which the declining

Cessation of Public Works.

means on many of the Highland estates make it difficult or impossible for their managers to attempt.

Want of Regulations
by Landlords.

5. The tendency to over-population is not sufficiently restrained by regulations in the management of properties. In a few well-regulated farms, and in some cases on small properties, especially where they are farmed by the proprietors themselves, there is complete evidence that the thing may be done, and there is every appearance that the subject will soon be taken up on a system by the larger proprietors in general. The over-population has increased chiefly under the operation of the crofting system, or the minute subdivision of possessions, either directly permitted to too great an extent, or connived at by the landlords with the object or in the consideration of taking in mines and waste land. Some of these hold directly from the landlords, sometimes only from a kind of middle man or greater tenant; in both cases there are instances where the system is not attended with bad effects; but it is the abuse of the system which makes the practice objectionable; and in the general absence of regulations or limitations it is very difficult, with the present habits of Highlanders, to prevent its abuse; these poor people often hold patches of land at two or three times its value of rent. If the allotment has been a fair one once for a single family, it in many cases has been split down to an arrangement for three families. On these spots, as in Ireland, they do what they can to raise potatoes for rearing large families, for whom there is no employment. The rents are paid by that worst of all methods, the work of the cottier and his family. If the superiors are heartless, the amount of wages is entirely in their hands. If the labour on the land is not sufficient, the produce of the fisheries is taken to account of the rent; and having no power to better their condition, these poor people are almost unavoidably consigned to a state of degraded and hopeless slavery; these are the extreme cases, which, however, I fear, in complicated managements, are not infrequent. The more common case is without the intervention of the managers, and where the population themselves are chiefly to blame, and arises from the rapid growth of two or more families on a spot which was originally not more than a sufficient adaptation for one. To use the words of a private communication which was handed to me on the subject—

“The croft or cottier system in a country where there is no capital, no trade, no fishing, no manufacture, has been very prejudicial. Indolence and ignorance are fostered; human beings are multiplied in proportion to the increase of poverty, and the people, seeing no prospect of improving their condition, give way to a sullen despondency, that incapacitates them for those active and animating exertions, which are as necessary to mental enjoyment as they are to bodily comfort and worldly prosperity.”

Another cause of crowded population in villages and particular spots (arising sometimes out of the desire of curing the former evil), springs from the determination of the proprietors to abolish joint holdings, and to enlarge possessions, or to change the systems of cultivation or management. If this is done with too much celerity, an influx is directed upon some other spot, where the means of subsistence, perhaps, are not to be procured; and while improvement goes on in one part, additional and probably permanent misery is inflicted on another part. On the mainland, and in the Islands of Mull and Skye, and even in some portions of the Long Island, a great change has been produced by the increase in the number of sheep farms. The rearing of black cattle had a direct tendency to support a greater proportion of population; but, since turnips have been so successfully introduced, and applied to the feeding of sheep; and since prices of cattle have fallen so low, and prices of wool have for some years risen so high, the farmers find it their interest to change black cattle for sheep; and it is alleged that this has been done to an extent not compatible with the welfare of the people, and in some instances without much regard to their feelings and interests as human beings.

Non-enforcement
of Poor Laws.

6. The non-enforcement of the Poor Laws by the Kirk Sessions has certainly had a bad effect, because the want of them has not in general been met, as in other parts of the country, by an adequate substitute in the church collections, or voluntary subscriptions of heritors, with the view of forestalling the necessity of assessments. The principle of poor laws has been long and often objected to; and many of those who are much interested in upholding the characters of the lower orders, are very averse to the adoption of assessments. Under our modified poor law, assessments need not necessarily be compulsory, if the voluntary contributions are sufficient to maintain the infirm in body or mind, which is the only description of poor who have a *right* to claim a maintenance. The process of enforcing poor laws to this extent is exceedingly simple, and, in my opinion, it ought to be enforced, if means are not voluntarily taken by the persons interested to separate the claims of those who have a *right* to be maintained, from those who are only appellants to the public charity. I am bound, however, to be cautious in my recommendations, when a clerical man tells me, that he would rather submit to a sharp touch of famine than an assessment; but he, in his turn, should be satisfied in his conscience, in coming to a peremptory conclusion, under this head, in every case, that he is not looking merely to the evils which may accompany assessments, without giving due weight to the evils they may prevent, and the good they may produce. At all events, however, the complete enforcement of the present poor laws, under the authority of the Scotch statutes, would do but little to meet the present difficulties. It is not the lame and the maimed, and the weaker classes of the community, which constitute the great body of the people who are in distress in the Highlands; the evil consists in the want of occupation for the great mass of the population in any way which will pay in any quarter. In many large districts the small tenants could not live as well upon their present possessions as the poorest labourers in the low country, if they were freed entirely from the burden

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burden of rent; and the powers of the rent itself are so inadequate to give relief to this grievance of over-population on its present scale, that in the same districts the gross rental would not divide over the population at a rate equal to more than 10s. or 15s. per head, an amount which would subsist them but for a limited number of weeks.

It is evident, then, that though the seasons have brought matters to a crisis this year, other causes have been long and silently in operation; and it is much to be feared, until these causes can be corrected or removed, that no permanent improvement can be expected on the condition of the people in these districts.

Unless, therefore, this population is to be allowed to be brought down by natural causes to a level with the means of subsistence, the sooner the attention of His Majesty's Government is turned to other means which exist, either as palliatives for the evil, or as permanent remedies, the better. Within a given time, famine and disease would give bounds to the evil, if other means are permanently withheld. This very year, in all probability, if it had not been for the exertions made over the rest of Britain in favour of the Highlanders, these natural cures would have come into operation. A great proportion of this population are supported every year by those above them; the kindness even of the lowest ranks who have the power of assisting those who have not the means of living, is very creditable to human nature; nobody will be allowed actually to starve while a possibility of preventing it exists; but in such a crisis as the present, the means can only be drawn from foreign supplies; and notwithstanding the best exertions having been made to provide against the continuance of this calamity, it is to be apprehended that the effects of these two years will not be speedily forgotten in the country, while it is impossible to expect that the same generous and charitable feelings can be exerted, year after year, to an extent adequate to the probable recurrence of the evil.

Remedies.

Every thing connected with the education of the people, which contribute to the elevation of their character, and to the cure of the reckless tendency among the Highlanders to early marriages without due provision for the maintenance of a family, to the advancement generally of their civilization and the improvement of their taste, and to rouse them to a sense of the benefits which other portions of the country derive from superior comforts, and better modes of living, must have an obvious and direct effect in ameliorating the general state of society; and what has already been done for the Highlands in the establishment of schools cannot be too much applauded, and can scarcely be too forcibly recommended to the attention of the Government to be continued systematically, as the best and surest foundation for any internal cure which can now be operated of the present disproportion between the population of these districts and their means of employment.

Education.

A few people (but a great minority of those whose opinions on the state of the Highlands I had an opportunity of gathering) hold the opinion, that a good deal might be done for the surplus population in getting employment for them in the manufactories in the great towns, or in establishing works for them near their own homes. How far a certain proportion of the population might find employment in this way, it is surely worth while to inquire. The habits and language of the people, however, are much against their reception in the manufactories in the great towns; and it is alleged there are associations of the native interests in those places against their admission. The ignorance of the people disqualifies them from permanent employments, which they might otherwise obtain by moving southwards. They are rivalled successfully even in what used to be their own especial work in the harvest season, by the great influx of Irish, men and women, who now find their way into the south of Scotland. Extensive works in their own country might only tend to increase a population dependent entirely upon their endurance. Several exertions have recently been made to prop up the kelp manufacture still. Establishments have been erected for manufacturing soda, the muriate of potass, and carbonate of soda; the largest of these for the present is inactive, and the next in scale has not existed long enough to establish its chance of success; but such works must be limited in extent, and the relief they can afford must be but partial. I was casually informed, that a house at Glasgow has lately pointed out a new channel for the consumption of kelp, in the production of iodine for manufacturing purposes; but it is probable that this outlet cannot give rise to a great increase in the consumption of the commodity.

Works and
Manufactures.

Many parts of the Highlands are peculiarly adapted for the establishment of manufactures, from the extent of water-power, and other facilities; but unless these come chiefly as the results of private enterprise, they have never yet been forced with any advantage in any country.

It is a more feasible plan, that a certain part of the population might usefully, and with general public advantage, be employed in making roads. What has been done by the Parliamentary Commission for the purpose is, perhaps, the greatest boon which the Highlands ever received. Several of the Islands, and even districts on the mainland, did not avail themselves of the opportunity of these improvements, and probably now suffer from the neglect. Many of the districts have received all the benefits from this source which their necessities require; but it was pointed out to me, and earnestly enforced in the respective quarters, that in Morven and Mull, roads were much required; that in the northern part of Skye some more were still wanting; that new lines from Poolewe and Lochbroom, towards Dingwall, would be of immense benefit in opening up these portions of the country; and that a more perfect land communication between Lewis and Harris, and some improvements of lines in the Uists, would be most important benefits for these Islands. From the want of roads and bridges in many of these districts, the cattle are broken down and maimed in

Roads.

traversing trackless mountains and mosses, and in wading and often swimming through rapid rivers, before being brought to market. The breeders are entirely at the mercy of the dealers, who know well the sacrifice of price which will be made, to avoid a repetition of the toil by driving them again over the same ground. Similar inconvenience is experienced in the disposal of fish caught, and the produce of every other branch of industry; and all the articles of merchandize indispensable to the support of families are entirely in the hands of individuals, who often dispense their commodities of a second-rate quality, and always at an exorbitant price. All agricultural works are sadly crippled, from the wants of which conveyance; manure and fuel are transported on horses' backs, or on the backs of women, and in the arms of children, who are thus precluded from undertaking the in-door duties of the family, which more peculiarly belong to them. To remedy this state of things would be a benefit to the Empire at large, and the formation of new communications, where they are required, would undoubtedly give great occupation to the districts. If the Government should give any aid in the formation of these roads, it could not be done on more favourable terms than formerly, when the Parliamentary roads were made, viz. by the Government advancing one-half, and the proprietors the other half of the expense.

Fisheries.

It is the opinion of some people, that the cod and ling and lobster fisheries of the West Highlands and Islands, might be much improved by encouragement and assistance, and would be a source of benefit to the tenantry and the people; this is a subject which has attracted public attention from the time of James V. downwards, and every thing which royal support, and the establishment of associations, corporations and boards could effect, has been done to promote the herring fishery in particular. No branch of industry has repaid the encouragement so ill, from its precarious nature; and upon the whole it may be doubted, whether it can be considered as an increasing source of wealth in this country. Its failure generally on the west coasts for several years back has had a very serious effect upon the circumstances of the people; and the migrating character of the fish ought to deter the local fishermen from trusting entirely to that one branch of the art; probably, however, in many situations the general white fishery might be further improved by the countenance and support of Government singly, or by Government conjointly with the maritime and insular proprietors, though all parties should guard against flattering descriptions of the coasts, as if the seas were every where full of the finest fish, and as if the demand could be procured for any amount of supply. Many accounts rest on the idea that fish exist on all the coasts; I have found this frequently contradicted; the greater part of the western coast of the Long Island, from the nature of the shores and the violence of the sea, is almost precluded from the possibility of being fished. Some of what were formerly considered the best stations, have greatly fallen off; Gairloch was once a famous station, but for the last eight years it has been unproductive; Lochbroom never was much of a station, except for herrings, and there has not been a good fishery there since 1811; at Arisaig, Tobermory, Ulva and Ima, it was alleged that the people were inactive, and did not take the full advantage of their opportunities of fishing. The parishes of Knock and Lochs were the only portions of the Lewis which seemed to be considered as favourable stations; there is said to be none in Harris; and Boisdale and Barra were the only favourable points spoken to in the southern portions of the Long Island. There are none of these stations where the fisheries could be much advanced, but by assistance in procuring for the inhabitants boats and tackle, and perhaps the example of a few more practised fishermen than themselves; but it might be an object of great importance to have the soundings more extensively ascertained, as the west coast of Scotland and north-west of Ireland, to show the fishing banks. The piers and quays would be an improvement at many of the stations, and new ones were suggested, not for the fishery, but for exporting fuel, from the Ross of Mull; and at Dunnegan and Uig in Skye, for the traffic of cattle.

Supplies of Food.

Even with all the employment which may be given to the people from these sources, it is hardly to be expected, under the present circumstances of the Highlands, that in future years the present population can possibly be carried through without adventitious supplies. In spite of all the exertions which have been made, considerable portions of ground, among the smaller holders, will probably remain unsown this very season; and similar applications to the present are very likely to be made in future years, and a recurrence of distress experienced, not much less in degree than now. The public will tire of annual subscriptions for local wants; and additional burthens will be thrown upon the Government.

Emigration.

The most effectual mode of preventing a recurrence of the present distress, and one which was suggested every where as being almost a necessary remedy, would be by emigration. To whatever extent in other ways employment can be found, emigration, in one shape or another, must continue to take place. Probably it would, in the long run, be the most expedient, the most efficient and the most economical expenditure of the public money if His Majesty's Government were to assist in establishing a system of emigration on a great scale. To give effectual relief, it must be done generally, and on a great scale: if it is done partially, and to a small extent, the relief will not be recognized. Good management must always consist in a compromise between the most perfect theory, and such occasional and temporary deviations from it, as are necessary for the adaptation of theories to practical occurrences in the progress of society; and if this population is not to be starved down to its proper amount; if the barilla and salt duties are not to be restored; if we are but to engage in wars purely with the object of diminishing the number of our people; if our poor-laws, such as they are, and even if enforced with rigour, are miserably incompetent to give due relief; and if, as I fear, no system of poor law can

be devised which would be adequate for this purpose, at all events, on the principle, that this territory should be made to support its own poor, nothing very effectual seems to remain but the adoption of that remedy so generally suggested; and as the present state of the Highlands is anomalous and extraordinary, His Majesty's Government, if it means to work a cure, should not startle at applying the remedy merely because it may be, on a first view, apparently inconsistent with sound economics; for whenever the surplus population of the Highlands shall be once drained off, and the landlords, as well as tenants, shall be thus compelled to adopt a more rational system of managing their lands, the current of regulation may revert into its natural channel, and every thing inconsistent with sound principle may cease. Unquestionably, the proprietors must be participators in this scheme, if it were only to ensure regulations in re-letting the lands on their estates: this is an easier matter, I believe, than most Highland proprietors have hitherto considered it; resident proprietors, especially those who farm their own lands, find no difficulty in effecting it. The non-residence of proprietors is quoted as one of the misfortunes of the Highlands, and one of the causes of the destitution. In the remote Islands, constant residence of proprietors cannot be counted on; but for this purpose resident factors will do just as well; and if they bend their minds to the subject, as many of them seem determined to do, there can be no great difficulty in keeping the population within the proper bounds, if it were more reduced, to an extent proportionate to the means of subsistence: I would instance the case of Canna, as a proof that these arrangements may be made. This Island has long been farmed by the gentleman who now possesses it, and who became the proprietor by purchase, several years ago; the Island then contained nearly 500 inhabitants; at his own expense he sent about 200 away, and he made a new arrangement of his land, by which the holdings were enlarged, and the houses were made more comfortable. The whole Island is in his hands. His own stock is chiefly cattle; each of the crofters have as much tillage ground as they can manage, and are allowed pasturage for cows and horses, in relation to the tillage ground which they overtake. They pay no rent, but they are liable in services of themselves and horses when required. It is a specimen of the kindly management, and the people live very comfortably, and apparently are very happy. He has no interference with those who are inclined to fish; but he is rigid in his regulations as to the crofts. No married pair but one can exist on the same croft; and the only other regulation he finds it necessary to enforce is, that no whiskey is allowed to be sold on the Island. What a contrast does this present to another case to which one observation was directed, where a person not belonging to the county had entered into a speculation to pay £.150. a year for the bare walls of three public-houses! And what a consumption of spirits among a rural population of 2,000, with a very limited influx of strangers, does not this imply! The best hopes are that this rent cannot possibly be paid; but the case is not cited for its statistics, but as a contrast to the management of Canna, where the island is evidently in good order, and the inhabitants (though perhaps still too lazy) are apparently sensible of their advantageous circumstances. The proprietor of Canna has no doubt facilities in keeping order in his insular situation, and the good quality of his land; but the same system may be followed with modifications in other places; and if the Highlands of Scotland could be reduced to a scale of population, and a system of management corresponding to the model of Canna, it would be the greatest public improvement which has yet been made, and which it might be worth while to afford some of the public money to effect, as it could not possibly be done without it.

Emigration on a great scale is the first preliminary for this improvement; and if the Government is to embark in this, the sooner it is begun the easier will it be effected. The time is favourable for doing it; and if done, it were well to do it before the undertaking becomes too gigantic.

I have, &c.

(signed) Robert Graham.

DISTRESS IN THE HIGHLANDS
(SCOTLAND).

COPY of a LETTER addressed to Mr. FOX MAULE
by Mr. ROBERT GRAHAM, dated *Edinburgh*,
6th May, and communicated by LORD JOHN
RUSSELL's directions to the COMMISSIONERS of
HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

(*Mr. Robert Stewart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 July 1837.

EAST INDIA MARITIME OFFICERS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 May 1837 ;—for,

COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE that may have taken place between the PRESIDENT of the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA, in February and March 1835, and those OFFICERS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S late MARITIME SERVICE, whose Claims to Compensation have not been admitted ;—so far as can be supplied from the Records at the INDIA BOARD.

India Board, }
May 12, 1837. }

R. Vernon Smith.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord *Ellenborough*, President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to the excluded Officers of the East India Company's late Maritime Service, dated India Board, 11th February 1835.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE considered the 7th section of the Act of the 3d and 4th Will. IV. cap. 85, and I am of opinion that this Board having, on the 12th of November and 8th of December last, formally sanctioned, with certain modifications and reductions, the plan of compensation to the Maritime Officers of the East India Company's Service, proposed by the Court of Proprietors, the Commissioners for the Affairs of India do not possess the power of making any alterations therein.

That plan of compensation appears to be now as much settled as if it had formed part of the Act to which I have referred, and no power but that of Parliament can modify it.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ellenborough.*

COPY LETTER from Lord *Ellenborough* to Messrs. *Scatcherd & Remington*,
dated at the India Board, 21st March 1835.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th instant.

If I be mistaken in supposing that the intervention of Parliament is now necessary in order to effect any variation in the grants of compensation made by the East India Company, under the control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, it is at least clear from the words of the Act that any extension of those grants must originate with the Company, although a limitation of them might possibly be still within the power of the Board.

If any grants of compensation were submitted by the Company for my consideration, I should deem it my duty to act upon the same principle by which Parliament is guided in giving compensation out of the revenues of the country ; and I must in candour tell you, that applying this principle to your case, as I understand it, I should not feel justified in sanctioning any grant of compensation which the Company might make to you.

I would willingly see you again, if I thought that another interview would be of any service to you.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ellenborough.*

EAST INDIA MARITIME OFFICERS.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the
PRESIDENT of the BOARD of COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA, in February and
March 1835, and those OFFICERS whose Claims
to Compensation have not been admitted.

(*Mr. For Maule.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
22 May 1837.*

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 April 1837 ;—for,

A COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE between the TRUSTEES for MANUFACTURES in *Scotland*, the COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY, and the PROMOTERS of the EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY, on the Subject of the TUNNEL projected through the MOUND in *Edinburgh*; and a Copy of any REPORT from Messrs. *Walker & Cubitt* on that Subject.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
28 April 1837.

E. J. STANLEY.

Office of the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement
of Arts and Manufactures in Scotland,
Edinburgh, 1st February 1837.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners and Trustees for Arts and Manufactures in Scotland, to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that having received notice that a Bill was about to be brought into Parliament for constructing a railroad betwixt this city and Glasgow, in which power was proposed to be taken to drive a tunnel through the mound of gathered earth on which the very valuable building belonging to them has with so much expense, labour and care been recently erected, they deemed it necessary to obtain, without delay, the opinion of persons of acknowledged skill, whether the operations contemplated could be executed without great and imminent hazard to that edifice.

The investigation has accordingly been made under direction of the Board by Mr. William H. Playfair, the architect, under whose superintendence the building was erected, and by whom it was designed, and by Mr. James Jardine, civil engineer, both of whom are of the highest authority in their respective professions, and both of them the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will see, from the Reports enclosed, concur in the decided opinion that the construction of the tunnel proposed must be fraught with inevitable danger to the security of the building.

In this situation the Board consider it incumbent upon them to bring the subject under the immediate notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in order that such measures may be taken as shall be deemed most expedient for the protection of the very valuable property belonging to the Crown, whose safety is thus proved to be at stake.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will please to recollect that under sanction of repeated warrants from the Crown, the building in question was erected with a view to great public objects, at the cost of upwards of 40,000*l.* It is now very nearly completed, and will be so in the course of a few months, and, whether with a view to the national objects for which it was erected, or the perfection of the edifice itself, their Lordships may be assured that no public undertaking has more completely fulfilled the expectations with which it was commenced.

The Board of Trustees would therefore undoubtedly have petitioned Parliament against the construction of the tunnel, by which the building is to be thus endangered, if they had possessed the funds necessary for supporting their petition by counsel, when the Bill shall be brought forward. But the Lords Commissioners must be fully aware that the funds which might have been appropriated to this purpose have been granted away for public purposes by different warrants under the Royal Sign Manual, and the expense attending the

opposition of the Board to this project, by retaining counsel and otherwise, would necessarily disable them from following out those measures which, under the sanction of His Majesty, they are now pursuing for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures of the country.

The Board of Trustees is, however, confident that their Lordships will be satisfied that a measure so prejudicial to the public interests in this country ought not to be hazarded: and being strongly impressed with the belief, that an intimation to the promoters of the proposed Bill that His Majesty's Government had resolved to resist a project obviously attended with so much danger to this very valuable property of the Crown, would effectually put an end to it, they have deemed it proper to lose no time in transmitting the above statement of the case to you for the immediate consideration of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and they do most earnestly trust that their Lordships will have no difficulty in interfering for the protection of the interests of the Crown, and the public duties entrusted to the management of this Board.

I have, &c.

To A. Y. Spearman, Esq., &c. &c. &c.,
Treasury.

James Shene, Secretary.

REPORT to the Honourable the Board of Trustees.

Edinburgh, 17 January 1837.

In accordance with my instructions, I have the honour to state to the honourable the Board my opinion as to the effect which the construction of a tunnel through the Earthen Mound, as proposed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, may probably have upon the stability of the Royal Institution.

The Earthen Mound which connects the Old and the New Town has been gradually formed, as is well known, by a deposition of earth and rubbish collected from various quarters, and rests upon the soft and marshy valley across which it forms a road; and it is, I think, difficult to imagine any formation of ground, or any combination of circumstances more unfavourable to the production of a good and stable foundation for a building, at the same time that no difficulty is presented which may not be surmounted by a skilful caution.

In constructing the Royal Institution, which has been built on the surface of this mound, it was evidently impossible to arrive at any naturally firm ground on which to found its base, the travelled earth being more than 50 feet in depth, and the marshy soil extending far below. It became necessary, therefore, to create solidity by compression, which was accomplished by the introduction of several thousand piles driven deeply and closely together; and it is calculated that the inert mass, the dead weight of the building, is unable to compress the earth more than has been already done by the driving of the piles; and as long, therefore, as these shall remain undisturbed, so it is anticipated will the building stand secure.

Now, I consider that there is no proceeding more likely to destroy this equilibrium than the construction of a tunnel through the Mound. In carrying this project into execution, a large excavation would have to be made; slips would infallibly occur in ground of such a loose description; and the relative bearings of the adjacent parts would be destroyed. The mass once set in motion, the effect would be extensive; and the ground beneath the piling of the Royal Institution, which has been rendered firm by a laborious and expensive process, would be again loosened, and the safety of the building endangered.

Another risk also would be encountered in carrying the Railway tunnel beneath the main pipe which conveys the supply of water to the town. This pipe, which is of iron, and which passes below the Royal Institution, is conducted along the centre, and near the surface of the Mound, and rests in a stone tunnel, built for its protection. Should any material subsidence of the Mound be occasioned in constructing the tunnel of the Railway, the pipe would be broken, the water would be released, and might sweep away the foundation of the building.

It is my deliberate opinion, therefore, that the construction of a tunnel through the Earthen Mound, as proposed by the Railway Company, is a measure fraught with the most imminent danger to the stability of the Royal Institution, which has so lately been completed with a great expenditure of labour and of money.

(signed) *W. H. Playfair*,

Edinburgh, 30 January 1837.

I HAVE perused and considered the foregoing Report by Mr. Playfair, and beg leave to state, that I concur with him in opinion respecting the effects the construction of the proposed Railway tunnel across the Earthen Mound is likely to have upon the stability of the Royal Institution.

(signed) *Ja. Jardine.*

REPORT to the Directors of the Edinburgh Water Company respecting the Line of the proposed Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway across the Earthen Mound.

IN obedience to your instructions at last meeting, I have made inquiries regarding the proposed Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, in relation to the tunnel and Crawley aqueduct pipe along the Earthen Mound, and beg leave to state as follows; viz.

1. I have not been able to discover in the Book of Reference in the office of the clerk of the peace any mention made of the Edinburgh Water Company, either as owners or occupiers.

2. It appears by the plan and section of the proposed Railway, deposited in the office of the clerk of the peace, that the Railway is to be commenced at the west end of Canal-street, 146 feet above the level of the top of the cope of Leith Docks; 25 feet 1 inch below the top of the Little Mound, and about 62 feet below Prince's-street, in the line of St. Andrew's-street; and runs straight from thence, rising at the rate of 1 in 5,280 across the Earthen Mound, 64 feet 7 inches below the roadway on its surface.

3. The Railway across the Earthen Mound is proposed to pass along a tunnel 340 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet high; the north side of the Railway tunnel is to be 150 feet south from the south face of the south portico of the Royal Institution. The top of the Railway tunnel will be about 23 feet below the bottom of Crawley aqueduct tunnel, which runs along the Earthen Mound.

4. Considering that the site of most of the Earthen Mound was a soft bog, about 16 feet deep, and that the Mound is composed of loose heterogeneous materials, I am not aware of any method hitherto practised by which the Railway tunnel could be made across the Earthen Mound without causing material injury to the Crawley aqueduct tunnel, and the 15-inch cast-iron main therein, and stopping the supply of water along the 15-inch main for a time. The Directors are perhaps aware that Crawley 15-inch main along the Earthen Mound supplies the New Town of Edinburgh, Leith, Newhaven, Trinity, &c.

Edinburgh, 17 January 1837.

(signed) *Ja. Jardine.*

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 24 February 1837, on the foregoing Representation from the Trustees for Manufactures, &c., dated 1 February 1837.

WRITE to Mr. Dorrington, and desire he will state to the agent for the Glasgow and Edinburgh Railway Bill here referred to that my Lords will, under the circumstances set forth in these papers (of which let copies be furnished to Mr. Dorrington), feel it their duty to object to the introduction of any clause into the Bill under which any proceedings can take place calculated to injure the property of the public.

Desire Mr. Dorrington at the same time to apprise my Lords of the result of this communication, and direct him to call the attention of this Board immediately to the fact, if any such clause shall be introduced into the Bill.

Acquaint the Trustees for Manufactures, &c., with the directions given.

Sir, House of Commons, 10 March 1837.

I ENCLOSE a letter from Messrs. Deans and Dunlop, the agents for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Bill, applying for an interview with the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury on the above Bill.

A. Y. Spearman, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) J. E. Dorrington.

Sir, 23, Fludyer-street, Westminster, 10 March 1837.

WE beg leave to refer to our letters of the 2d and 6th instant, and to say that, in consequence of the observations in the House of Commons last night on the second reading of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Bill, the directors are desirous of having an interview with the Lords of the Treasury as soon as it may suit their Lordships' convenience. It is intended to go into Committee on the Bill the end of next week, or the beginning of the week following; and it is very desirable to have the question respecting the Mound in Edinburgh settled previously, if possible.

J. E. Dorrington, Esq.,
House of Commons.

We are, &c.
(signed) Deans & Dunlop.

Sir, 23, Fludyer-street, Westminster, 13 March 1837.

IN reference to the conversation which Lord William Bentinck and the directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway had with you yesterday on the part of the Lords of the Treasury, in regard to the proposed passage of the railway through the Earthen Mound by means of a tunnel, the directors beg leave to propose:

1st. That a special clause be inserted in the Railway Bill, giving the most ample security for the payment of any damage that may be sustained by the Royal Institution in consequence of the proposed operations.

2d. The directors further beg leave to propose, that a neutral English engineer of eminence, unconnected with the promoters or opponents of the Bill, should be sent to Edinburgh at the expense of the Company, in order to inspect the Mound, and to report to their Lordships whether the proposed tunnel can be made without occasioning any danger to the Royal Institution; and that, until such report be received, the promoters of the Bill should be allowed to proceed in the proof of their case before the Committee.

We shall have the honour of waiting upon you for an answer on Monday forenoon.

A. Y. Spearman, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.
Deans & Dunlop,
Agents for the Bill.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 23 March 1837, on the foregoing Letter.

WRITE to Mr. Dorrington, and desire he will communicate to these parties that my Lords see no objection to the course of proceeding suggested by them in this matter, and will request Mr. Walker and Mr. Cubitt, the civil engineers, to proceed to Edinburgh, at the expense of the Company, to inspect the Mound, and to obtain such other information as may appear to them to be necessary for the purpose of enabling them to form a judgment upon the subject, and in order that they may report thereupon to this Board.

State to him, at the same time, that he should inform these parties that my Lords will not oppose their proceeding in the meantime as they propose, but that my Lords hold themselves perfectly at liberty to take such steps hereafter as may appear to be advisable, when they shall receive the Report of Mr. Walker and Mr. Cubitt; and that under any circumstances it will be necessary that a clause should

should be introduced giving the most ample security for the payment of any damage that may be sustained by the building of the Trustees of Manufactures, &c., in consequence of the proposed operations, in the event of the Bill passing the Legislature; a copy of the proposed clause to be delivered to him for the consideration of their Lordships.

Write to Mr. Walker and Mr. Cubitt respectively, and transmit to them copy of the Report of the Trustees of Manufactures, &c., and of the papers therein enclosed, and request to be informed whether they can proceed to Edinburgh, with a view to make such inquiries upon the spot in communication with the Trustees, as will enable them to form a judgment how far the works for making the proposed tunnel would probably produce injurious effects upon the building in question, in order that they may thereupon report their opinion for the information of this Board.

Transmit to the Trustees of Manufactures, &c., copy of this Minute and of the Letter of the Agents for the Bill, dated 18th instant, for their information as to the course of proceeding proposed to be taken by my Lords in this matter.

Office of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland,
Edinburgh, 6 April 1837.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Trustees to request that you would communicate to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that in obedience to their order, of date 23d March 1837, of which you transmitted a copy to this Board in your communication of 25th March, Mr. Walker and Mr. Cubitt, civil engineers, reached Edinburgh on the 2d instant, and having immediately put themselves in communication with the Board of Trustees, proceeded, according to their instructions, to examine minutely the site of the Royal Institution, and the nature of its foundation, as well as character of the mound of loose materials on which the building is erected, with a view to ascertain the hazard to which its stability might be exposed by any attempt to drive a tunnel and railway through the Mound.

And as, in the course of that investigation, it seemed to be the impression of Mr. Cubitt that their Lordships' instructions on the subject were not of so broad and comprehensive a character as to entitle him to report so fully as he could have wished on all the points of information bearing on the subject of inquiry, which he would otherwise have been disposed to bring under their Lordships' notice, the Board of Trustees consider it their duty to mention the circumstance previously to the Report of the Engineers being made out, in case their Lordships should see fit to extend the instructions to the Engineers, so as to authorize them to comprehend whatever information they may deem relevant to the points in question.

I am, &c.

To A. Y. Spearman, Esq.
Treasury Chambers.

James Skene, Secretary.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 11 April 1837, on the foregoing Letter.

My Lords read again their Minute of 23d March, wherein their Lordships state, that they will "request Messrs. Cubitt & Walker to proceed to inspect the Mound, and to obtain such other information as may appear to them to be necessary for the purpose of enabling them to form a judgment on the subject," (of the proposed tunnel) "and in order that they may report thereupon to this Board."

Write to Messrs. Walker & Cubitt, and transmit to them a copy of Mr. Skene's letter of the 6th instant. State to those gentlemen that, in making their Report to this Board, upon the projected tunnel through the Mound in Edinburgh, My Lords request that it may comprehend whatever information they may deem relevant to the points in question.

Sir, Great George-street, 17 April 1837.

IN compliance with your letter addressed to us, dated Treasury Chambers, 23d March 1837, we proceeded to Edinburgh, and inquired upon the spot, in communication with the Trustees of Manufactures in Scotland, how far the works of the proposed tunnel through the Mound, on which the building occupied by the Trustees is situated, would probably produce injurious effects upon the building in question.

When in Edinburgh, we had a meeting with the Directors of the proposed Railway Company, at their request; also, with Mr. Jardine, engineer to the Crawley Waterworks Company, whose main, for the supply of the New Town and of Leith, runs along the Mound, and had every information given us by Mr. Playfair, the architect of the building occupied by the Trustees of Manufactures.

Since our return, we have received your letter dated 13th April 1837, desiring that our Report on the above subject may be framed so as to comprehend whatever information we may deem relevant to the point in question.

At the request of the Directors of the proposed Railway Company, now in London, we have conferred with their engineers, Messrs. Rastrick & Miller, and have received their account of the mode by which they propose to carry the works into effect.

Having considered the various statements, the Reports of Messrs. Playfair and Jardine which accompanied your letter to us, and the subject generally, we beg to submit, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, our opinion:

That it is possible, by adopting skilful and cautious measures, to form the proposed tunnel through the Mound without any such risk to the building occupied by the Trustees of Manufactures, or to the Waterworks Company's main, as should interfere to prevent the formation of the tunnel in the line proposed, supposing it to be required as a work of public utility.

That any degree of the danger apprehended by the Trustees of Manufactures or the directors of the Waterworks Company might be still further reduced, by keeping the line of the Railway more to the southward, so as to place the tunnel at a greater distance from the building, which might also be less objectionable to the houses in Prince's-street, as nearly the whole of the Railway works and the trains upon the Railway could thus be covered from the view.

In reference to the general question of the policy or propriety of extending the Railway so far into the city as to require the tunnel through the Mound, our opinion is,—

That as one of the principal objects of doing so is to join other railways, which are not yet begun, the importance of the measure to the proposed Railway or the public is not such as to require it at present, but that it would be advisable not now to carry the Railway further than the Lothian-road, at the west end of Prince's-street, thus leaving the question of further extension or deviation to be considered afterwards, and adjusted as circumstances may require.

A. Y. Spearman, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Js. Walker.*
W. Cubitt.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 18 April 1837, on the foregoing Report.

UNDER the circumstances stated in this Report, it does not appear to my Lords that it would be proper for this Board to oppose the further progress of the Bill.

My Lords are however of opinion that it is their duty to require that clauses should be introduced into the Bill for the purpose of ensuring, if the Bill shall pass into a law, and the work be undertaken, that the tunnel is carried through the Mound in such manner and in such a part of the Mound as will give the fullest security that no damage or injury shall be sustained by the building, in addition to the clause which they have already required for giving compensation to the Crown, if any such shall be occasioned by this work.

Write to Mr. Dorrington accordingly, and desire he will make a communication to the above effect to the agents for the Bill, and request them forthwith to furnish

furnish this Board with drafts of the clauses which they would propose to insert for the objects above stated.

Direct him at the same time to instruct the agents for the Bill to take care that the expenses of Mr. Walker and Mr. Cubitt are immediately paid in conformity with the arrangement made with the promoters of the Bill by this Board before the engineers were despatched to Edinburgh.

Write to Mr. Walker and Mr. Cubitt to acquaint them with the directions given by my Lords in that respect.

Transmit to the Trustees for Manufactures, &c., copy of the Report of Mr. Walker and Mr. Cubitt, together with copy of this Minute, for their information.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.

A COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE between the TRUSTEES for MANUFACTURES in Scotland, the COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY, and the PROMOTERS of the EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY, on the Subject of the TUNNEL projected through the MOUND in *Edinburgh*; and a Copy of any Report from Messrs. *Walker & Cubitt* on that Subject.

(*Sir George Clerk.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 May 1837.*

NORTH METROPOLITAN CEMETERY BILL.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

TAKEN AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF JOHN WICKEY STABLE,

Complaining of an Alteration not authorized by the Committee, having been made
in the Committee Bill, by Sir Samuel Whalley, a Member of The House.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 12 June 1837.

Jovis, 8^o die Junii, 1837.

Mr. John Wickey Stable, called in; and Examined.

1. IS that your Petition ?—[*the same being shown to the Witness.*]—It is.
2. What is your profession ?—A solicitor.
3. Were you in the committee-room of the Portland Cemetery Bill on Friday last ?—I was.
4. Do you recollect the committee-room being cleared for a division upon the Primrose-hill clause ?—I do.
5. Do you recollect the amendment which I (Mr. Duncombe) read to the counsel upon that occasion ?—Perfectly.
6. Have you got the words which I (Mr. Duncombe) read to them ?—I have not; I can state what they were: “ Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall authorize or enable the said Company to make use of Primrose-hill as a cemetery or burial-ground, or for any purposes by which the public may be debarred free access to it.”
7. Did the committee clerk hand to you a copy of that amendment ?—After several other clauses had passed, he did.
8. Were the words in that paper which the committee clerk handed to you, the words you have just stated to The House ?—No, they were not.
9. Where was the difference ?—The words “ or any part thereof ” were inserted after “ Primrose-hill.”
10. Upon having ascertained that, what step did you take ?—I applied to the committee clerk the next morning, to know by whose authority those words were inserted.
11. After I (Mr. Duncombe) had left the chair, what occurred in the committee-room previous to your leaving it ?—After you had left the chair, on going round to speak to Mr. Wakley, I found a note addressed to Sir Samuel Whalley, signed “ Richard Pitman,” and it was in these words.
12. What has become of that note, do you know ?—I do.
13. State it ?—Mr. Wakley read it, and tore it up.
14. What did it contain ?—“ On hearing the resolution read, I perceived that it was confined to Primrose-hill; I submit that the words ‘ or any part thereof ’ ought to have been inserted.—Richard Pitman.”
15. After you had read the note, did you observe Sir Samuel Whalley and the committee clerk together ?—Before that, I saw some communication take place, a note handed, or I saw some communication passing with Sir Samuel Whalley.
16. Upon the following morning, when you observed this alteration in the clause as amended by me (Mr. Duncombe) and put from the chair, did you call upon me ?—I did.
17. Had you seen the committee clerk previously ?—I had.
18. What did you state to me (Mr. Duncombe) ?—I stated to you the alteration which had been made after the question had been put, and you insisted upon my

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bringing the subject before The House. I then went, by your direction, to Mr. Pitman; I told Mr. Pitman before I had any conversation with him, that the subject would be brought before The House, and he might therefore answer my question or not, as he thought proper. I asked him whether he wrote the note to Sir Samuel Whalley, and he said that he did, and that Sir Samuel Whalley had said to him that he did not consider the words of any importance; but that upon his (Pitman's) telling Sir Samuel Whalley that he thought, legally speaking, they were of consequence, he got them altered.

19. Do you mean that Mr. Pitman got them altered?—Sir Samuel Whalley got them altered.

20. Did you see the committee clerk on the Monday morning following?—On the Saturday morning following I saw the committee clerk.

21. Did any thing occur between Saturday and last Monday morning?—Immediately after this conversation I returned to the House, and by your direction I made an appointment to meet you at the Journal Office; I went there at the time appointed, but the committee clerk was not there.

22. When did you see the committee clerk?—I have not seen him since; it was on Saturday that I had the interview with the committee clerk.

23. Did not you see him on Monday?—No, I did not; I saw him on Saturday morning.

24. Have you seen Sir Samuel Whalley since?—I have.

25. Did you see Sir Samuel Whalley on Monday?—I did.

26. Where?—In the lobby of the House.

27. Did you mention this subject to him?—I did.

28. What occurred?—Sir Samuel Whalley said that he thought the words were of no consequence, and that any member had a right to alter a resolution if he thought proper.

29. Did you object to the words remaining in the clause?—I did.

30. What was his answer to that?—That I might take any course I thought proper with regard to it.

31. What course did you take?—I prepared a petition, and presented it to The House.

32. Did any thing further take place between you and Sir Samuel Whalley upon that occasion?—No.

33. Can you state any thing more of what took place?—Sir Samuel Whalley said that I should act very injudiciously if I brought the subject before The House.

34. What was your reply?—That I was in your hands (Mr. Duncombe's), and that I should adopt whatever course you thought proper as chairman.

35. Did you inform Sir Samuel Whalley afterwards that the words were struck out of the clause?—I heard Sir Samuel Whalley informed so, but I did not inform him so.

36. By whom?—I do not know; there were two or three persons talking to him at the time.

37. In your petition to this House, you have said that Sir Samuel Whalley said that if the words did not remain in the Bill, he should throw it out upon the third reading?—He did.

38. When did he state that?—He stated that to me either on Monday or Tuesday, that if I had the words struck out, he would throw my Bill out.

39. Have you stated the entire of what occurred between you and Sir Samuel Whalley upon that interview?—To the best of my recollection, I have.

40. What is the difference practically between "Primrose-hill" and "Primrose-hill, or any part thereof"?—It struck me that when we came to the Bishop to consecrate the ground, the Bishop might have a difficulty about it.

41. Is there any doubt about the limits of Primrose-hill, or what is the practical difference between "Primrose-hill" and "Primrose-hill, or any part thereof"?—Primrose-hill for several years has been almost uninclosed, except by hedges; formerly it was divided into small inclosures, and in ancient maps and descriptions of the hill, Primrose-hill is described as containing 6 acres 2 roods and 20 perches; apparently Primrose-hill would consist of 10 or 12 acres, and it struck me, that when I applied to the Bishop of London to consecrate the ground, the Bishop might have a difficulty as to the actual site of Primrose-hill.

42. The petition presented this afternoon was yesterday in the hands of Mr. Angerstein to be presented to-day?—It was.

43. Why

43. Why did you take it out of Mr. Angerstein's hands?—Because I was told that if I did so, Sir Samuel Whalley would withdraw the opposition to the Bill.

44. By whom?—By a Mr. Sutton.

45. Who is Mr. Sutton?—He is a director of the Brighton railroad; it was at the Brighton railway office.

46. You withdrew the petition in consequence of what had been stated to you by Mr. Sutton with regard to Sir Samuel Whalley's intentions?—I thought Sir Samuel Whalley would withdraw his opposition, and support my Bill.

47. Are you acquainted with Primrose-hill?—I am.

48. Do you consider that there is a modern and an ancient boundary to Primrose-hill?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with it to answer that question.

49. You have stated that the ancient maps describe it as containing something more than six acres, but that that which is known as Primrose-hill, in the common interpretation of the term, exceeds 10 acres?—I stated that, in the ancient maps and in the Schedule of an Act which received the assent of this House in 1829, Primrose-hill is described as containing 6 acres 2 roods and 20 perches; but apparently Primrose-hill would consist of 8 or 10 acres.

50. Are you concerned for the promoters of the Bill?—I am.

51. Did you consider, as solicitor for the promoters of the Bill, that you would be in a better situation if the words inserted in this clause had been omitted?—Not the slightest, except as regards any question which might arise with the Bishop of London.

52. Did you consider it likely, practically, that you would be able to fix your cemetery outside of the ancient boundary, so as to be able to have it upon the 4 acres not included within the 6?—There are 18 acres outside the ancient boundary.

53. Was it not the desire of the opposers of the Bill to protect Primrose-hill in the largest sense for the public advantage?—I firmly believe not.

54. Supposing the clause had stood without the words which have been inserted, do you consider that it would have been competent to the promoters of the Bill to have effected their purpose upon any part of Primrose-hill not embraced within the ancient boundary?—I do.

55. Did you consult any of the promoters of the Bill upon the effect of the words in question?—I did.

56. Did any of those promoters say that they were of no importance?—They did.

57. You said you found a note addressed to Sir Samuel Whalley; do you usually read notes addressed to other people?—No.

58. How came you to read that?—Because I found it was connected with my Bill.

59. Do you usually read notes connected with your own matters addressed to other people, if you find them in your way?—I do not usually.

60. How did you know that it was connected with this matter until you read it?—It did not contain more than three lines.

61. You read the three lines?—Yes.

62. You read the note?—Yes.

63. Without knowing what it contained?—It did not contain three lines, and I could not cast my eye over it without knowing what it was.

64. But you did cast your eye over it, knowing that it was not addressed to yourself?—It was a slip of paper lying upon the ground.

65. Did you take possession of that note?—I did not.

66. Did you hand it to Mr. Wakley?—I did not.

67. Did you ask Mr. Wakley to read it?—I did not.

68. How did Mr. Wakley find it?—Mr. Wakley found it where I found it.

69. Was it simultaneously?—I put it on the ground again, and Mr. Wakley took it up and read it.

70. You have said that you had seen the committee clerk between Friday and Monday?—I saw the committee clerk on Saturday morning.

71. What took place between you and the committee clerk?—I asked the committee clerk by whose authority those words were interlined, and he said he did not think they were of any importance; that it did not alter the provision as inserted by the committee. I told him that was for my consideration, not his, and I desired to know by whose authority it was done, and he said it was done

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with the knowledge of Mr. Duncombe, and he would give me no explanation, and that I might go to Mr. Duncombe, which I told him that I should do.

72. He said that Mr. Duncombe was responsible for what had been done?—No, he did not tell me so.

73. Repeat the words?—He said that the alteration was made with the knowledge of Mr. Duncombe, and that Mr. Duncombe would give the explanation, and that I might go to him.

74. When you first saw the note, was it lying upon the ground or upon the table?—I am not clear, but I think it was upon the ground.

75. Was it folded up or open?—It was open; it never had been folded.

76. Was it torn?—Not the slightest.

77. You saw it by chance upon the ground?—I did.

78. Was there any direction upon the back of it?—No.

79. Was it directed upon the face of it?—Upon the face of it, in the corner, it was directed to Sir Samuel Whalley.

80. Did that attract your notice before you cast your eye over the rest of the note?—No.

81. You heard the proposition made to the committee by the honourable Member for Finsbury, Mr. Wakley?—I did.

82. Was there not, in the resolution which that honourable Member proposed to the Committee, the expression “or any portion thereof for the purposes of this Act”?—There was.

83. Then there was, at the end of that resolution, the expression “for the purposes of this Act”?—I believe so.

84. Did any communication take place with you or the promoters of this Bill respecting that resolution?—There did.

85. Did you object to the insertion of the words “for the purposes of this Act”?—I did.

86. Did you do that by yourself or by counsel?—By counsel.

87. You objected to those words?—I objected to the resolution altogether.

88. Did you not object to any part of it in particular?—No; I was asked, to know whether I would consent to such a resolution being put in, and I said, no.

89. Did you not object particularly to those latter words in the resolution?—Most assuredly not.

90. Did you object to the introduction of the words “or any portion thereof”?—Certainly not.

91. When did it first strike you that the introduction of the words “or any portion thereof” into the resolution was prejudicial?—After I had returned home on the evening of Friday night.

92. You did not object to that particular expression in the first resolution which had been proposed?—I objected to the whole of the first resolution, not to any particular part of it.

93. It was when you got home that the effect of the words “or any portion thereof” first struck you?—Yes.

94. That would have limited your power in taking a considerable portion of Primrose-hill?—I conceive not the slightest.

95. When you mentioned to the honourable Member for Mary-le-bone your objection to the insertion of those words, did he not tell you that those words were in the original resolution, and that he supposed they were in this, till he found they were not there, that without them the clause would be objectionable, and he could not consistently with his duty as a Member avoid opposing this Bill?—He did not; he told me that if I had the words struck out, he would throw my Bill out.

96. Were those all the words he used?—I think he said that he did not consider that it made any difference; I told him the only difficulty was as regarded any question with the Bishop.

97. Do you mean to state that he told you that if you had the words struck out, he would oppose the Bill, but, at the same time, that the introduction of the words made no difference?—He told me that, in his opinion, the introduction of the words made no difference, but that if I had them struck out, he would throw my Bill out.

98. Do you mean to state that he did not at the same time say that the omission of them altered the meaning of the resolution, and that therefore he must oppose the Bill unless they were struck out?—He did not.

99. When

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99. When you withdrew the petition, did you not tell me (Mr. Angerstein) that Sir Samuel Whalley said he would not only not oppose the Bill upon the third reading, but speak in behalf of it?—I did.

100. Upon what authority did you state that?—Mr. Sutton.

101. Did Mr. Sutton come to you apparently as with authority from Sir Samuel Whalley?—I called upon Mr. Sutton accidentally.

102. Did you ever tell Sir Samuel Whalley that if he did not withdraw his opposition to the Bill, you would present a petition upon the subject, or any thing to that effect?—No.

103. Nothing of that kind passed?—No.

104. You stated that you did not put the note which you found into the hands of Mr. Wakley, but that Mr. Wakley picked it up and read it?—I did.

105. You adhere to that?—I do.

106. Did not you say that I (Sir Samuel Whalley) agreed, upon your withdrawing this petition, not to oppose the further progress of the Bill?—Yes.

107. But you just now said that you did not propose to me to withdraw the petition if I withdrew my opposition to the Bill?—What I stated proceeded upon the information I received from Mr. Sutton.

108. How came you to receive that from Mr. Sutton; did you make that proposal to me through Mr. Sutton, or do you mean to tell The House that I made a proposal to you through Mr. Sutton?—I called upon Mr. Sutton, and informed Mr. Sutton of the course I was going to adopt; Mr. Sutton told me you were in the next room, and he would go in and speak to you upon the subject of it, and I waited till he did so; he came out and told me that if I would withdraw my petition, you would support my Bill.

109. After this clause was shown to you, altered by the committee clerk, the committee being then sitting, did you make any objection?—I did not.

110. Are not the words since struck out of the Bill?—They are.

111. They are not in the present Bill before The House?—They are not.

112. Did you never make an application to Mr. Sutton after that to address me upon this subject?—Mr. Sutton called upon me on Sunday last, and went into the country with me; I stated to Mr. Sutton then the course I was going to adopt, and that I was anxious not to bring the subject forward, and Mr. Sutton requested me not to do so till he had seen you.

113. Did not Mr. Sutton, at your request, make a communication to me, requesting me to withdraw my opposition to the Bill?—Not at my request; he may have asked you not to oppose the Bill.

114. Are you aware that Mr. Sutton wrote to me a letter upon this subject?—I think you stated so yourself to me.

115. Then Mr. Sutton did, at your request, make an application to me upon this subject?—Not at my request; I told Mr. Sutton the course I was going to adopt, and Mr. Sutton requested that I would allow him an opportunity of communicating with you.

116. In consequence of that note, had you not an interview with me the following morning, Monday morning?—Certainly not; I saw you on the following morning, but not in consequence of that note.

117. Did you not then, in conversation with me, state that you thought the words very immaterial, and that you should not object to their being in the Bill?—I told you that I thought the words of no consequence, except as regards any question that might arise with the Bishop.

118. Did you not further state to me that you would see the chairman, and if the words were struck out of the Bill, that you would get him to put them in on bringing up the report?—Certainly not.

119. Did you not afterwards state to me the very same day, in the evening, that you were too late, that the words were struck out before you saw the chairman?—I told you that before I saw the chairman the words were struck out, but not in consequence of any thing I said to the chairman.

120. Did you not, late in the same day, tell me that your application was too late, that the words were struck out?—I told you that the words were struck out before I saw the chairman, but I never alluded to any application of mine.

121. Did you not meet me (Sir Samuel Whalley) to-day in Bridge-street, with the petition that has been presented to The House in your hand?—I did.

122. Did you not tell me that that petition should not be presented if I withdrew my opposition to this Bill?—I did.

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123. You are understood to say that you met Sir Samuel Whalley in Bridge-street, having the petition in your hand, and that you stated to him that if he would withdraw his opposition to the Bill, the petition would not be presented; what answer was made to that?—Sir Samuel Whalley said that I had acted inadvertently in the course I had taken; that he was desirous of serving me, but that he had been placed in an unpleasant position as regards his constituents.

124. Did any thing further pass?—Nothing; a gentleman took Sir Samuel Whalley away.

125. When was that?—It must have been about 10 minutes past four o'clock this afternoon.

126. Were you then bringing down the petition with a view to its being presented?—No, I was not.

127. What had you brought the petition down for?—I had recalled the petition from Mr. Angerstein, in consequence of my having been told that if the petition was not presented, Sir Samuel Whalley would not oppose my Bill. He told me, in addition to what I said just now, that he thought my Bill must be thrown out; and I said, "That remains to be proved."

128. When was it that you withdrew the petition from the honourable member for Greenwich?—It must have been about five minutes before four this day.

129. How soon after did you return to The House with the petition?—It must have been within an hour.

130. Had you had communication with any one upon the subject in the interval?—I had.

131. With whom?—With some of the promoters of the Bill.

132. Who was the person who you say took Sir Samuel Whalley away from you when you met him in Bridge-street?—I do not know him.

133. You say you called upon Mr. Sutton; what induced you to call upon Mr. Sutton?—Accidentally; he is a particular friend of mine.

134. Did you call upon him on any business relating to Sir Samuel Whalley and this Bill?—No, I had not an idea that Sir Samuel Whalley was there.

135. Had you any conversation with Sir Samuel Whalley subsequent to that interview in Bridge-street to-day?—Sir Samuel Whalley passed me at the entrance to the lobby, and he told me that I might take what course I thought proper.

136. Did you at that time tell him, that if he withdrew his opposition to the third reading, you would not present the petition?—I did not.

137. Did you repeat that, or any thing to that effect, since the meeting in Bridge-street?—No.

138. Where were you going when you met Sir Samuel Whalley in Bridge-street?—I was going into the Brighton committee-room.

139. Where was that?—In Bridge-street.

140. Has Mr. Sutton any interest in this Bill?—None whatever.

141. Is he a friend of yours?—He is.

142. You knew that he put himself in communication with Sir Samuel Whalley?—I knew that he was constantly in communication with Sir Samuel Whalley.

143. You knew that he had put himself in communication with Sir Samuel after you had spoken to him upon the subject of the Bill on Sunday last?—I did.

144. He told you what had passed between him and Sir Samuel?—He did.

145. Did you authorize him to continue that intercourse?—No.

146. Did you repudiate his interference as your friend?—I did not.

147. Did he tell you that he had made a similar proposal to that which you made in Bridge-street to Sir Samuel?—Mr. Sutton told me that Sir Samuel Whalley would withdraw his opposition to my Bill, if my petition was not presented.

148. Did he tell you that he had made a proposal to that effect to Sir Samuel?—No.

149. Did he tell you with which of the two, either him or Sir Samuel, the proposition had originated of the withdrawal of the opposition upon the withdrawal of the petition?—He did not.

150. Did you ask him whether the proposition was Sir Samuel's?—No.

151. Had not you the curiosity to ask, as he went to Sir Samuel after a conversation to you, and you expected to hear what occurred between them?—I was told that Sir Samuel Whalley would withdraw his opposition, and that was all I wanted to know.

152. Why did you give this petition to another Member after having withdrawn it?—

it?—Because I was told that, unless I had it in writing from Sir Samuel Whalley, I should not be safe. Mr. J. W. Stoble.

153. Who told you that?—I was told so by two persons who are promoters of the Bill. 8 June 1837.

154. Was Mr Sutton one of those?—No.

155. How could the insertion of those words in the clause have any effect upon the Bishop?—When the Bishop went to consecrate the land, it might appear to the Bishop that more was Primrose-hill than was described as being Primrose-hill.

156. How could the words “Primrose-hill, or any part of it,” make any difference to the Bishop in that case, because the words “Primrose-hill” would include all Primrose-hill?—It occurred to me that it might strike the Bishop that more was Primrose-hill than what was in the Schedule of the Act of 1829.

157. Would not that be included in “Primrose-hill”?—I think not.

158. Then some part of Primrose-hill would not be included in “Primrose-hill”?—I think not.

159. If it would be any restraint, in your opinion, upon the judgment of the Bishop, would not the same restraint be exercised by other persons as to the part you would be entitled to inclose?—I thought not; I thought that the Bishop might not look upon it as a lawyer would do, and it might strike the Bishop that more was Primrose-hill than was actually described as being Primrose-hill.

160. After you met Sir Samuel Whalley in Bridge-street to-day, did you meet him again?—I did not, until I met him in the lobby of the House.

161. What took place then?—Sir Samuel Whalley said, “I might take whatever course I thought proper.”

162. Did Sir Samuel Whalley come up and say that, without your saying any thing?—Sir Samuel Whalley said that to me in passing.

163. You did not say any thing to him?—I did not.

164. Nothing more passed than that Sir Samuel Whalley in going past you said those words?—Nothing more.

165. Had you the petition in your hand when he passed?—I had.

166. What induced you to present the petition, just after you had withdrawn it from Mr. Angerstein?—I had not got that which my clients desired me to get.

167. What was that?—Sir Samuel Whalley’s promise in writing, that he would withdraw his opposition.

168. Did you ever ask him for that?—I did not.

169. Then how did you know that you could not get it?—Because, when I met Sir Samuel Whalley, he said, “I might take whatever course I thought proper;” he told me, “he did not care whether I presented the petition or not.”

170. You said before, that the sole words that passed between you and Sir Samuel Whalley were the words which Sir Samuel made use of, to this effect, “You may take what course you please”?—It was, “Take what course you please, and present the petition, if you like.”

171. You have now added those words to what you said before?—I stated it to the best of my recollection.

172. Cannot you recollect something more?—I cannot recollect any thing more.

173. Can you recollect that nothing more did take place?—Yes; if I recollected any thing more, I should have stated it in answer to the question.

174. You just now recollected something more; try if you cannot recollect something else?—I am not in the habit of evading the question.

175. When Sir Samuel Whalley passed you in the lobby, did he commence speaking?—Sir Samuel Whalley saw the petition in my hand, and he told me I might take what course I thought proper.

176. In what way was the petition in your hand?—I was holding it in my hand rolled up.

177. How did Sir Samuel Whalley know that this was a petition against himself?—I do not know.

178. Then he came up to you and addressed you?—He said those words to me in passing.

179. And you said not a word at all?—I did not.

180. Nothing more took place than what you have described?—Nothing more.

181. Was any person present when Sir Samuel Whalley passed you and said that?—No.

182. Had you obtained Sir Samuel Whalley’s promise in writing not to oppose

- Mr. J. W. Stoble. the Bill, should you have presented the petition or not?—If I had obtained Sir Samuel Whalley's promise in writing, I should not have presented the petition.
- 8 June 1837. 183. Where is the Brighton Railroad committee-room?—No. 4, Bridge-street.
184. Has Mr. Sutton any connexion with that railway?—I believe he has; I believe he is a director of it.
185. Which line?—The Brighton direct.
186. Are not Sweet & Sutton the solicitors to the Bill?—They are.
187. When were you first admonished that it was necessary to obtain Sir Samuel Whalley's consent in writing?—At about ten minutes before four o'clock.
188. By whom were you so instructed?—By my clients, the promoters of the Bill.
189. Did you consider it a part of your instructions from the promoters of the Bill to obtain Sir Samuel Whalley's promise in writing to withhold opposition to the Bill before you presented the petition?—They told me they should not consider them safe unless I obtained his promise in writing.
190. Having received these instructions from your clients ten minutes before four, what steps did you take to carry them into effect?—I went over for the purpose of seeing Sir Samuel Whalley; I met him in the passage of No. 4, Bridge-street.
191. Had you any conversation with him at that period?—I had.
192. What passed between you and Sir Samuel Whalley at that time?—Sir Samuel Whalley told me I might present the petition or not, or take whatever course I thought proper.
193. Is that the same conversation you have been referring to as having taken place in the lobby of this House?—It is not.
194. Then you had two conversations with Sir Samuel Whalley between the period of ten minutes to four and the time when you placed the petition in the hands of Mr. Serjeant Goulburn?—I had.
195. Which was the first?—In the passage, No. 4, Bridge-street, Westminster Bridge.
196. Did you introduce yourself to Sir Samuel Whalley?—I met Sir Samuel Whalley in the passage, coming out.
197. What did you say to him?—I told Sir Samuel Whalley that I was coming to him on the subject of the petition, and he told me I might take whatever course I thought proper, and present the petition or not, as I liked.
198. Was that all the conversation that passed between you and Sir Samuel Whalley at the first interview?—Sir Samuel Whalley, I think, told me that I had acted unadvisedly in preparing the petition.
199. Is that all the conversation that passed between you?—It is.
200. When did you see him again?—In the lobby of the House.
201. Did you introduce yourself to him, or enter into any conversation with him at the second interview?—I did not.
202. Then are The House to understand, that all that passed between you and Sir Samuel at the second interview is that which you have stated?—They are.
203. Did you consider, having received instructions from your clients not to be satisfied with Sir Samuel's assurance, except it was given in writing, that you had done all that was requisite for you to do?—I did.
204. Where was it that you told Sir Samuel that if he did not withdraw his opposition, you would present this petition?—I never told Sir Samuel so.
205. Did not you say something to that effect?—I never told him so.
206. In Bridge-street, Blackfriars?—I did not.
207. You know Mr. Wakley?—I do perfectly.
208. You know his person?—I do.
209. You see him at present?—I do.
210. Did you say that Mr. Wakley tore the note?—I did.
211. That he took it up and read it, and tore it?—He did.
212. You have mentioned the name of Mr. Sutton; will you inform The House who Mr. Sutton is?—Mr. Robert Sutton.
213. Where does he live?—In the Regent's Park.
214. What is he?—A stock-broker.
215. Then he is not of the firm of Sweet & Sutton, the solicitors for the Brighton railway?—No.

216. What note do you say that I (Mr. Wakley) took up and tore?—Mr. Pitman's note to Sir Samuel Whalley.

Mr. J. W. Stable.

217. Who is Mr. Pitman?—The vestry clerk of Paddington.

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218. Did he address any note to me?—I am not aware that he did.

219. How do you know that I saw any note from him?—Because I saw you take it up when I laid it down.

220. To whom was it addressed?—To Sir Samuel Whalley.

221. Where did I take it up?—You were sitting in the chair which the chairman had occupied.

222. Did you see any note to me?—No, I saw a note, which was in the words I have stated.

223. Where did you see it?—In the committee; it was lying upon the ground; I took it up and read it, and laid it down again, and you did the same, and after having read it, tore it up.

[*The Witness was directed to withdraw.*]

Ordered, That the further consideration of this Petition be adjourned till To-morrow.

NORTH METROPOLITAN CEMETERY
BILL.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

TAKEN AT THE

BAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

In the Matter of the Petition of JOHN WICKES
STABLE, complaining of an Alteration, not
authorized by the Committee, having been made
in the Committee Bill, by Sir Samuel Wallely,
a Member of The House.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 June 1837.*

2.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

TAKEN AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF JOHN WICKEY STABLE,

Complaining of an Alteration, not authorized by the Committee, having been made in the Committee Bill, by Sir *Samuel Whalley*, a Member of The House.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 12 June 1837.

Martis, 13^o die Junii, 1837.

Mr. *Robert Sutton*, called in; and Examined.

224. WHAT are you in business?—I am a stock-broker.

225. You are, I believe, a constituent of mine (Sir Samuel Whalley)?—I am.

Mr. *Robert Sutton*.

226. Are you not also a director of a company that is now promoting a Bill before Parliament?—I am.

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227. Is not that a Brighton railway?—It is.

228. Have you not frequently had recourse to my advice and assistance in Parliament?—Very often.

229. And you have lately had frequent intercourse with me on the subject?—I have.

230. Do you remember having seen me on Thursday last?—I do.

231. Do you remember writing some words on a piece of paper, and handing them to me to look at?—I do.

232. Will you state to The House what were the words you wrote on that piece of paper, as nearly as you can recollect?—I think the words that I wrote upon the paper were something to this effect: that I had seen Mr. Stable, and had communicated to him that if certain words were allowed to stand part of a clause in the Cemetery Bill, that I hoped to be able to induce you to withdraw your opposition to that Bill, as I had applied to you, being a constituent of yours.

233. Did you ever say any thing to me respecting the presentation of a Petition to this House complaining of my Parliamentary conduct?—Certainly not.

234. Did you ever intend to say any thing of that nature to me?—Most decidedly not.

235. Did I ever make any promise to you that if such a petition was not presented, I would withdraw my opposition to Mr. Stable's Cemetery Bill?—Certainly not; I never made use of the word petition, or adverted in any way whatever to the petition to you or to any body else.

236. Did I mention any petition to you?—No.

237. Did you tell Mr. Stable that if a petition was not presented complaining of my conduct, I should withdraw my opposition to his Cemetery Bill?—I did not.

238. Or to any Bill?—Certainly not.

239. Did you see Mr. Stable on that day?—Yes.

240. Did you tell Mr. Stable that I was in an adjoining room, and that you would go and speak to me, and he waited till you did so, and when you came out, you told him that if he would withdraw the petition, I would support the Bill?—No, certainly not.

241. Did you say any words of that kind to Mr. Stable?—Not as referring to the petition, but as referring to the clause, the particular words that you insisted

Mr. Robert Sutton. should be inserted in the clause, and upon his agreeing that those words should be so inserted, I said I had reason to think from your manner that you would be disposed to withdraw your opposition to the Bill.

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242. That was the purport of what you told Mr. Stable?—Entirely.

243. And you said nothing about a petition?—Not one word.

244. You are acquainted with Mr. Stable?—I am.

245. Did you go out of town with him last Sunday week?—I did.

246. Had you any conversation with Mr. Stable respecting the Portland Cemetery Bill?—Yes.

247. Did he complain of Sir Samuel Whalley's conduct to you?—No, I think he did not.

248. You had no conversation about the Portland Cemetery Bill?—Yes, I had.

249. What was the purport of your conversation?—That certain words had been introduced into a clause of that Bill in what was conceived to be an irregular manner.

250. By whom?—That I do not know.

251. Did Mr. Stable say that it was Sir Samuel Whalley who introduced them?—No, he did not.

252. Did Mr. Stable tell you that he was about to bring the subject before The House of Commons?—Yes.

253. Did you ask Mr. Stable not to bring the subject before The House of Commons until you had seen Sir Samuel Whalley?—I told him to do nothing till I had seen Sir Samuel Whalley, and that if I could induce Mr. Stable to agree to the insertion of those words in the clause, I had reason to think that the Bill would not meet with the opposition of Sir Samuel Whalley.

254. That Sir Samuel Whalley would support the Bill if those words were allowed to remain in the clause?—Yes, that was my opinion, and I believe I gave that to Mr. Stable, but I had no assurance from Sir Samuel Whalley.

255. You did it totally unauthorized by Sir Samuel Whalley?—Yes.

256. Did you ask Mr. Stable to see you the following morning, that you might have some conversation with him on the subject?—No; on the contrary, he proposed to see me.

257. Did he see you the next morning?—I think he did; I am only in doubt as to the time, whether it was that day or the next.

258. Did he call upon you in Bridge-street on the Monday following?—Yes, I think it was the Monday; he called upon me a day or two afterwards.

259. Was Sir Samuel Whalley in Bridge-street at that time?—I think he was in the adjoining room.

260. This was the Monday, the day after you went out of town?—I think it was.

261. Did Mr. Stable see Sir Samuel Whalley in Bridge-street upon that occasion?—I think he did.

262. Were you present at that interview?—I think I was in the room, but I did not hear any part of the conversation.

263. You do not know what passed upon the occasion?—I do not.

264. On Thursday morning, Mr. Stable, about two o'clock, called upon you, did he not, in Bridge-street?—I believe he did.

265. Had he a petition in his hand then?—Yes.

266. Did he say what the purport of that petition was?—That it was certain complaints, but against whom I did not know.

267. Sir Samuel Whalley's name was not mentioned?—I think it was, amongst others.

268. In what way was it mentioned, then, relating to what subject?—That certain insertions had been made in a clause in Committee at the desire of Sir Samuel Whalley, and, as Mr. Stable conceived, in an irregular manner.

269. But Mr. Stable did not tell you that this petition at all referred to that?—Yes, I think he did.

270. He did tell you?—Yes.

271. Then he did tell you what was the purport and object of that petition?—In general terms, he did.

272. I understood you to say just now that you did not know what were the contents of the petition?—Nor did I.

273. You did understand then what was the object of the petition?—Generally, I did.

274. Did

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274. Did you not then request Mr. Stable to call again in three-quarters of an hour or an hour's time?—I do not remember, I do not think I did; I certainly did not request Mr. Stable to call at all.

275. You did not request him to call again?—No.

276. Did he call again that afternoon?—I think he did.

277. Are not you quite sure about it?—I am not quite sure, I think it is more than probable he did; I am only in doubt as to the day and occasion to which you refer.

278. This is on Thursday last?—That is exactly what I do not recollect.

279. But he called again in the afternoon of the morning on which you had had some conversation with him, of the purport and object of this petition?—Yes.

280. Where was Sir Samuel Whalley when Mr. Stable returned?—I am not quite sure, but I think he was at the house at Bridge-street.

281. Was he in the adjoining room?—I do not recollect; that he had been in in the interval, I am certain.

282. Was he in the adjoining room when Mr. Stable was with you upon his second visit to Bridge-street?—I do not recollect that.

283. Did you request Mr. Stable to wait till you went into the next room, or some other room, to speak to Sir Samuel Whalley?—I think I did; I did upon one occasion; whether it was upon this occasion I do not know.

284. Mr. Stable agreed to remain till you had seen Sir Samuel Whalley?—Yes.

285. When you returned to Mr. Stable, what report did you make to Mr. Stable of the conversation that you had had with Sir Samuel Whalley respecting the Portland Cemetery Bill, and his opposition or support of it upon the third reading?—That Sir Samuel Whalley had declared that the insertion of the words was indispensable to the interests of his constituents, and he insisted upon their remaining in the clause; and I said, "Well, I believe I have induced the promoters of the Bill to agree to their remaining; I hope, therefore, that your opposition to the Bill may be stopped."

286. Did you not also ask Mr. Stable, under those circumstances, not to present the petition?—No, I did not.

287. Not as a favour to yourself?—Certainly not.

288. Did Mr. Stable ask you whether Sir Samuel Whalley would support the Bill on the third reading on that occasion?—I am not quite sure whether he asked me the question, or whether I said that the impression upon my mind was, that under the circumstances Sir Samuel would be inclined to withdraw his opposition to the Bill if the words remained.

289. Did you not tell Mr. Stable also that Sir Samuel Whalley requested that he might not be called upon to canvass in favour of the Bill?—No, I did not.

290. No conversation of that sort passed?—No.

291. You did not tell Mr. Stable that you had asked Sir Samuel Whalley what he had done against the Bill?—No, I certainly did not.

292. You did not tell Mr. Stable that?—No.

293. Did you tell Mr. Stable that Sir Samuel Whalley had canvassed six votes against the Bill?—I do not think I said so; I have no recollection of having said so.

294. Did you tell Mr. Stable that you had told Sir Samuel Whalley if he had canvassed six votes against the Bill he must bring 12 down to support it?—I never did say so; certainly not.

295. Did you ever hear from Mr. Stable that he had any complaint to make of Sir Samuel Whalley?—It was not that I heard from Mr. Stable, that he had a complaint to make against Sir Samuel Whalley, but that he had a general complaint to make that certain alterations had been made in a clause in the Committee in an irregular manner.

296. When was it you first heard that from Mr. Stable?—I think it was on Monday; I am not quite certain whether it was not on the Sunday.

297. At the time that Mr. Stable told you that he had certain irregularities to complain of, was the name of Sir Samuel Whalley mentioned?—I think the name of Sir Samuel Whalley was mentioned, but not pointing to Sir Samuel Whalley as the cause of those irregularities or the subject of complaint.

298. At that time did he allude to a petition to be presented?—Yes.

299. Did he tell you to whom he should intrust it?—I think that he mentioned several names.

300.—II.

300. Will

Mr. Robert Sutton.

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300. Will you mention the names of any honourable Members whom he named?—I think the name of Mr. Goulburn was mentioned; I am not quite sure that I am correct; I know the name of Mr. Angerstein was mentioned.

301. Did you see Sir Samuel Whalley after this?—Yes.

302. Did you communicate to Sir Samuel Whalley that Mr. Stable had complained of irregularities, and mentioned his name?—No.

303. Did you mention to Sir Samuel Whalley that any complaint had been made by Mr. Stable?—I never made any allusion, in any conversation I had with Sir Samuel Whalley to any complaint that had been made, or any conversation relating to the complaint that had been mentioned to me by Mr. Stable; I confined my conversation to Sir Samuel Whalley to the terms of the clause and the words that were insisted upon.

304. Did you tell Sir Samuel Whalley that the promoters of the Bill complained of the alteration?—Of the insertion of the words—yes.

305. Did you mention the contemplated petition?—No.

306. Upon your mentioning that the promoters complained of the alteration or insertion, was any thing said about Sir Samuel Whalley withdrawing his opposition?—It was in conversation with Mr. Stable.

307. When you had a conversation with Sir Samuel Whalley, and when you told him that the promoters complained of the insertion of the words?—Certainly not; I only inferred from Sir Samuel's manner, and from one of the motives or the reason for his opposition being removed, that the probability was that his opposition would cease, and I think I communicated that to Mr. Stable.

308. Can you recollect the substance of what passed between yourself and Sir Samuel Whalley?—I cannot exactly, without your leading me to it by a question; I do not recollect generally what did occur.

309. You told him of the complaint you say?—No, I did not tell him of any complaint being made; I told him that the words were objected to, but I certainly said nothing to Sir Samuel Whalley of any complaint having been made as to the method in which those words had been inserted.

310. Did you tell him that Mr. Stable would complain, or intended to complain, of the introduction of those words?—No, not to complain of them, but that he would not allow the words to remain.

311. What answer did Sir Samuel Whalley give you?—That if the words did not remain, it would be his duty to his constituents to oppose the Bill.

312. Did you communicate the result of your conversation to Mr. Stable?—Yes.

313. What did you tell him?—I told him that I thought the words were very immaterial, and I would recommend the promoters of the Bill to allow them to remain in that case; I hoped to be able to conciliate the opposition of Sir Samuel Whalley.

314. When you told that to Mr. Stable, did he tell you that he had intrusted the petition to Mr. Angerstein?—I did not know that the petition had been presented till 11 o'clock that night, when the petition had been presented.

315. You did not know of the petition being presented till many hours after the petition had been presented?—Many hours afterwards.

316. Did he tell you that Mr. Angerstein had the petition to present?—No.

317. Did he mention Mr. Angerstein's name at this second conversation?—Yes, that he would apply to Mr. Angerstein.

318. For what purpose?—For the purpose of presenting the petition, I should suppose.

319. Did he mention Mr. Angerstein's name to you before or after you told him that Sir Samuel Whalley would not oppose the Bill if the words were allowed to remain?—I really do not recollect at this moment that he ever mentioned the name of Mr. Angerstein; I think it must have been in general conversation that I heard the name of Mr. Angerstein; I do not remember that Mr. Stable used the name of Mr. Angerstein to me.

320. Did not you say that he mentioned Mr. Angerstein's name at this second conversation?—I might have said so; but I really do not think that he did say so.

321. Was it the same day that you saw Sir Samuel Whalley at Bridge-street that there was this second conversation with Mr. Stable?—I cannot recollect that.

322. When you went into the room where Sir Samuel Whalley was, while Mr. Stable was waiting for you, what did you tell Sir Samuel Whalley?—That I had prevailed

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prevailed upon Mr. Stable, as solicitor for the Bill, to allow the words to remain, and as such was the case, I hoped the cause of his opposition was removed.

323. Did you mention the petition or complaint at that conversation with Sir Samuel Whalley?—Certainly not.

324. When you returned, what did you tell Mr. Stable?—That I hoped the opposition of Sir Samuel Whalley had been conciliated.

325. Did you tell him that he hoped he would withdraw his complaint?—No, certainly not.

326. Or any thing of the sort?—No, I always treated the petition as a very ridiculous thing, as waste paper.

327. Did you mention the petition to him?—Certainly not.

328. Have you read the accounts of the evidence given by Mr. Stable?—I have not; I have purposely abstained from hearing any thing upon the subject.

329. You have already stated that when you came from Sir Samuel Whalley to Mr. Stable, you did not say any thing about the petition to him?—Certainly not.

330. Then this description which is about to be read to you is an incorrect description of the conversation that took place between you and Mr. Stable:—"Mr. Sutton told me you were in the next room, and he would go in and speak to you upon the subject of it, and I waited till he did so; he came out, and told me if I would withdraw my petition, you would support the Bill;" did you ever say that to Mr. Stable?—Certainly not.

331. Did I (Sir Samuel Whalley), directly or indirectly, make any promise to you that if the petition was not presented, I would withdraw my opposition to the Bill?—Certainly you did not.

332. Did I ever, directly or indirectly, make any promise to you, that if the words were allowed to remain, I would withdraw my opposition to the Bill?—In words, never.

333. Did I ever make any promise to you to that effect?—Certainly not.

334. Did you ever speak to me upon the subject of the petition?—Never.

335. You state, "In words, never;" what do you mean exactly by that answer; do you mean to say, that nothing passed between you and Sir Samuel Whalley to give you an impression that he would, conditionally, withdraw his opposition?—I mean that no words to that effect warranted my coming to such a conclusion; but it was Sir Samuel's manner—more conciliatory, I thought, than it had been at first.

336. How do you describe conciliatory?—That he would leave it to the Committee; The House should deal with the matter, and he (Sir Samuel) would give himself no trouble about it.

337. Then it was in gesture?—Yes.

338. But it was that gesture which made a certain impression upon your mind; describe that impression?—It is a very difficult thing to say; I do not know how to answer the question.

339. Do you mean to say it was an impression that he meant to withdraw his opposition?—I thought I had conciliated him, and that I was warranted in coming to the conclusion, inasmuch as the words which Sir Samuel considered were essential to the interests of his constituents were allowed to remain; and when I ascertained that fact, I considered that I had, in a great degree, smoothed the way to his withdrawing his opposition.

340. You fancied you had conciliated Sir Samuel Whalley, because you had made him believe that the words to which he objected in the clause would be allowed to remain?—Exactly.

341. Then you did not hope that you had conciliated Sir Samuel Whalley by any mention of withdrawing the petition?—Certainly not; I never mentioned any thing about the petition in my life.

342. Then the gesture or manner of Sir Samuel Whalley did not, in your mind, relate to the petition at all?—Certainly not; it formed no part of my conversation with him.

343. It had relation to the clause?—Yes.

344. How came you to act as a negotiator between Sir Samuel Whalley and Mr. Stable?—Being the constituent of one and the friend of the other.

345. Do you remember going into the country with Mr. Stable on the Sunday?—Yes.

346. Do you remember having any conversation with him during that Sunday upon the subject of this Bill?—Yes.

Mr. Robert Sutton.

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347. What was that conversation?—That Sir Samuel Whalley, who had supported the Bill in the early stages of it, had withdrawn his support because he insisted upon a certain clause which the promoters of the Bill considered to be hurtful to the interests of the company.

348. What answer did you make to that?—That I would see Sir Samuel Whalley upon the subject generally, and speak to him upon it.

349. Was that all the conversation that took place at that time upon that subject?—I think it was.

350. You said in the early part of your evidence, that on the day you went out of town with Mr. Stable, he mentioned that some words had been improperly inserted in a clause, did he tell you by whom?—No, he did not.

351. How came you to know by whom they were inserted?—I can scarcely answer that question; from what little knowledge I have of Committees of The House of Commons, it is the duty of the Committee clerk to make all those notes, I believe.

352. Did you not, in consequence of the statement made to you by Mr. Stable, of those words being improperly inserted in that clause, have a communication with Sir Samuel Whalley?—No.

353. Did you not state to Mr. Stable that you had such a communication with Sir Samuel Whalley?—Not upon the subject of their being improperly introduced, but upon the tenor of the words themselves; and the objection that the promoters of the Bill had to the insertion of them generally in the clause, not as to the improper manner in which they had been introduced.

354. Did you communicate to Mr. Stable at that time your intention of having any interview with Sir Samuel Whalley upon the subject?—I told him that I should see Sir Samuel Whalley in the course of the day, and I should speak to him upon the subject.

355. How came Sir Samuel Whalley's name to come into your mind?—Because it was introduced by Mr. Stable, he knowing that I was a neighbour of Sir Samuel Whalley's, and a constituent of his.

356. But you stated that Mr. Stable did not tell you by what means those words were inserted?—No; but he told me that the insertion of those words was insisted upon by Sir Samuel Whalley.

357. And therefore you had a right from that to infer that Sir Samuel Whalley had something to do with the insertion of those words?—No, I do not know that I had.

358. Were you present at any interview that took place between Sir Samuel Whalley and Mr. Stable?—I think I was in the room.

359. Did you hear what passed?—Not one word.

360. During the conversation on that Sunday with Mr. Stable, did he describe to you any particular course which he was about to adopt on this subject?—He talked of a petition, but whom that petition was to complain of, I do not know.

361. On that Sunday did he talk of it?—I think it was subsequent to that that he told me of it.

362. On that Sunday did he state the course he was about to adopt?—I do not know that he did.

363. Do you remember his saying that he was anxious not to bring the subject forward?—No, I think not.

364. Do you remember, one way or the other, whether he said it or not?—I do not remember his saying it.

365. When did you first know that Sir Samuel Whalley was accused of having inserted those words improperly?—I never heard it at all.

John Angerstein, Esq., in his place in The House; Examined.

J. Angerstein, Esq.

366. WILL you be kind enough to state to The House the circumstances under which you received the petition, and what you did in consequence?—The day following, the petition having been presented to me, I took the earliest opportunity to acquaint the honourable Member that I had such a petition, accusing him of what I conceived a very grave offence; having done so, he said to me, "I am surprised that any person can present such a petition." I told him that I was that person; that I should present it. I said nothing more to him upon that occasion; but the impression upon my own mind was, that I was doing him a great favour in giving him an opportunity to rebut that charge; and I only solicit any honourable

honourable Members present to do the same to me when opportunity occurs. I will relate to The House what passed on the effort I made to present the petition. I came to the table to have my name called, and the moment I did so, Mr. Speaker called upon me; I said "The petition is in the waiting room," and I went to fetch it; and as I returned, Mr. Stable stopped me in the passage, and said, "We do not wish to have that petition presented, for we have come to an agreement with Sir Samuel Whalley that he will withdraw his opposition to the Bill, and that, further, he will give it his support." I put the petition into his hand, came into The House, had some conversation with different Members upon the subject, and afterwards went home to dinner. Upon my return, I found Sir Samuel Whalley addressing The House upon this subject, and I then stated pretty much what I now have.

J. Angerstein, Esq.

13 June 1837.

367. Will you state what conversation passed with Mr. Stable when he put the petition into your hand?—Hardly any; he hardly stated the contents of the petition. I took an early opportunity of reading it; and having read it, I took the earliest opportunity of communicating it to the honourable Member; I came to The House expressly for that purpose, and I did so in the Committee above stairs the moment I saw him.

Mr. John Benson Rose, called in; and Examined.

368. ARE you a clerk in the service of this House?—I am.

Mr. J. B. Rose.

369. Did you attend, as Committee clerk, the Portland Cemetery Bill Committee?—I did.

370. Do you recollect any question having arisen with respect to the propriety of inserting certain words in a clause in that Bill?—I recollect the words being inserted.

371. State distinctly what passed with respect to the insertion of those words, so far as you are acquainted with it?—The resolution having been agreed to, the words were handed to me by a Member of the committee, Sir Samuel Whalley, and I inserted them under the impression, the resolution having been agreed to, that they came from the chairman through him.

372. Did you insert them in the resolution accordingly?—I did.

373. Was any communication made to you subsequently upon that subject, and by whom?—Next day, I saw a gentleman, the solicitor of the Bill, Mr. Stable, I believe; I did not know his name; I believe him to be Mr. Stable; he inquired of me how those words were inserted; I told him, if he thought there was any thing wrong, if he would send the chairman to me, I would state to him the circumstances of the case, how it was; and in consequence of that, I saw the chairman of the committee.

374. Did you see the chairman in consequence of that?—I did.

375. What passed between you and the chairman upon that occasion?—I asked the chairman whether he was not aware of the insertion of the words; he told me that he was not, and that he should have opposed any words so stringent being inserted in the Bill; I then said to him that the words must consequently be erased from the resolution, as they were put in subsequent to its having been passed formally from the chair.

376. When you inserted the words, did you consider that they were inserted upon the authority of Sir Samuel Whalley, or did you suppose that he had also the concurrence of the chairman?—Doubtless the concurrence of the chairman.

377. What reason had you for so thinking?—Sir Samuel Whalley was at that time close to the chairman, that was the principal reason, and also that those words were in the previous resolution which had been negatived, and which I have not spoken of, the resolution of Mr. Wakley.

378. Should you have thought yourself justified in inserting those words unless you had supposed that you had the authority of the chairman for inserting them?—Certainly not.

379. You were present during the whole of the discussion?—I was.

380. Did you not hear a proviso proposed in the committee by the honourable Member for Finsbury, Mr. Wakley?—I have the proviso on the minutes.

381. Read it?—"Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall authorize the said company to use Primrose-hill, or any portion thereof, forming part of Chalcoat's estate, in the parish of Hampstead, for any of the purposes of the said company."

382. Did not a discussion arise upon that proviso?—There did.

Mr. J. B. Rose.

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383. Did I (Sir Samuel Whalley) not object to the concluding words of it?—You proposed additional words at the end.

384. Did I not state to the committee that I adopted the proviso, but that I wished merely to add some words to the end of it?—I cannot state that; it is a matter of recollection, and I have got no minute of it.

385. You recollect the discussion?—I recollect the discussion.

386. Did not the discussion turn upon the propriety of adding certain words to the end of that proviso?—To the best of my recollection, it was to that effect, and that only.

387. Did I not state to the honourable Member for Finsbury that I should not vote for his proviso, but that I should propose an alteration in the termination of it?—I do not feel myself quite competent to answer that question decidedly; it is a matter of recollection of which I have no note.

388. Did I not hastily copy it from the proviso that Mr. Wakley had previously submitted?—Very hastily.

389. Have you got my original copy?—It is in the Committee Bill, which is in The House at present; Mr. Johnson has it; I have it here.

390. Read it to The House?—"Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall authorize the company to use Primrose-hill, in the parish of Hampstead, for a cemetery or burial ground, or for any purpose by which the public may be debarred having at all times free access thereto."

391. Is there not, in my handwriting, hastily written the word "any"?—Yes, there is.

392. Is it not followed by the letter P?—Yes.

393. And then the sentence is incomplete?—It is.

394. You recollect this proviso being read and adopted unanimously?—I do.

395. As soon as it was adopted, I (Mr. Duncombe) handed you the amendment?—The proviso.

396. You gave a copy of that amendment to the solicitor of the Bill?—No, it was made by the short-hand writer; he copied it.

397. But as soon as the committee had adopted the resolution, I handed you that amendment?—You did.

398. Were the words "or any portion thereof," in that piece of paper which I handed to you?—They were not.

399. By whom were they inserted?—By myself.

400. At whose instigation?—Sir Samuel Whalley handed me the paper with those words, desiring me to insert them in the resolution.

401. Had you the other paper?—They were written on a third paper; there were two provisoes.

402. Did you ask whether it had the sanction of the chairman, or not?—I did not ask that—that was the fault; Sir Samuel Whalley was then standing close by you, and I concluded hastily that they came with your concurrence and assent, the more especially as they were in the previous resolution.

403. In whose handwriting were those words?—I do not know, I have not them now; but I concluded that they were in Sir Samuel Whalley's.

404. Is it the custom to insert words after a resolution has been passed?—Certainly not.

405. How long after the amendment had been carried did Sir Samuel Whalley hand you this piece of paper in which there were those additional words?—I should say three minutes.

406. Had you had any conversation with any one else?—Not a word.

407. Had you, during the previous discussion on Mr. Wakley's resolution, heard any objection made to the introduction of those words, "or any portion thereof," which are in this resolution?—There was no discussion on the previous resolution at all; that resolution of Mr. Wakley's was negatived, and he left the room. Sir Samuel Whalley was then desired to put his resolution into words, and they were put into words, and put from the chair immediately.

408. Had you heard any objection to the words, "or any portion thereof," that had been part of Mr. Wakley's resolution?—Not to my recollection; but I cannot recollect the whole of a debate.

409. Do The House understand you to say that you saw another copy of the resolution that he proposed, from the copy which he had previously proposed, being Mr. Wakley's resolution?—No, he did not copy from that paper, I had it in my possession.

410. What did he copy it from?—From recollection, I presume, unless he had a note himself of the previous resolution; that is very possible.

411. At the time that Sir Samuel Whalley proposed the resolution, had he then before him the resolution which had been previously put?—He had not.

412. Are The House to understand that you would not have inserted those words if you had not supposed they had been sanctioned by the chair?—Undoubtedly.

413. Had you any reason at the time to doubt that being so?—I had no reason, or I should not have done it.

414. Is it a usual thing to have a resolution handed to you by an honourable Member after the resolution had been carried?—No; it is most unusual.

415. Did that not strike you at the time as being unusual?—It did not then, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the words having been in the previous resolution, and the principal reason was the hastiness with which the new proviso was drawn up.

416. Who was chairman of that committee?—Mr. Thomas Duncombe.

417. Was Mr. Duncombe in the room at that time?—He was close by.

418. Where was Sir Samuel Whalley?—Next to him, at that time.

419. Did you observe any communication between them previously to the paper being handed to you?—I did not, for this reason: when those words were handed to me, I was employed in copying the resolution on to my own minutes.

420. What first gave you cause to apprehend that some mistake had occurred in the insertion of those words?—The solicitor coming to me the next day.

421. And you referred him to the chairman of the committee?—I did not refer him to the chairman of the committee, but I told him that if he supposed there was any thing wrong, the chairman of the committee was the proper person to speak to me about it.

422. The chairman of the committee saw you afterwards?—Yes.

423. And denied that he had any knowledge of those words?—He did.

424. Had the chairman left the chair when those words were inserted?—Oh no, it was done at that time.

425. Had he put the question of adjournment?—No, they sat for an hour afterwards at least.

426. Did the attorney state to you what the objection was that he had to those words?—No, I had very little conversation with him the next day.

427. Who was it that said they were too stringent?—The chairman.

428. When was that?—On the Monday in the Cloisters, where I met him, and spoke to him upon the point.

429. The words are, “any portion thereof”?—Yes.

430. When the chairman communicated to you that those words had been inserted without his consent, what took place afterwards?—I then stated that the words were put in after the resolution was formally carried, and that they must consequently be struck out; the words being inserted in this Bill in my handwriting, and without the chairman's consent, I conceived myself quite competent to strike them out, which I did, putting my initials against the erasure, to show that I had done it.

431. They were struck out?—Yes, and so I delivered the Bill into the Private Bill Office, the proper office for it to go to.

432. There was no subsequent meeting of the committee?—No, the Bill was reported on the same day that I struck them out; I believe on the Monday.

Mr. John Stable, called in; and Examined.

433. YOU paid three visits to Mr. Sutton on Thursday last?—I did.

434. Will you state to The House what occurred between you and Mr. Sutton at your second interview, after Mr. Sutton had been into the adjoining room to speak to Sir Samuel Whalley; state as shortly as you can all that passed?—That if any petition was not presented, Sir Samuel Whalley would not oppose but support my Bill.

435. Mr. Sutton stated this?—Yes.

436. Did he state nothing more?—Yes; he said that Sir Samuel Whalley said to him, “You must not ask me to canvass for you;” and he replied, “Have you asked any one to vote against the Bill?” and he said, “Yes, some five or six gentlemen came down to vote against it;” and he then said, “All I asked him was, that he should bring down 12 to vote in its favour.”

Mr. John Stable.

Mr. John Stable.

13 June 1837.

437. The day that you were in committee, when this proviso was added to the Bill, you were not aware till the afternoon that those words were inserted?—I must have been aware of it, but it did not strike me as being of any consequence till I got home.

438. Had you any conversation with the Committee clerk upon that occasion?—Not the smallest.

439. Was Mr. Sutton present at that interview that took place between you and Sir Samuel Whalley?—He was not.

440. Was he never in the room at any time?—He was not.

441. At no time?—No.

442. You stated the other day that you went into the country with Mr. Sutton; did you in the course of your journey mention to Mr. Sutton your intention of presenting a petition?—I told Mr. Sutton what had occurred, and that the chairman required that the subject should be brought before The House.

443. And that you meant to present a petition?—Yes.

444. Did you tell him the contents of the petition that you meant to present?—No; complaining of the erasure of the words.

445. And nothing further than that passed between you on your journey?—No.

446. You say that Mr. Sutton told you that if your petition was not presented, Sir Samuel Whalley would support your Bill; did he state that as his belief, or as Sir Samuel Whalley's promise?—As Sir Samuel Whalley's promise, I understood him.

447. Are you able to state positively that he asserted that as Sir Samuel Whalley's promise?—I understood him so.

448. You cannot say more than that?—No.

[*The Witness was directed to withdraw.*]

NORTH METROPOLITAN CEMETERY
BILL.

2.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

TAKEN AT THE

BAR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

In the Matter of the Petition of JOHN WICKERY STABLE, complaining of an Alteration, not authorized by the Committee, having been made in the Committee Bill, by Sir Samuel Whalley, a Member of The House.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 June 1837.

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 May 1837;—for,

COPY of a LETTER to the SECRETARY of STATE for the Home Department,
from the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS, relating to the Petition recently
presented to The House of Commons from *Bury*, in *Lancashire*.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset-house,
6 May 1837.

My Lord,

OUR attention has been drawn to the terms of a petition from certain of the inhabitants of Bury, in Lancashire, presented to the House of Commons by the Honourable Member for Oldham, from which the following passage, reported to be an extract, has appeared in the public papers of the 3d May.

“Your petitioners have seen, with scorn and disgust, the same disregard to moral principle evinced in the low cunning and deceit with which the Commissioners, under the pretence of having no object in view but to carry into effect the Act for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, have attempted to foist the new poor law on those manufacturing districts in which there exists a general conviction that its enforcement will be destructive of the peace of society, and of the security of life and property. Your petitioners, convinced of the illegality as well as the moral turpitude of the proceedings of the Commissioners, and denying the right of executive officers to issue rules and regulations inconsistent with the law of the land, have determined not to pay the slightest regard either to their orders or any officers under their control.”

As public functionaries, entrusted with the administration of an important branch of the civil service, we feel called upon, by the nature of the terms in which our public conduct has been characterized, to supply, for your Lordship's information, some account of those proceedings which are understood to be alluded to by the petitioners, and the actual motives by which we have felt ourselves influenced to the adoption of those proceedings.

It is already known to your Lordship, that at the point of time when the Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages received the Royal Assent, a large proportion of the parishes in England and Wales, comprising not less than two-thirds of the whole number, had already been formed into Union, under the 26th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

With the exception of a few extremely large and populous parishes, in which the more extended details of management appeared to recommend a different course, the system of uniting parishes together and combining their funds for the relief of the poor had been invariably adopted by us, as preliminary to the exercise of that control which we have been called on to assume over the relief of the poor of every parish and place in England and Wales.

Fully prepared, as we are, to take upon ourselves the entire responsibility of having determined to apply the same system of uniting parishes for the administration of relief throughout the whole of England and Wales, we desire to call your Lordship's attention to the peculiar nature of some of the provisions of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths and Marriages, as they bear upon the Unions of parishes which have been formed for the relief of the poor.

By that Act, the provisions of which were in the first instance directed to take effect on the 1st March 1837, the Unions already formed under the authority of this Commission were adopted as main registration districts, to be subdivided by the respective boards of guardians into minor districts, and the appointment of the necessary officers was also placed in the same hands.

With reference to all parishes and places which should not be formed into Unions or placed under boards of guardians on the 1st day of October next after the passing of that Act, we, as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and

Wales, were empowered to define temporary registration districts of such parishes and places, and to appoint to each such temporary district a registrar, which temporary arrangements were declared by the 11th section of the same Act to cease on the future establishment of boards of guardians, both with reference to the districts formed and the officers appointed.

In all cases in which we have found it necessary or expedient to exercise these powers, we have endeavoured as much as possible, in the arrangement of the temporary districts, to avoid the embarrassment which must inevitably ensue, as regards the business of registration, from any extensive change which might hereafter take place in the districts formed for immediate and temporary purposes.

With this view, the temporary registration districts have been so formed and grouped as to class together into main districts, whose boundaries should be identical with the boundaries of Unions formed for the administration of relief. By this means it appeared probable that the temporary districts so formed under our authority might best fall in with the districts hereafter to be formed by the boards of guardians, and the confusion be thus avoided which would otherwise arise from an extensive future change in the books and districts connected with registration.

Notwithstanding such precautions, there was reason to fear that where these temporary arrangements were made by us in the first instance, embarrassment would still arise from the new arrangements hereafter to be substituted by a body entirely independent of our control in this respect. By these considerations, as well as our unwillingness to divert the time and services of our officers more than we found requisite from the original scope and subject-matter of this Commission, we have been induced to avoid making temporary districts under the Registration Act, in all cases where it did not appear absolutely necessary and expedient to make them.

In the counties of York and Lancaster, including a vast proportion of the whole population of the kingdom, so few Unions had been formed at the time of the passing of the Registration Act, that we found ourselves in the position of being called upon to make temporary districts, and to exercise the power of appointing officers to an extent which we conceive could scarcely have been contemplated by the Legislature; and we anxiously availed ourselves of the interval which existed between the passing of the Act and the 1st of March to call into existence those representative bodies which had been singled out by the Legislature as the proper and permanent depositaries of the powers in question.

In accordance with this view, 31 Unions were formed in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, so as to enable the respective boards of guardians to prepare the machinery, and to appoint the officers necessary to conduct the process of registration before the 1st of March; and we are enabled to state, that these arrangements have already been made by the respective boards of guardians (excepting only three boards out of the whole number, 31) with that degree of discretion and efficiency which might have been expected from the local knowledge and respectability of the parties into whose hands the business had been resigned; and with reference to the three excepted cases, we have reason to believe that the necessary registration arrangements will be completed before the 1st of July, the time now appointed for the Registration Act to take effect, by the parties called upon by law to act in that behalf.

We are not conscious of having been induced to the adoption of the course described by any other motives than those which will have suggested themselves to your Lordship in the perusal of the above statement; namely, the desire of exercising the powers devolved upon us as efficiently and beneficially as possible, without compromising any part of our public duty.

With reference to the imputation, that deceit has been used in the proceedings above described, we are at a loss to know to what part of those proceedings such an imputation is due. On this point we confidently refer your Lordship to the form of the official order which has been issued in the 31 Unions above mentioned, which clearly describes the Union as an Union formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act; which calls upon the guardians to assemble and elect their clerk; to exercise the functions assigned them by the Act for Registering Births, Deaths and Marriages, and to suspend all proceedings relating to the relief of the poor until the averages of the several townships forming

forming the Union can be ascertained, and until further orders should be issued by ourselves in that behalf.

The inquiry into the averages of the several townships in these Unions is now proceeding, and we have availed ourselves of the assistance of the guardians in making such an investigation of the respective circumstances of the several Unions as may enable us to issue with confidence regulations for the relief of the poor applicable to each Union; and with the means which are now within our power of forming deliberate views on the most extended as well as the most minute local information, we feel confident of being enabled to promulgate regulations for the administration of relief suitable to the circumstances of the manufacturing districts.

With reference to that part of the petitioners' statement which evinces a disposition to resist the enforcement of the law, we have only to state to your Lordship, that so long as we are clothed with the authority of superintending the relief of the poor in every parish in England and Wales, we feel cast upon us the responsibility of exercising that control to the best of our discretion and judgment; and in following out our determination to proceed in the manner we deem most beneficial to the interests entrusted to our care, we feel confident that in every legal exertion of our authority we shall receive the support of your Lordship and His Majesty's Government, and also of the Legislature itself, should any sufficient occasion for demanding such support hereafter arise.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Thomas Frankland Lewis.*
J. G. S. Lefevre.
George Nicholls.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

COPY of a LETTER to the SECRETARY of STATE
for the Home Department from the Poor Law
COMMISSIONERS, relating to the Petition recently
presented to The House of Commons from *Bury*,
in *Lancashire*.

(*Lord John Russell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 May 1837.

POOR LAW COMMISSION.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 June 1837;—*for*,

A RETURN of all the GENERAL RULES submitted, under the 16th Section of the Act, by the Poor Law Commissioners to the Secretary of State, specifying those which have been disallowed, or any part thereof, and those which have received the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State.

I. An Order for the keeping, examining and auditing of the Accounts of Unions, and of the several parishes comprised therein.

II. An Order empowering the Boards of Guardians of certain Unions therein specified to elect chairmen and vice-chairmen, and to fill up vacancies from time to time in those offices.

III. An Order for the keeping, examining and auditing the Accounts of Unions, and of the several parishes comprised therein.—(*Amended Order.*)

IV. An Order declaring the period from and after which the mode of Rating prescribed by the Parochial Assessment Act (6 & 7 W. 4, c. 96,) shall come into operation, and prescribing the form in which the rate shall be made.

V. An Order postponing the operation of the former Order, declaring the period from which the mode of rating prescribed by the Parochial Assessment Act shall be adopted, from the 24th June to the 29th September 1837.

Poor Law Commission Office, }
20 June 1837. }

E. Chadwick, Secretary.

POOR LAW COMMISSION.

A RETURN of all the GENERAL RULES submitted,
under the 16th Section of the Act, by the Poor
Law Commissioners to the Secretary of State.

(*Mr. Law Hodges.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 July 1837.*

POOR LAW ACT.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 July 1837;—for,

COPIES of LETTERS addressed by order of the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS to the Guardians of *Saffron Walden* and *Swansea*, dated April 1837, and July 1837, respecting Arrangements for Religious Worship.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Somerset House, 11 April 1837:

Sir,

THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS for England and Wales have received a report from Colonel Wade, explanatory of the resolution entered upon the Minutes of the Board of Guardians of the Saffron Walden Union of the 31st March 1837, relative to the attendance of the paupers in the Workhouse at Divine Worship; and they are now desirous of communicating to the Board, that they are willing that the Guardians should give permission to such of the inmates of the workhouse to attend their respective places of Divine Worship on Sundays as the Guardians may themselves select and determine on; it being always understood, that, if such permission is abused, it shall in future be withheld from the individual abusing it.

The Commissioners cannot but be aware that this arrangement will very imperfectly provide for the religious instruction and consolation of those parties in the workhouse, who, from infirmity or other cause, may be unable to avail themselves of the opportunity given for going to church or to chapel; and they think it most desirable that a chaplain should be appointed, at a moderate salary, who may undertake, during the week, to visit the sick, superintend the instruction of the children, and perform the other weekly duties required of him.

(signed, by order of the Board) *E. Chadwick*, Secretary.

To R. D. Thurgood, Esq.
Clerk to the Guardians, Saffron Walden.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Somerset House, 14 July 1837.

Sir,

THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS for England and Wales have had under their consideration your letter of the 19th ult., and being desirous of promoting the practice of Religious Worship with respect to all persons who may sincerely be desirous of resorting to it, they are ready to consent that such inmates of the Swansea Workhouse as the Board of Guardians shall upon their own authority from time to time specify, point out and direct, shall be permitted to leave the workhouse, each for a fixed time on the Lord's day, for the purpose of attending their respective places of Divine Worship; the Commissioners being assured by the Board of Guardians that care shall be taken to prevent the abuse of this relaxation of their rules, and that any pauper who shall avail himself of the permission to go out for the purpose of attending Divine Worship, and who shall not do so, or who shall otherwise transgress or misuse the same, shall have the privilege withheld from him, either permanently or for a time, as the Guardians shall decide.

The Commissioners are desirous also of stating that they annex this condition to the suspension of that portion of the workhouse rules which they are now consenting to; namely, that the workhouse master shall be directed by the Board of Guardians to keep and enter up in a book an account specifying the particulars noted in the heading of each column, according to the subjoined form, and they require the same to be submitted weekly to the Board of Guardians.

(signed, by order of the Board) *E. Chadwick*, Secretary.

Hour of leaving the House.	Hour of Returning.	Number of Hours Absent.	Church Curate or Minister attended.

POOR LAW ACT.

(Mr. E. J. Stanley.)

*(Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 July 1837.*

DISTRESS, SPITALFIELDS AND NOTTINGHAM.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 May 1837;—for,

COPIES of the REPORT of Dr. *Kay* to the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject of Distress in *Spitalfields*; and of the REPORT of Mr. *Gulson* to the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject of Distress in *Nottingham*.

REPORT by *James Phillips Kay*, Esq., M. D., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner,
relative to the Distress prevalent among the Spitalfields' Weavers.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

London, 27 April 1837.

IN conformity with your directions I have been engaged some days in an investigation of the condition of the Spitalfields weavers.

The district called Spitalfields contains a large population not connected with the silk trade. A portion of the casual population of London frequents either the lodging-houses, or the rooms which commonly contain a household, and the rent of which is collected from week to week.

The Irish who are employed at the docks, or as bricklayers' labourers and porters throughout the city and town, together with a considerable number of Irish silk weavers, form another element of the population; and English, also employed as porters and labourers, together with shoemakers, carpenters, cabinet makers, clockmakers, hawkers, and other similar trades, are mixed with the mass of the weavers.

The parishes in which the weaving population is chiefly found are Christchurch Spitalfields; St. Matthew Bethnal Green; Mile End New Town; St. Leonard Shoreditch; and St. Mary Whitechapel.

The condition of this population is pretty fully described in the evidence which I have the honour to present to the Commissioners, and I do not propose to condense that evidence into a general summary at this moment, but rather to exhibit what appear to me to be the chief practical indications deducible from the facts thus collected.

As respects the ordinary condition of the weavers, and their resources for ordinary casualties:

1. The weaving population is satisfied with a very low amount of household convenience, and with meagre diet, and scanty clothing, notwithstanding the resources of a family of silk weavers are usually greater than among many other classes of labourers who, by a more skilful economy of their means, obtain better diet and clothing and superior household comfort.

2. The expenses attending the ordinary casualties of life—sickness and accouchement—are almost altogether provided by charity. The expenses of burials are sometimes defrayed by subscriptions among the weavers, who meet for that purpose, when required, at a public-house; and by contributions gathered from the shopkeepers; or by what are called Birmingham clubs, viz. burial clubs, the funds accumulated in which are divided every Christmas among the members; or by the parish; or lastly, the parish provides the coffin, shroud and grave, and subscriptions from neighbours and contributions from shopkeepers supply a fund for other contingent expenses.

3. The weavers are ordinarily so destitute of resources beyond the immediate fruits of their labour, that the masters have usually advanced from week to week money to defray the current expenses of a weaver's family, on the supposition that he had accomplished a certain amount of work; and when the "cane" was finished, and the work brought home, have paid to pay him any small balance which remained. A master has thus been frequently several hundred pounds in advance to his weavers.

If the resources of the weavers for ordinary casualties are so extremely meagre, it necessarily follows, that, as a body, they are altogether unprovided for great commercial crises, which occasion a loss of employment to large numbers of operatives.

From the best information which I can obtain, the embarrassment now existing in the silk trade commenced in November 1836, and has gradually gathered intensity from that period to the present.

It is now represented, that out of 14,000 looms, one-third are altogether disused, and that certain of the remaining looms are only partially employed. Thus the most intelligent manufacturers estimate that the decrease in work executed in the trade amounts to one-half the quantity ordinarily produced.

It becomes therefore interesting to determine what are the means with which the population described in the evidence meets a crisis of so formidable a nature.

1. The pressure occasioned by the loss of employment is considerably diffused. A weaver has generally two looms, one for his wife and another for himself, and, as his family increases, the children are set to work at six or seven years of age to quill silk; at nine or ten years to pick silk; and at the age of twelve or thirteen (according to the size of the child) he is put into the loom to weave. A child very soon learns to weave a plain silk fabric, so as to become a proficient in that branch. A weaver thus, not unfrequently, has four looms, on which members of his own family are employed. On a jacquard loom a weaver can earn 25 s. a week on the average; on a velvet, or rich plain silk loom, from 16 s. to 20 s. per week, and on a plain silk loom from 12 s. to 14 s., excepting when the silk is bad and requires much cleaning, when his earnings are reduced to 10 s. per week, and, on one or two very inferior fabrics, 8 s. per week only are sometimes earned, though the earnings are reported to be seldom so low on these coarse fabrics. On the occurrence of a commercial crisis, the loss of work commonly first occurs among the least skilful operatives, who are discharged from work; but the pressure is also greatly diffused, because the masters are desirous of retaining their connexion among the weavers, and for this purpose they avoid, as much as possible, discharging an entire family of good weavers from employment, but take the work from one or two looms, according to the number employed, or give out the work at somewhat longer intervals than usual.

The income of a family is thus reduced from the produce of four looms to two, or of two looms to one; but the loss thus experienced is, in some degree, compensated by the greater exertions of the weaver and his family in quilling and picking the silk, and upon the loom.

2. A considerable number of weavers are fellowship porters, and are employed in unloading vessels at the London Docks during seasons of distress. Others find similar employment though not fellowship porters, and many attend Billingsgate and other markets to carry fish and other articles of sale. A considerable number of the weavers are reported to be too feeble for great bodily exertion, and many of them scatter themselves over the town hawking fish, oranges, apples, and other matters comprised under the head of costermongery. The children at such periods are also hired at a market (held at Bethnal Green every Monday) to shopkeepers in all the adjoining parishes, as nurses of children, errand boys and girls, &c., and earn 2 s. 2 d., or 4 s. 2 d. per week. The resources thus developed are probably slender when compared with the ordinary fruits of labour at the loom.

3. In a season of commercial embarrassment, necessity compels the weaver to a more rigid economy of his greatly reduced means. All superfluous enjoyments are cut off; the domestic indulgences described in the evidence are at an end, and the family is put, like a ship at sea, upon short allowance.

4. If this alternative is not sufficient to adapt the means to the absolute necessities of the family, the poor stock of furniture and clothing, which had been accumulated during a period of full employment, is gradually pledged or sold, frequently at a great loss, until this means fails, as in a very short period must inevitably be the case.

The chief manufacturers are of opinion that from 10,000 l. to 12,000 l. per week are usually paid as the wages of the weaving population. At this moment it is supposed that the income from weaving is reduced to 5,000 l. or 6,000 l. per week.

The largest amount ever yet contributed by charitable subscriptions, or by gifts from the Government, must therefore fall very far short of the wants of a population existing in such straits during several months. Such contributions have

have varied considerably in amount. In 1829, the subscriptions are estimated at about 10,000 *l.* In 1825-6, during a period of privation of ordinary resources extending over six or eight months, these contributions exceeded 30,000 *l.* This, which is stated to be the largest sum ever collected, does not amount to three weeks' wages, and, extended over a period of from twenty-four to thirty weeks, did not supply more than one-fifth, or one-sixth, of the usual resources of the population, even if its distribution had been confined to the weaving population, and if it had been then only distributed to those deprived of means. Such, however, was not the case, and the evidence of the Rev. William Stone, and others, proves, that these charitable subscriptions have not ordinarily been so managed as to procure the largest amount of good with the least admixture of evil.

It is, therefore, desirable to ascertain what are the objects of such charitable contributions, to what abuses they are liable, and by what principles their distribution ought to be regulated.

1. The subscriptions are intended to supply the means of subsistence to the families of weavers destitute of employment. Inefficient means are commonly adopted to secure this result. At the present moment, the distribution of the fund collected occurs in the following manner:—Tickets are given to the chief manufacturers in the trade, who become distributors of these tickets to such applicants as they may select as proper recipients of the charity. On these tickets the master certifies that the bearer is a silk weaver, who is out of work, and deserving of relief. Now a weaver may have three looms and work for three masters, each of whom may be quite unconscious that the weaver has more than one loom. Two of these looms may be at work, and the third disused, and the weaver may be successful in obtaining a ticket; or two may be out of work, and he may get a ticket from two masters, though the third loom is at work; or having recently worked for one master, he may have obtained work from another, but may apply to the first master and obtain a ticket for relief on the ground of destitution.

When two tickets are thus obtained, or when one ticket is obtained, which is not absolutely required for the relief of necessity, it is commonly lent to some neighbour or friend, and frequently to a person not connected with the silk trade.

Domiciliary visits are seldom or never made by the manufacturers who distribute tickets: such visits require a larger portion of time than manufacturers embarrassed with commercial difficulties could afford for this delicate and difficult duty; and even if domiciliary visits were made by the manufacturers, I may be permitted to doubt whether they are, as a body, so well acquainted with the manners, habits and wants of the operative population, as to be fit almoners of the charity of the public.

In consequence of these defects in the mode of distribution, two evils arise:

1. The fund is not confined to the relief of those destitute of employment.
2. The fund is not confined to the relief of destitute silk weavers.

The charitable subscriptions of 1825-6 were still further abused:

1. This fund was to a very great extent distributed in money, and consequently a large portion of it was expended in such a way as not to minister to the wants of distressed weavers' families.

2. The funds were not confined to the weaving population, and the distribution, therefore, attracted to Spitalfields a considerable number of casual applicants, who hired rooms, or lived in the lodging-houses during this period, in order that they might become recipients of the public bounty.

3. In consequence of the imperfection of the means adopted for the detection of fraud, a considerable portion of the funds was expended in the encouragement of imposture.

When the means adopted for the right administration of charitable subscriptions are so imperfect, a further evil necessarily ensues. The funds distributed in 1829 did not exceed 10,000 *l.*, or were less than one week's wages. The distribution of these funds extended over a period of five or six months. They were, therefore, greatly inadequate to supply the place of the ordinary resources of the population, and they were squandered on casually resident strangers, or persons not connected with the trade, and were not given in such a way as to insure their application to the relief of the wants of the distressed families. Nevertheless, it may reasonably be doubted, whether the indiscriminating manner in which these funds were distributed did not impair, not only the

extraordinary exertions which the weavers at such periods put forth, but even the common industry of a certain class of operatives. This impression generally prevails in the district, not merely among the manufacturers, but the shopkeepers and other residents. An ill-regulated distribution of charitable donations may, therefore, not only fail to relieve the class for whose benefit the funds were collected, but further diminish the resources they would otherwise have obtained by their own exertions.

That some extraordinary assistance is necessary in the present condition of the weavers of Spitalfields, during the pressure of a period of commercial embarrassment, few will be inclined to doubt, though many neglect to observe how inadequate such assistance must ever be to supply the place of the resources usually procured by the exertions of the population. The ordinary exertions of the weaving population alone develop an income of 10,000 *l.* or 12,000 *l.* per week; the extraordinary exertions of charity spread such a supply over six months of privation, and, as ordinarily administered, squander a large portion of the funds collected for the weavers who are out of employment on the casually resident population.

It may reasonably be supposed, that the extraordinary exertions put forth by the population in periods of commercial embarrassment, to supply the lack of their ordinary means, are more productive than the charity of the wealthy classes when most vigorously exerted. The same sympathies, therefore, which occasion this charitable interference, ought to prompt those in whom it originates to the most active exertions to procure the right application of the funds thus collected, and especially to prevent their being so applied as to diminish the more productive extraordinary exertions of the operatives themselves.

To this end, it appears desirable that these funds should be confined as closely as possible to the relief of actual destitution, and, for this purpose,

1. The Committee intrusted with the regulation of these funds should be composed of persons well acquainted with the habits, manners and resources of the population.

2. This Committee should be assisted by a sufficient number of officers accustomed to discriminate between real and feigned distress, and to make minute inquiries into the condition of the poorer classes by domiciliary visits.

3. The relief should be distributed chiefly in kind, and should, as far as possible, be consumed at the place of distribution.

4. The Committee should be furnished with a list of those who are in receipt of relief from the poor-rates, from week to week, in order to enable them to economize their resources so as to meet the actual existing wants of the population.

5. The relief distributed should be confined as closely as possible to those destitute of employment, and regulated in such a way as to render the extraordinary exertions, usually put forth in a period of great distress, preferable to dependence on charity.

By such means, the funds might be economized so as to afford effectual relief to the real distress of the silk weavers, by limiting their application to that class, and by diminishing the dissipation of the funds by fraud, or their malappropriation to other uses than the wants of necessitous weavers' families.

The amount of relief distributed from the poor-rates in each parish of the Spitalfields' district, from 1813 to 1836, is exhibited in the annexed table. From this table it appears that the poor-rates between 1824 and 1826 increased about one-sixth, or from 38,084 *l.* in 1824, to 43,981 *l.* in 1826, the intervening period being a season of extreme commercial embarrassment. Nevertheless, between 1826 and 1828, they underwent a further increase (beyond the former increase) of about two-fifths, or they increased from 43,981 *l.* in 1826, to 59,965 *l.* in 1828, though the commercial crisis was at an end in 1826. The distress of 1829 appears to have been accompanied with a still further increased outlay from the poor-rate of 3,700 *l.* only. A similar further increase occurs in 1830, and of 1,000 *l.* in 1831; since which period the expenditure has rapidly diminished.

The interference of charitable assistance deprives me of the means of estimating the real effects of the increased pressure of 1825-6 and 1829; but the increase of expenditure in those years is greatly less than in other years, where no such distress existed.

It is impossible, therefore, to derive any positive conclusion from the facts, either respecting the nature of the parochial administration, or the effects of charitable

5. Task-work at stone breaking, quarrying stone, digging gravel, lowering hills, &c. &c., have all been tried with more or less success, in different places, at seasons of great pressure.

The task-work provided should have these qualities :

1. It should not require an expensive stock of materials or tools.
2. The work produced should not be so valuable as to render its wilful damage or destruction a source of serious loss.

3. The labour should be such as can be easily inspected, and its results easily ascertained.

4. It should have the quality of being less desirable than the usual labour of the workmen, but it should not unfit them for pursuing their usual occupation at any period.

Which of these expedients may be most suitable to the condition of the weavers of Spitalfields, as a subsidiary means, for discriminating the actual need of the applicants for relief, appears a subject on which it is desirable that further inquiry should occur.

I further propose to condense the evidence which I have collected concerning the condition of the Spitalfields' weavers into a brief summary, and to inquire into the nature of the remedies which are required, for the removal of the more remote sources of their present distress.

I have, &c:

(signed) *J. Phillips Kay*,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

AN ACCOUNT of the Monies expended in Relief and Maintenance of the Poor in the under-mentioned Parishes, from the Year 1813 to the Year 1836, inclusive.

PARISHES.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Christchurch Spitalfields -	9,030	9,441	8,015	5,710	6,673	7,231	7,468	7,901	6,695	5,240	3,095	4,094
St. Leonard Shoreditch -	12,073	12,968	12,212	14,407	18,601	18,291	18,598	19,305	18,417	17,469	16,026	15,753
St. Mary Whitechapel -	9,115	9,920	8,320	7,891	8,602	10,962	14,016	10,530	9,747	9,036	8,830	8,213
St. Matthew Bethnal-green	6,675	9,288	5,427	5,278	9,363	10,552	9,212	9,212	8,439	8,122	9,211	9,085
Mile End New Town -	1,565	1,615	1,794	1,193	1,274	1,306	1,087	2,039	909	784	763	939
Totals - - £.	38,458	43,232	35,858	34,479	44,513	48,342	50,381	48,987	44,207	40,651	37,925	38,084

1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	PARISHES.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	MS.	£.	£.	£.	
4,841	4,236	5,581	5,787	5,541	7,848	7,705	4,671	burnt	4,588	4,075	3,153	Christchurch Spitalfields.
17,991	19,539	24,486	25,514	28,934	31,735	20,902	26,905	ditto	23,803	21,428	18,479	St. Leonard Shoreditch.
9,270	9,948	10,192	11,491	10,638	9,681	8,125	8,961	ditto	7,984	6,305	6,362	St. Mary Whitechapel.
10,174	9,023	14,247	15,767	17,103	15,766	17,801	22,428	ditto	17,939	12,011	9,126	St. Matthew Bethnal-green.
1,025	1,235	1,465	1,406	1,437	1,754	1,876	1,957	ditto	1,789	1,452	1,251	Mile End New Town.
43,301	43,981	55,971	59,965	63,653	66,784	64,409	64,922	- -	56,103	45,271	38,371	- - Totals.

charitable interference, on the extent of existing pauperism. The prevalent impression is, that the increased parochial expenditure of the years succeeding 1825-6 was, to a large extent, a consequence of the mal-administration of the charitable funds distributed in 1825-6.

A general apprehension appears to prevail among the most respectable inhabitants, that a large fund collected for the relief of the real distress of the silk weavers may again be so applied as to increase the pauperism of the district, if due precautions are not adopted to prevent its mal-administration.

The administration of relief from the poor-rates in this district, during the existing crisis, will require the greater skill and caution, because, unhappily, the Board of Guardians of the parish of Bethnal Green, in which the largest body of weavers resides, is unprovided with any effectual screen against a fraudulent reliance on the poor-rate, or with any sufficient means to promote an increase in the number of those who are willing to make extraordinary exertions in a season of great commercial embarrassment.

It is to be regretted that the Commissioners' rules and orders respecting the relief of the poor in this district have been issued at a very recent period; and that the population have not therefore been prepared by a careful administration to meet a season of extraordinary need. The workhouse of the parish of Bethnal Green is unhappily totally unfitted to act as an efficient test of indigence, and my friend, Mr. Mott, informs me that he despairs of being enabled to render it so, by the greatest attention to the internal arrangements, on account of the deficiency both in the extent and nature of the accommodation provided for the inmates.

In a population such as the weavers of Spitalfields are described to be in the evidence I have the honour to present, the only effectual means of affording protection to a Board of Guardians against an undue reliance on the poor-rates must consist in the provision of sufficient relief in a well-regulated workhouse. Even in a period of great commercial embarrassment, no means can be adopted for the discrimination and effectual relief of real distress so useful as that which is afforded by the systematic arrangements of a well-regulated workhouse.

Such relief effectually removes privation; it has also the useful quality, that it does not impair the energies of the population, and thus, by a luckless, though charitable interference, increase the misery which it was intended to remove.

Provided a well-regulated workhouse should be found insufficient to relieve every case of actual distress which may be found to exist during a period of commercial embarrassment, and no subsidiary means be adopted to screen the Board of Guardians from an undue reliance on the poor-rates, the out-door relief administered at such a season might be much more usefully distributed if the Board of Guardians of a district so situated were provided with the means of applying the workhouse as a test of need, even to a certain portion of the applicants only.

The subsidiary measures which have been adopted elsewhere with considerable success deserve a careful consideration.

1. The plan pursued by the Mendicity Society of Dublin is to provide relief within the walls of their establishment, but to require work in return for relief, and to permit the mendicants to return to their own lodgings at night.

2. The Board of Guardians of Stoke-upon-Trent have successfully adopted the plan of receiving the father or head of the family into the workhouse, and of relieving the other members of the family chiefly in kind at their own homes.

3. The Board of Guardians at Nuneaton have required a certain quantity of work at the hand corn-mill in return for relief. The hand corn-mill has been placed in a building or shed provided for that purpose. The applicants for relief are set to work in this building, they are required to continue at work during certain prescribed hours, and are permitted to return to their families at night, being chiefly relieved in kind.

4. Very recently the Commissioners have valuable experience of the plan of providing extensive subsidiary workhouse accommodation by hiring dwelling-houses, and (by means of increased superintendence) introducing as much of the workhouse discipline into these establishments as circumstances will permit. Mr. Gulson's Report on Nottingham exhibits the features of this plan of relief.

REPORT of *Edward Gulson*, Esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner,
respecting *Nottingham*.

To the Board of Poor Law Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

23 April 1837.

I HAVE devoted the whole of the past week to the locality of Nottingham. I have been present most mornings at St. Mary's workhouse, from seven o'clock, to witness the applications for relief made to the relieving officer, Barnett.

One half of these appear to proceed from persons who do not belong to the Nottingham parishes, but who are thrown out of employment by the depression of trade.

This class principally belongs to Leicestershire and Derbyshire, and has been induced to settle in Nottingham by that demand for labour which its trade generally presents. These applicants are of course relieved, sworn to their settlements, and are provided for by the respective parishes or unions to which they belong.

The other portion of applicants are mostly able-bodied men with families, and widows with children, all of whom are driven to seek parish assistance by the want of employment. The last-mentioned applications are numerous every day; but Mr. Barnett, who you are aware is a most valuable officer, and who, from his long experience, knows almost all the poor population of Nottingham, assures me that most of them are of pauper habits, and such as have been accustomed to trust to the parish for support in time of emergency. He states that he has comparatively few applications from persons who now apply for the first time.

Many of the able-bodied, on being interrogated, allow that they constantly earned 20 s. or 21 s. per week whilst the demand for labour continued unabated; but having made no provision for the future, they are thrown upon the parish as soon as work becomes less plentiful.

You are aware that St. Mary's workhouse, as at first used by the Union, would contain from 480 to 500 persons. I send herewith a statement of the number of inmates, and the amount of out-door relief in each week, since the 1st of January last. By this statement you will observe that about the middle or end of January the number of inmates had increased to such an extent that the then existing workhouse accommodation had become nearly absorbed. The Board of Guardians fully appreciating the value and necessity of upholding the principle of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the rule forbidding out-door relief to the able-bodied, at this time added several houses to the workhouse, and thus provided accommodation for about 100 additional inmates.

It may not be amiss here to remark that a new Board of Guardians was chosen on the 30th of March. This election of officers was contested, and those returned were chiefly new Guardians who had not before been in office.

This new Board of Guardians elected Mr. Wakefield, the late mayor, for their chairman, a man combining great firmness and honesty of purpose, with a kind consideration for the poor.

On the first day of meeting of the new Board, the workhouse contained 546, and the depression of trade having become decidedly worse, the pressure increased so much that last week there were 606 inmates in the house. The Board of Guardians thereupon determined still further to extend their means of in-door accommodation, and re-opened the building occupied as a workhouse for the parish of St. Nicholas previous to the Union, which will contain another hundred. It is intended to use it for the sick and infirm whilst the present pressure continues. This addition makes the total accommodation equal to 700, and last evening 639 were within the walls.

The school has been resorted to as an extensive medium for administering food to some of the children of large families. As many as 200 children have received their meals at the school, besides those who are inmates of the workhouse, but every day proves the insufficiency of this test, and the inexpediency of its adoption or continuance longer than can possibly be avoided.

It is found that gross impositions are practised; that the most needy or the most deserving are not those who avail themselves of this partial relief to their families, and some new fact is constantly brought to light, indicating that this departure from strict rule, even in time of pressure and necessity, does not answer the purpose for which it is intended.

The meeting of the Board of Guardians on Thursday last was attended by every member except three, and I was much pleased to witness the unanimity of their proceedings, and the decided wish which was evinced to carry the rules of the Commissioners and the principles of the Poor Law Amendment Act into full operation, and at the same time with that degree of tenderness and humanity towards the distressed, which is alike honourable to their feelings and in accordance with your desires.

The Board sat from eight until nearly one o'clock, and during the whole proceedings no wish was expressed nor a hint given by any member of the Board indicating any immediate necessity of breaking down that rule prohibiting outdoor relief to the able-bodied, which has been hitherto strictly upheld. A general impression prevails that a change in the weather will in some degree relieve the trade of Nottingham, and that although the state of the money market is such as will prevent any great improvement for some time to come, and even possibly operate in a downward course to a still greater extent than at present, yet that the demand, which spring always induces, and which has been so long delayed this year by the unusual coldness of the season, must in degree benefit the trade and cause some additional employment.

Several benevolent private individuals have proposed to open a subscription to relieve the unemployed poor at this time of trial. Of these Mr. Wakefield is the leader and foremost in his desire to do all that can be effected for the public good; but it is felt that the moment it became known that a subscription was actually entered into, a scramble would take place amongst those who hoped to be benefited by it.

The mere knowledge of a subscription which raises a fund for those whose necessities are greatest, creates a vast increase of the wants which entitle to a share of the benefaction; and even where the subscription is solely applied to the distribution of food, which shall be eaten or consumed on the spot, a conviction appears to prevail in Nottingham, that the most idle and undeserving would get best fed, and that hundreds of those, whose necessities are most keen, and whose change of circumstances is most to be pitied and deplored, would not be induced to avail themselves of such relief.

I have, however, much satisfaction in stating, that a subscription is entered into for the purpose of providing employment. The plan is this: Some sewers are about to be made in a new part of the town, and a large portion of digging is required, both for clay and other purposes. The present is the time fixed upon for performing this work, and Nottingham artizans are to be employed: they will not be able to execute the labour as cheaply as agricultural labourers, but the difference in cost is to be defrayed from a private fund raised by subscription.

If it were generally understood that this employment was procured for the purpose of relieving the necessitous, any subscription would quickly be swallowed up; but as the knowledge is limited to four or five individuals, it is hoped it may in some degree alleviate the sufferings of the most deserving, without producing the evil before adverted to. Mr. Barnett is fixed upon as the only person who shall send recommendations for employment.

If, therefore, a man with a large family applies for relief, whom Mr. Barnett knows to be industrious, who is not of pauper habits, but by the depression of trade is thrown out of employ, and obliged to seek temporary assistance from the parish, Barnett is deputed by the managers of the private subscription to acquaint such a man, that he will endeavour to procure him some employment, and ordering him to call at a certain time of the day, when no other paupers are present, he gives him an order to the foreman of the work in hand, who sets him on by task-work, at such price as will enable him to earn a scanty pittance.

Any applicant of pauper habits, or of other description than the extreme case described above, is offered in-door relief.

I thus wish to explain that we have now accommodation for about 80 or 100 more inmates than are at present in the workhouses. We have also a private fund by which to provide for 80 or 100 men with large families whose circumstances are such as to render them fair objects of charity.

There is a prospect likewise of an improvement in the trade of Nottingham, though it may be but a partial one, arising from the time of year; for it is acknowledged by all that the stocks of goods on hand are very small, spring generally

rally induces a certain demand, and the unusual severity of the present season has delayed that demand beyond the customary period.

The present mayor of Nottingham is a very extensive manufacturer. I have had much private communication with him during the week, and he is decidedly of opinion that an improvement in the trade may be anticipated when the weather changes.

Under all these circumstances I think that Nottingham Union will create no additional uneasiness for two or three weeks, and that no difficulty will arise in this period beyond that for which we are enabled to provide.

I shall receive a report three times each week whilst I am absent on my duty elsewhere; and of course I hold myself prepared for any contingency which may happen.

Before I left Nottingham, I privately communicated to the Chairman of the Union the willingness of the Commissioners to sanction such departure from the present rule as the emergency of the case, and the necessity of the times, might render expedient; and I desired him to act as he thought requisite, and to write to you direct, if circumstances should arise other than such as their means would enable them satisfactorily to meet.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Gulson*,

Assistant Commissioner.

NOTTINGHAM UNION.

NUMBER OF INMATES IN WORKHOUSE.					AMOUNT OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF.		
Week ending	Able-bodied Men.	Able-bodied Women.	All other Classes.	Total of Inmates.	In Money.	In Kind.	Total out-door Relief.
1837					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January 1	21	40	336	397	33 - 6	11 19 -	44 19 6
— 7	28	46	365	439	41 7 -	19 6 -	54 13 -
— 14	36	55	387	478	43 12 -	14 2 6	57 14 6
— 21	35	55	400	490	39 - -	15 2 3	54 2 3
— 28	36	58	406	500	38 12 -	15 6 7	53 18 7
February 4	35	55	395	485	44 - 6	15 10 -	59 10 6
— 11	35	51	391	477	38 17 6	15 6 6	54 4 -
— 18	33	54	401	488	42 10 6	15 17 -	58 7 6
— 25	30	50	389	469	39 17 6	15 14 6	55 12 -
March 4	31	51	393	475	42 9 6	15 16 -	58 5 6
— 11	29	53	409	491	44 12 -	15 2 6	59 14 6
— 18	32	54	409	495	43 10 -	15 9 -	57 19 -
— 25	39	55	418	512	64 13 6	16 7 -	81 - 6*
April 1	49	61	436	546	39 4 6	16 4 6	55 9 -
— 8	58	69	461	588	39 14 6	16 18 -	56 12 6
— 15	62	73	471	606	44 4 6	17 5 -	61 9 6
— 22	65	82	492	639	48 14 -	18 8 -	67 2 -

* Asylum Bill.

DISTRESS,
SPITALFIELDS AND NOTTINGHAM.

COPIES of the REPORT of Dr. Kay to the Poor
Law Commissioners on the subject of Distress
in Spitalfields; and the REPORT of Mr. Gidson
to the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject
of Distress in Nottingham.

(*Mr. Fox Maule.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 June 1837.*

REPORT

OF

GEO. NICHOLLS, ESQ.,

TO

HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE
HOME DEPARTMENT,

ON

POOR LAWS,

IRELAND.

Presented by His Majesty's Command.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W CLOWES AND SONS, DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1837.

POOR LAWS—(IRELAND.)

TO GEORGE NICHOLLS, ESQ., &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, August 22d, 1836.

SIR,

IN order to arrive at a practical conclusion with respect to any measures to be introduced into Parliament during the ensuing Session, for the benefit of the Poor in Ireland, it is most desirable, that a person well acquainted with the operation of the past and present system of Poor Laws in England, should visit that part of the United Kingdom.

There is no one to whom I can entrust such a duty, more able to perform it with judgment and diligence, than yourself.

You will, therefore, proceed to Ireland in the first week in September, taking with you the Report of the Commissioners of Poor Inquiry in Ireland.

The chief objects to which your attention will be directed are,—that part of the Report which relates to the relief of the poor by money payments, and the resource of Emigration.

You will examine how far it is judicious or practicable to offer relief to whole classes, whether of the sick, the infirm, or orphan children.

You will consider whether such relief may not have the effect of promoting imposture, without destroying mendicity; and whether the condition of the great bulk of the poorer classes will be improved by such a measure.

You will carefully weigh the important question—whether a rate, limited in its amount rather than in its application to particular classes, might be usefully directed to the erection and maintenance of Workhouses for all those who sought relief as Paupers. With a view to this question, you will inquire whether any kind of Workhouse can be established which shall not, in point of food, clothing, and warmth, give its inmates a superior degree of comfort to the common lot of the independent labourer.

You will ask the opinion of experienced men, whether the restraint of a Workhouse would be an effectual check to applications for admission; and whether, if the system were once established, the inmates would not resist, by force, the restraints which would be necessary.

Supposing the Workhouse system not to be advisable, you will consider in what other mode a national, or local rate might be beneficially applied.

You will examine the policy of establishing depôts where candidates for Emigration might resort; and you will ascertain by what method it is proposed to avoid the evil, said to be likely to flow from the establishment of Workhouses, and which might arise in like manner from the formation of depôts for Emigration.

You will specially direct your attention to the machinery by which any rates for the relief of the Poor might be raised and expended; the formation and constitution of a Central Board, of Local Boards, of District Unions, and of Parochial Vestries.

Your attention need not be very specially given to the plans for the general improvement of Ireland, contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry: but you will generally remark upon those, or any other plans, which may lead to an increased demand for labour.

You will also inquire whether, under the direction either of companies or individuals, the capital applied to the improvement of land, and reclaiming bogs and wastes, is perceptibly or notoriously increasing or diminishing.

You will also carefully read the Bills, which have been brought into the House of Commons on this subject, during the present year.

Lastly, I call your attention to the draft of a Bill prepared by one of the Commissioners of Inquiry in conformity with their Report.

The Lord Lieutenant and Lord Morpeth will render you every assistance in their power.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. RUSSELL.

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL, HIS MAJESTY'S
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

London, November 15th, 1836.

MY LORD,

1. I proceeded to Ireland in conformity with your Lordship's instructions, bearing date the 22d of August, and after having had an interview with His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and Lord Morpeth, and having carefully inspected the House of Industry and the Mendicity Institution in Dublin, and obtained such other information there as seemed necessary, I proceeded to visit Carlow, Kilkenny, Thurles, Cashell, Tipperary, Clonmell, Cork, Killarney, Limerick, Galway, Connemara, Westport, Castlebar, Ballina, Sligo, Enniskillen, Armagh, and Newry,—everywhere examining and inquiring, in the several towns and districts through which I passed, as to the condition and habits of the people, their character and wants; and endeavouring to ascertain whether, and how far, the system established in England for the relief of the destitute, is applicable to the present state of Ireland.

Course of proceeding.

2. The above route appeared to be most eligible, with reference to this inquiry, because the inhabitants of the manufacturing and commercial districts of the north and the east, approximate more nearly to the English than those of the south, west, and central parts of Ireland. To the latter, therefore, it seemed advisable to direct my attention in the first instance; for, if the English system of Poor Laws should be found applicable to them, there can be no doubt of its applicability to the northern and eastern parts of the country.

3. I have not failed to attend likewise to the other points adverted to in your Lordship's instructions; and I have carefully considered the several Reports of Committees of Parliament on the state of Ireland, as well as the Reports of the late Commissioners of Irish Poor Inquiry, and the evidence collected by them. This evidence establishes so conclusively the existence of a state of poverty throughout Ireland, amounting in numerous cases to actual destitution, that I feel it unnecessary to exhibit any additional proof of the fact. It is enough to state, as the result of my own investigations, that the misery now prevalent among the labouring classes in Ireland, appears to be of a nature and intensity calculated to produce great demoralization and danger.

Evidence already taken, and Reports thereon.

4. I propose to divide the observations which I have to submit to your Lordship's consideration, into three parts:

Proposed Heads of Report.

I.—The first, will exhibit the general result of my inquiries into the condition of the country, and the habits and feelings of the people; together with such observations as have occurred to me with reference to the introduction of a system of Poor Laws into Ireland.

II.—The second division, will have for its object, to ascertain whether the Workhouse system can be safely established in Ireland, and how far the Workhouse may be there relied upon as a test of destitution, and a measure

of the relief to be afforded; and, also, whether the means of forming Unions and creating an efficient machinery for their management, exist in Ireland.

III.—In the third place, supposing these questions to be answered affirmatively, I shall submit to your Lordship in detail what appear to me to be the essential points requiring attention, in framing enactments for establishing a system of Poor Laws for Ireland.

PART I.

PART THE FIRST.

5. It will be convenient to consider the two portions comprised in this division of the subject separately, and

I.—In the first place,—*As to the present condition of the country, and the habits and feelings of the Irish people.*

I soon became satisfied, that it is only by a personal inspection, that the condition of the Irish people can be accurately known. A general, and a tolerably correct, notion of the state of the country may be gained, by the examination of Reports and Evidence; and deductions, pretty accurate in the main, may be drawn therefrom; but to arrive at definite and practical views, a personal inspection of the country is, I think, necessary.

Progressive improvement.

6. The investigations and inquiries in which I have now been engaged, have led me to the conviction, that the condition of Ireland has, on the whole, during the last thirty years, been progressively improving. It is impossible to pass through the country without being struck with the evidence of increasing wealth, which is everywhere apparent, although of course it is more easily traced in towns, than in the open country. Great as has been the improvement in England within the same period, that in Ireland, I believe, has been equal. There are towns and districts there, as there are towns and districts in England, in which little if any improvement is visible, or which, owing to peculiar circumstances, may even have retrograded; but the general advance is certain, and the improvement in the condition, and increase of the capital of the country, are still, I think, steadily progressive.

Disproportionate increase of population.

7. If it be asked how this accords with the apparent increase of misery and destitution among a large portion of the people, the answer I think is obvious. The capital of the country has increased, but the increase of the population has been still greater; and it therefore does not follow that there is an increase of capital or comfort in the possession of each individual, or even of the majority. The reverse is unhappily the fact.—Towns, exhibiting every sign of increased wealth, are encircled by suburbs composed of miserable hovels, sheltering a wretched population of mendicants.—In the country, evidence of the extreme subdivision of land everywhere appears, and, as a consequence, the soil, fertile as it naturally is, becomes exhausted by continual cropping; for the cottier tenant, too often reduced to a level little above that of the mendicant, is unable to provide manure for his land, and has no other mode of restoring its vigour, but by subjecting it to a long and profitless fallow.

Subdivision of land.

8. Farmers of three hundred acres, or even of two or one hundred, except in the grazing districts, have become almost extinct in Ireland. A variety of circumstances seem to have contributed to bring about this change. In some instances the proprietor has himself subdivided his land into small holdings of five, ten, or fifteen acres, with the view of increasing his rent-roll, or adding to his political influence. In other cases, the land has been let on lease to a single tenant on lives, or for a term of years, or both conjointly,—and he has sublet to others, who have again gone on dividing and subletting, until the original proprietor is almost lost sight of, and the original holding is parcelled out among a host of small occupiers.

Importance attached to the possession of land.

9. The occupation of a plot of land, has now gotten to be considered by a great portion of the Irish people, as conferring an almost interminable right of possession. This seems in some measure to have arisen out of the circumstances in which they have been placed: for there being no legal provision for the destitute, and the subdivision of the land into small holdings having destroyed the regular demand for

labour, the only protection against actual want, the only means by which a man could procure food for his family, was by getting and retaining possession of a portion of land: for this he has struggled—for this the peasantry have combined, and burst through all the restraints of law and humanity. So long as this portion of land, so acquired and so retained, was kept together, it was possibly sufficient to supply his family with a tolerable degree of comfort: but after a time he would have sons to provide for, and daughters to portion off; and this must all be effected out of the land;—until the holding of ten or fifteen acres, became divided into holdings of two, three, or five acres. After a time too, the same process of subdivision is again resorted to, until the minimum of subsistence is reached; and this is now the only resource of a large portion of the Irish peasantry.—Land is to them the great necessary of life. There is no hiring of servants. A man cannot obtain his living as a day-labourer. He must get possession of a plot of land, on which to raise potatoes, or starve. It need scarcely be said that a man will not starve, so long as the means of sustaining life can be obtained by force or fraud; and hence the scenes of violence and bloodshed, which have so frequently occurred in Ireland.

10. One of the circumstances that first arrests attention in Ireland, is the almost universal prevalence of mendicancy. It is not perhaps the actual amount of misery existing amongst the mendicant class, great as that may be, which is most to be deprecated; but the falsehood, the trickery, and fraud, which become a part of their profession, and spread by their example. Mendicancy appeals to our sympathies on behalf of vice, as well as wretchedness; and encouragement is too often afforded to the one, by the relief intended to be administered to the other. To assume the semblance of misery, in all its most revolting varieties, is the business of the mendicant. His success depends upon the skill with which he exercises deception. A mass of filth, nakedness, and misery, is constantly moving about, entering every house, addressing itself to every eye, and soliciting from every hand: and much of the dirty and indolent habits observable in the cabins, clothing, and general conduct of the peasantry, may probably be traced to this source; and I doubt even if those above the class of labourers altogether escape the taint. Mendicancy and wretchedness have become too common to be disgraceful. It is not disreputable to beg, or to appear wretchedly clothed, or to be without any of the decencies of life: and the semblance of such misery is not unfrequently assumed for some special object, by individuals not of the mendicant class. Mendicancy—its pernicious effects.

11. Another characteristic of the Irish, is their intemperance. Drunkenness appears to be much more common than in England. The use of whiskey, and tobacco, appears to be excessive, although the evident poverty of the people would seem to forbid such indulgences. The number of spirit-shops in every town and village (for almost every shop in fact sells spirits), and the extreme cheapness of the whiskey, afford facilities for drunkenness which seem irresistible. A man may get beastly drunk for 2d.; and I understand their potatoe diet renders the Irish people more easily affected by the spirit than others—it may possibly help to increase their love for it. I have been everywhere assured that the vice of drunkenness is increasing, and that many of the acts of violence and disorder which occur in Ireland, are planned in some obscure whiskey shop, and executed under the influence of the poison there imbibed. Intemperance.

12. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilkenny has set an admirable example, by putting a stop to drunkenness on Sundays throughout his diocese. It was at first supposed to be impossible to accomplish this, but by steady perseverance he at length succeeded, and is now rewarded by witnessing the improvement of the people in comfort and respectability. The New Act, prohibiting drunkenness on penalty of certain fines, seems to be working well in Ireland, and in some degree lessening the evil. The public exhibition of drunkenness is an offence against decency, from which the community is justified in defending itself; and the police are properly active in enforcing the provisions of the Act. Drunkenness checked.

13. During my progress through the country, it was impossible not to notice the depression of feeling, morally and personally, of the Irish peasantry, and this to an extent which a stranger could not witness without very painful emotions. It shews itself in their mode of living, in their habitations, in their dress, in the dress of their children, and in their general economy and conduct. They seem to feel no pride, no emulation; to be heedless of the present, and reckless of the future. They do not (speaking of the peasantry as a whole) strive to improve their appearance, or add to their comforts. Their cabins still continue slovenly, smoky, filthy, almost with Depression of feeling amongst the peasantry.

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out furniture or any article of convenience or decency. On entering a cottage, the woman and children are often seen seated on the floor, surrounded by pigs and poultry, in the midst of filth—the man lounging at the door, to approach which it is necessary to wade through mud; yet he is too indolent to make a dry approach to his dwelling, although there are materials fit for the purpose close at hand; his wife is too slatternly to sweep the place in which they live, or remove the dirt and offal, however offensive, from the floor. If you point out these circumstances to the peasantry themselves, and endeavour to reason with and show them how easily they might improve their condition and increase their comforts, you are invariably met by excuses as to their poverty. Are a woman, and her children, and her cabin, filthy,—whilst a stream of water runs gurgling at the very door?—the answer invariably is, “Sure, how can we help it, we are so poor.” With the man it is the same; you find him idly basking in the sun, or seated by the fire, whilst his cabin is surrounded by mud, and scarcely approachable from the accumulation of every kind of filth; and he too will exclaim, “Sure, how can we help it, we are so poor,”—whilst at the very time he is smoking tobacco, and has probably not denied himself the enjoyment of whiskey.

Poverty not the
sole cause.

14. Now poverty is *not* the cause, or at least not the sole and immediate cause, of this mode of living of the Irish peasantry. If they felt the wish to better their condition, or to appear better, they might do so: but they seem to have no such ambition; and hence the depressed tone of feeling of which I have spoken. This may partly be attributed to the remains of old habits,—for, bad as the circumstances of the peasantry now are, they were yet, I am persuaded, worse fifty or thirty years ago. A part also must be owing to a want of education, and of self-respect; and a part likewise to their poverty;—to which last cause alone, every thing that is wrong in Ireland is invariably attributed. Coupled with this assertion of their own poverty, I every where found the most exaggerated notions of English wealth, and a vague belief of certain great things that are by and bye to be done by the influx of English men, and English capital. This, perhaps, is in some respects fortunate, for although it may in a certain degree indispose the Irish themselves to present exertion, it will yet induce them to hail with favour whatever efforts may be made for bettering their condition, and developing the resources of the country.

Desultory and idle
habits.

15. The desultory and idle habits of the Irish peasantry, are very remarkable. However urgent the demands upon them for exertion,—if, as in the present season, their crops are rotting in the fields from excessive wet, and every moment of sunshine should be taken eager advantage of,—still, if there be a market to attend, a fair, or a funeral, a horse-race, a fight, or a wedding, all else is neglected or forgotten; they hurry off in search of the excitements and the whiskey which abound on such occasions, and with a recklessness hardly to be credited, at the moment that they are complaining most loudly of distress, they take the most certain steps for increasing it. Their fondness for ardent spirits is, I believe, one cause of this; another, and probably the principal cause, will be found in their general position as part occupiers and part labourers. The work required upon their small holdings is easily performed, and may, as they say, “be done any day.” Their work for wages is uncertain; hence arises a total disregard of the value of time, a desultory and sauntering habit, without industry or steadiness of purpose. Under these circumstances, it will not be matter of surprise that the heaviest share of the work falls upon the females, who appear to do all the drudgery, and are commonly seen without shoes or stockings, whilst the men are in general supplied with both.

Analogy between
the present condi-
tion of the Irish and
that of the English
labourer under the
old Poor Laws.

16. Such is too generally the character, and such the habits, of the Irish peasantry at the present day; and it may not be uninteresting to mark the close resemblance which these bear, to the character and habits of the English peasantry in the pauperized districts, under the abuses of the old Poor Law. Mendicancy and indiscriminate alms-giving seem to have produced the same results in Ireland, that indiscriminate relief produced in England: the same reckless disregard of the future—the same idle and disorderly conduct—the same proneness to outrage, and resistance to lawful authority, having then characterised the English pauper-labourer, which are now too generally the characteristics of the Irish peasant. An abuse of a good law caused the evil in the one case, and a removal of that abuse is now rapidly effecting a remedy. In the other case, the evil appears to have arisen rather from the want, than the abuse of a law; but the corrective for both will, I believe, be found to be essentially the same.

II.—Secondly—*As to the introduction of a system of Poor Laws into Ireland.*

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17. The objections usually urged against an Irish Poor Law, may be divided into two heads—*first*, those founded on an anticipated demoralization of the Irish peasantry—and, *secondly*, those founded on the probable amount of the charge. Objections.

18. The first objection derives its force from the example of England under the old law: but the weight of this objection is destroyed by the improved administration under the new law, which is rapidly eradicating the effects of previous abuse; and which will, there is good reason for believing, effectually prevent their recurrence. This belief is founded on the experience of the effects of the new system, in every instance in which it has been brought fairly into operation; and particularly in two important parishes in Nottinghamshire, where the workhouse principle was first established in its simplicity and efficiency, fifteen or sixteen years ago; and where it has continued to be equally effective, up to the present time. Similar results have invariably attended its application in the new Unions formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, which are conducted essentially upon the same principle, but with a superior combination of machinery, and administrative arrangement. Objections founded on example of England.

19. With respect to the second objection, founded on the probable amount of expenditure,—it may be remarked, that the Irish population, like every other, must be supported in some way out of the resources of the country; and it does not follow therefore, that the establishment of such a system of relief will greatly increase the charge upon the community, if it increase the charge at all. During the progress of my inquiries, I was often told that the recognition of any legal claim for relief, would lead to universal pauperism, and would amount to a total confiscation of property. Many Irish land-owners appeared to participate in this apprehension,—under the influence of which, it seems to have been overlooked, that the only legal claim for relief in England, is founded on the actual destitution of the claimant; and that as the existence of destitution is the ground of the claim, so is its removal the measure of the relief to be afforded. This circumstance alone, if the destitution be rightly tested, will afford sufficient, and perhaps the best protection to property. At present there is no test of destitution in Ireland; mendicancy is only the outward sign of it. The mendicant, whether his distress be real or fictitious, claims and receives his share of the produce of the soil, in the shape of charity, before the landlord can receive his portion in the shape of rent, and before the tenant has ascertained whether he is a gainer or a loser by his labours and his risks. The mendicant's claim has now precedence of every other. If the whole property of Ireland was rated to the relief of the poor, it would be no more: but in this case the charge would be fairly and equally borne; whereas, at present, it is partial and unequal in the collection, and has, moreover, a direct tendency to evil in its application. Objection founded on expense.

20. The voluntary contributions of Scotland have been strongly recommended as an example, rather than the compulsory assessments of England; and the Dublin Mendicity Association, supported on the former principle, has been referred to, and its working described as at once effective for the suppression of mendicancy, and the relief of the indigent within the sphere of its operations, without in any way lessening the sensibilities of individual benevolence. It appears to me, however, that the feelings of charity and gratitude which it is delightful to contemplate as the motive and the fruit of benevolent actions, can only exist between individuals, and are incompatible with the operation of such associations. It matters not whether the fund to be distributed, has been raised by voluntary contribution, or by legal assessment, or whether it has been devised for purposes of general charity: the application of the fund becomes, in each case, a trust; it is distributed as a trust, and it is received as a right, not as a gift. Each applicant considers that he has a claim upon the fund, and regards every refusal as an individual injustice. Voluntary contributions.

21. As regards the mode of providing relief for the destitute, which prevails in Scotland,—interwoven as it is with the habits and religious feelings of the people, and made up of partly voluntary, partly compulsory, contributions, (for a contribution may be rendered almost as compulsory by custom, as if imposed by legislative enactment,)—it seems only necessary to remark, that its existence in Scotland does not prove that it is applicable to a country so essentially different in all respects as Ireland, where no modification of voluntary contributions can be relied upon for Mode of Relief in Scotland.

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Dublin Mendicity Association.

rendering relief, from that source, permanent or effectual. Of this I was satisfied after a careful examination of the Dublin Mendicity Association, which has with difficulty been kept in existence by the great exertions of the gentlemen constituting the committee, and by the threat of parading the mendicants through the streets. If so much difficulty is found in supporting such an institution in Dublin, how impracticable must it be to provide permanent support for similar institutions in other parts of the country?—and if the relief professed to be afforded on certain conditions, is not steadily supplied, what mischief and misery may not ensue?

22. The practice of the Dublin Mendicity Association is, to receive all applicants, to supply them with sufficient food during the day, and, on dismissing them at night, to give each individual a penny to procure a lodging. Of the 2,047 persons who were inmates when I visited the establishment, the far larger portion were seated in idleness. Some of the women and girls were occupied in spinning and knitting, and some in stonebreaking: this last seemed a favourite occupation, and the women could easily earn 1*s.* 8*d.* each per week at it, but they were not permitted to earn more. The men who were able and willing to work, were occupied in grinding horse corn, and in breaking limestone into gravel, and were not permitted to earn more than 2*s.* 6*d.* per week; but none were compelled to work, and the men, as well as the women, earning as above, were provided with subsistence, for which they were charged 1*d.* per day by the Association. The Dublin Mendicity Association has certainly done great good, and it must be admitted that the sudden closing of its doors would be productive of much suffering. It is, however, I think, evident, that its tendency must be to hold out an encouragement to vagrancy, by ensuring a certain amount of support, on which the vagrant can fall back under unfavourable circumstances, or a “run of ill luck,” as it would probably be called,—thus operating, in fact, with respect to vagrancy, as a kind of voluntary labour-rate. The Dublin Mendicity Association, therefore, affords no precedent for general adoption as a medium of relief in Ireland; and the chief reasons in favour of such an institution, seem to be the absence of any general system of relief for the destitute, and the amount of suffering which would attend its sudden dissolution.

Houses of Industry.

23. Some persons have contended, that relief for the indigent classes in Ireland ought to be provided in “Houses of Industry,” similar to those now existing in Dublin, Clonmell, Cork, Limerick, &c., to be established and maintained by Government. These institutions are in general tolerably well managed in the large towns. Some degree of classification of the inmates is enforced, and the sexes are invariably separated. In this respect they are decidedly superior to the old Gilbert’s Incorporation Houses in England, although in most other respects they are nearly on a par with them. But they are certainly not entitled to the designation of “houses of industry;”—there being little work done in any of them, and in some none at all. They are, in fact, places for the reception and maintenance of a certain number of poor persons, generally aged or infirm, and idiots and lunatics. In some instances vagrants are committed to these “houses of industry” for one day or more; but as a means of supplying needful relief to the destitute, and of testing that destitution, so as to detect and repel wilful idleness, and thereby afford a new stimulant to exertion, they are, I think, totally inefficient.

Feeling in favour of a general assessment.

24. Notwithstanding these objections, I found everywhere throughout my progress, after quitting Dublin, a strong feeling in favour of a general assessment upon property, for the relief of the indigent. At present, the burthen of such relief falls almost exclusively upon what may be called the lower classes; whilst the higher classes generally, and the absentee proprietors entirely, escape from any immediate participation in it. A system of Poor Laws, similar in principle to the English system, would go far to remedy this inequality,—the people are aware of this,—and, as the general result of my inquiries, I have been led to the conclusion that Poor Laws may be now established in Ireland, guarded by the correctives derived from experience in England, with safety and efficiency. I think also, that such a measure would at the same time serve to connect the interests of landlords and tenants, and so become a means of benefiting both, and promoting the general peace and prosperity of the country.

Circumstances favourable to the introduction of Poor Laws.

25. The desire now so generally expressed for a full participation in English laws and English institutions, will dispose the Irish people to receive with alacrity, any measure having a tendency to put them upon the same footing as their fellow-subjects of England. This is a circumstance particularly favourable to the establishment of a safe and efficient system of Poor Laws for Ireland at this moment.

At another season, or under other circumstances, it might be difficult to surround a legal provision of relief for the Irish poor, with such checks and counterpoises as to guard it effectually against abuse; and to prevent that which was intended for the relief of the unavoidably indigent, from being perverted to the support of indolence, or to the encouragement of vice and improvidence. At present, I think little comparatively of such difficulty exists; and the Legislature may now venture to entertain the subject, having the experience of England before them, with a reasonable confidence of being able so to deal with it, as to guard against abuse, and to bring the measure to a successful issue. All circumstances appear to be now favourable for the introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland; and if the landed proprietors and gentry will there perform the same part, which the proprietors and gentry of England are so zealously and beneficially performing in the administration of the new law, the result will be neither distant nor doubtful. That the landlords of Ireland will do this, it seems unreasonable to doubt, every motive of public duty and private interest impelling them to it; and it is, I think, impossible to over-estimate the importance, morally and socially, of their thus taking their full share of the labour, as well as the charge, of local administration, and identifying themselves with the other classes of the community.

26. A system of Poor Laws however, if established in Ireland, must not be expected to work miracles. It would not immediately give employment or capital; but it would, I think, serve to help the country through what may be called its *transition period*; and in time, and with the aid of other circumstances, would effect a material improvement in the condition of the Irish people. The English Poor Laws, in their earlier operation, contributed to the accomplishment of this object in England; and there seems nothing to prevent similar results in Ireland. Facilities now exist in Ireland for helping forward the change, and for shortening its duration as well as securing its benefits, which England did not possess in the time of Elizabeth, or for a century and half afterwards. By the term “transition period,” which I have used above, I mean to indicate that season of change from the system of small holdings, allotments, and subdivisions of land, which now prevails in Ireland, to the better practice of day labour for wages, and to that dependence on daily labour for support, which is the present condition of the English peasantry. This transition period is, I believe, generally beset with difficulty and suffering. It was so in England; it is, and for a time will probably continue to be so, in Ireland; and every aid should be afforded to shorten its duration, and lessen its pressure.

27. It has been considered, that the existence of the con-acre system in Ireland, is favourable to such a transition. I am disposed to concur in this view; and think that the frequent change, and annual hiring of the con-acre, will help to wean the Irish peasantry from their now eager desire for becoming occupiers of land, and will thus lead them to become free labourers for wages. This eager clinging to land, and its subdivision into small holdings, is I think, at once, a cause and a consequence of the rapid increase of the Irish people, and of the extreme poverty and want which prevail among them. It is not because the potatoe alone constitutes their food, that a kind of famine, more or less intense, occurs annually in Ireland, between the going out of the old, and the coming in of the new crops; but it is because the peasantry are the sole providers for their own necessities, each out of his own small holding: and being all alike hard pressed by poverty, and prone, therefore, to endeavour “to pull through,” as they call it, with the smallest amount of means, they are very apt to under-calculate the extent of their wants, and often squander their store so early, as to be left without food before the new crop is ripe. In this emergency, there is no stock provided to which they can have recourse, even if they had the means of purchasing: and misery and disease are the consequences. All the evidence bears out this view of the subject, and it is confirmed by my own inquiries. A Poor Law, if established, would lighten the pressure under such a visitation, by providing for the relief of the aged and infirm, the widow and the orphan, who now depend entirely upon the labouring classes for subsistence. The Poor Law machinery, too, would probably afford the best organization for obtaining present relief for the able-bodied, in their extreme need, as well as for preventing the occurrence of such a calamity in future.

28. It is impossible to mix with the Irish people, and not become sensible of the influence which the clergy exercise over their flocks. It seemed important, therefore, to ascertain the views of the clergy, and I discussed the subject with many

Effect of Poor Laws.

Con-acre system: its effects.

Annual famine—its cause.

Irish clergy: their influence: favourable to the introduction of Poor Laws.

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Tradesmen, &c.

of them, as well Catholic as Protestant, in all parts of the country, and took all opportunities of obtaining a knowledge of their views and opinions; and I found them, with few exceptions, decidedly favourable to a Poor Law. In the cases where they were not so, the adverse opinion appeared to be founded on some vague notion, that their immediate influence might be lessened by taking from them the distribution of some of that relief, which now passes through their hands: but this narrow feeling was of such rare occurrence, that I feel warranted in saying, that the clergy of every denomination are almost unanimously in favour of a system of Poor Laws for Ireland. This was, perhaps, to be expected; for the duties of the clergy lead them to mix more with the people, and to see more of their actual misery than any other class of persons in Ireland. The shopkeepers too, and manufacturers and dealers generally, I invariably found favourable to Poor Laws. They for the most part declared that, independently of other and higher considerations, they should be gainers at the end of the year, whatever might be the amount legally assessed upon them; for that they could neither close their doors, nor turn their backs upon the wretched objects who were constantly applying to them for aid; whilst the landed proprietors, if resident, were in a great measure protected from such applications, and the non-resident proprietors were, of course, altogether beyond their reach.

Poor Laws necessary for the suppression of mendicancy.

29. A legal provision for the destitute is, moreover, I think, an indispensable preliminary to the suppression of mendicancy. If the state offers an alternative, it may prohibit begging: it would be in vain to do so otherwise, for the law would be opposed to our natural sympathies, and would remain inoperative. This was the course adopted in England, where it was long endeavoured to repress vagrancy by direct enactments, but apparently with little advantage. At last the offer of relief was coupled with the prohibition of mendicancy,—and, until our Poor Law administration had become corrupt, with perfect success. To establish a Poor Law, then, is, I believe, a necessary preliminary to the suppression of mendicancy. That it will be, on the whole, economical to do this in Ireland, it is, I think, scarcely possible to doubt: but the moral effect of removing such a pestilent plague-spot from society is, beyond calculation, important.

Waste and bog land:

30. It is, I think, a circumstance favourable to the establishment of Poor Laws, that there is so much land lying waste and uncultivated in Ireland. A large portion of this land appears to be susceptible of profitable cultivation; and the order and security which the introduction of Poor Laws would tend to establish, would encourage the application of capital to such objects. If capital were to be so applied, considerable tracts would be brought under culture, and thus afford immediate occupation to the now unemployed labourers. I have no experience in the reclamation of bog land, but the finest crops which I saw in Ireland, were on land of this description; and this often very imperfectly drained. Most of the recently reclaimed bog which I saw in the western counties, was reclaimed by the small occupiers, who partially drained and inclosed an acre or two at a time; but such operations were without system or combination, and for the most part indifferently performed. In this way, however, the reclamation of these wastes will, of necessity, proceed,—constantly adding to the number of small cottier tenants, and consequently swelling the amount of poverty and wretchedness in the country,—unless proprietors and capitalists shall be induced to take the matter in hand, and, by inclosing and effectually draining whole tracts, secure the means of applying improved and economical management on a large scale. It appeared from what I saw, and from all that I could learn by careful inquiry, that wherever sea-sand, or sea-weed, or lime is to be obtained, bog land may be cultivated to advantage,—presuming always that it is first effectually drained. Now Ireland abounds in limestone beyond any country that I have ever seen, and along the western coast sand and sea-weed are plentiful. The elements of fertility, therefore, are at hand,—all that is wanted is capital and enterprise to call them into action. The inclosing and draining, and the whole process of reclamation, would afford employment to a large number of labourers, who are now for a great portion of the year, idling about without occupation; and when the land so reclaimed becomes subjected to a regular process of cultivation, it will continue to afford them regular employment at daily wages, instead of the often miserably insufficient produce of their own small holdings, to which they now are compelled to cling as their sole means of support.

Reclamation of:

Auxiliary to Poor Laws.

31. With reference to the establishment of a Poor Law then, and to the passage

of the labouring portion of the community through what I have called the "transition period," the reclamation of the bog and waste lands in Ireland is a most important matter of consideration. Such reclamation too will be perhaps equally important, as affording almost the only unoccupied land on which farms, of sufficient extent for securing the advantages of improved cultivation and economical management, can now be established. In farms of small extent, there is not room for the division of labour, alternation of crops, and scientific and economical management, which are necessary for the profitable employment of capital in agriculture; and hence the striking fact, stated in the Report of the Irish Poor Inquiry Commissioners,—that the average produce of the soil in Ireland is not much above one-half the average produce in England, whilst the number of labourers employed in agriculture is, in proportion to the quantity of land under cultivation, more than double, namely, as five to two: thus ten labourers in Ireland raise only the same quantity of produce that two labourers raise in England; and this produce, too, is generally of an inferior quality. If the social and agricultural system of the two countries be assimilated, the produce of Ireland will be augmented, and the cost of production lessened. Hands and capital and enterprise will then be found for carrying on the fisheries, for which the coasts of Ireland are so favourable, but which have hitherto been almost or altogether neglected. Planting, likewise, will then be attended to by the landed proprietors of Ireland, as it has been by those of Scotland and England, and they will no longer allow extensive tracts of hilly and broken country, all capable of carrying timber, to remain without a tree. Ireland was evidently at one time a thickly wooded country,—at present it is almost entirely stripped of wood, and every sapling is purloined by the people; but let planting become general, and such purloining will cease. It is the scarcity of wood, which now leads to the petty plundering, so destructive to young plantations.

Fisheries.

Planting.

32. In here speaking of the reclamation of waste land, as an important auxiliary to the establishment of Poor Laws, I have presumed that the land is first effectually drained, this being an indispensable preliminary. An efficient system of drainage, would also go far to correct the excessive humidity of the climate in Ireland. As drainage is now conducted, the water is not carried off the surface,—it is merely collected into pools and morasses, thence to be absorbed by evaporation, or else to stagnate and soak through the soil. But if, instead of this, the water was carried by effectual drainage into the great watercourses and rivers communicating with the sea, and the soil laid dry and warm, the climate would also become dryer, and warmer. There can be no doubt, I think, that the climate of Ireland, and particularly that of the western parts, was at one time less cold and humid than it is now; and that the growth of the bogs, by first retaining the rain as it fell, and then giving it back to the atmosphere by evaporation, instead of its being carried to the sea by the usual channels, has tended to make the climate and the soil more cold and wet. The size and character of the timber everywhere found at the bottom of the bogs, and over which they have grown in the course of years, proves this. Trees will not now grow where these have grown; and the deteriorating process appears to be still in operation. If the wet and bog lands of Ireland were effectually drained, and properly cultivated, and the general drainage of the country duly attended to, I am persuaded that the climate would be improved, as well as the produce of the soil. Such drainage, however, will generally require the co-operation of all the land-owners of a district, to facilitate which the two bills introduced in the last session by Mr. Lynch, if passed into law, would, I think, be highly useful. In addition to these measures, however, it would probably be found necessary to give large powers for the purpose of enforcing drainage, and charging the adjoining property with a fair portion of the expense in certain cases; and also to appoint commissioners of sewers or drainage, as in England, to superintend the drains and watercourses, and to compel the occupiers of adjoining lands to keep them clear, with power to fine for any neglect of this very important duty.

Drainage of bog land:

Effect on Climate.

33. It appears, then, I think, that a system of Poor Laws is necessary for relieving the destitution, to which a large portion of the population in Ireland is now exposed. It appears too, that circumstances are at present peculiarly favourable for the introduction of such a measure into Ireland. Poor Laws seem also to be necessary, as a first step, towards effecting an improvement in the character, habits, and social condition of the people. Without such improvement,—peace, good order, and security cannot exist in Ireland; and without these, it is in vain to look for that accumulation of wealth, and influx of capital, which are necessary for developing

Conclusion as to the necessity for Poor Laws.

PART I.

its resources, agricultural and commercial, and for providing profitable employment for the population. Ireland is now suffering under a circle of evils, producing and reproducing one another. Want of capital produces want of employment—want of employment, turbulence and misery,—turbulence and misery, insecurity—insecurity prevents the introduction or accumulation of capital—and so on. Until this circle is broken, the evils must continue, and probably augment. The first thing to be done is to give security—that will produce or invite capital—and capital will give employment. But security of person and property cannot co-exist with general destitution. So that, in truth, the drainage, reclamation, and profitable cultivation of bogs and wastes—the establishment of fisheries and manufactures—improvements in agriculture, and in the general condition of the country—and lastly, the elevation of the great mass of the Irish people in the social scale, appear to be *all* more or less contingent upon establishing a law providing for the relief of the destitute.—How such a law may be best formed, so as to secure the largest amount of good, with the least risk of evil, I proceed now to consider.

PART THE SECOND.

PART II.

Applicability of
English Poor Laws
to Ireland.

34. The two points which I propose to consider under this division of the subject, are of primary importance,—the whole question of a Poor Law for Ireland turning, I think, upon the conclusions to which they will lead.

These points are,—

- I.—Whether the Workhouse system can be safely established in Ireland; and if so, whether the Workhouse can be there relied upon as a test of destitution, and a measure of the relief to be afforded.
- II.—Whether the means exist generally, or partially, of forming Unions, and creating such a local machinery for their government, as has been established in the English Unions under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

In my inquiries with reference to these two points, in the several districts of Ireland through which I passed, I endeavoured to exercise a care and vigilance proportioned to the importance of the object. I do not give—indeed I did not collect, detailed evidence on these and the other questions referred to me,—a sufficiency of such evidence being already accessible, in the Appendices to the Report of the late Commission of Irish Poor Inquiry, and your Lordship having required from me only practical conclusions, with a view to early legislation.

- 1.—First, then, *As to the establishment of the Workhouse as a test of destitution, and a measure of relief, in Ireland.*

Applicability of the
workhouse system.

35. I entered upon this inquiry, under great apprehension that the workhouse would be found to be less efficient as a test, in Ireland, than experience has proved it to be in England; and that it would, probably, be there applicable to the able-bodied, in a limited degree only, if applicable to them at all. This impression had been somewhat weakened before my departure from London, by inquiries among the several workhouse-masters and parish-officers of St. Giles, Whitechapel, Stepney, and Shadwell, in each of which parishes great numbers of the Irish reside. All these officers assured me, as the result of their experience, that the Irish had just as much dislike to the discipline and regularity of a workhouse, as the English, and would be as little likely to remain in the house, if they could obtain the means of support out of it. Notwithstanding these assurances, however, I arrived in Ireland with considerable misgiving on this point.

36. I felt very doubtful also, I confess, whether it would be practicable, to control any considerable number of the able-bodied in a workhouse,—whether, in fact, the proneness of the Irish peasantry to outrage and insubordination was not, as had often been represented, such as would lead them to break through all restraint, and probably demolish the building and commit other acts of violence. The probability of outrage thus occurring amongst a people so excitable as the Irish, is strongly insisted upon by the Commissioners of Inquiry in their Report, and the same argument was urged upon me by some of the individuals with whom I communicated in Dublin; so that my apprehensions as to the applicability of the

workhouse system, as well as the security of the workhouse itself, were rendered extremely sensitive when I commenced my investigations in Ireland.

37. I shortly found, however, in the progress of my inquiries amongst men most competent from experience to form a judgment, that there was no real ground of apprehension, either as to the applicability and efficiency of the workhouse for the purposes of relief,—or as to any danger of resistance to the establishment of such a system of discipline within it, as should constitute it an adequate test of destitution. Indeed, if relief be limited to the house,—if no outdoor relief whatever be allowed,—it evidently becomes the interest of parties relieved, or seeking or expecting relief therein, to protect the premises, not to destroy them, by which they would, in fact, deprive themselves of the only means of relief provided for them by law. It is true that when congregated in large numbers, and excited by whiskey, the Irish peasantry are prone to outrage and insubordination; but this is not their invariable, nor even their habitual character. I speak on the testimony of experienced witnesses when I state, that the Irish are easily governed, and easily led; and as in the workhouse they would be free from the influence of ardent spirits, and other excitements, I anticipate no difficulty in establishing an efficient system of discipline and classification; and I consider, moreover, that there will be little danger of injury to the premises, or of violence against the functionaries.

Apprehension of outrage groundless.

38. In the several “Houses of Industry” established in Ireland, a strict separation of the sexes is enforced, and a discipline more or less approximating to our workhouse discipline, is established. No spirits are admitted; but tobacco is generally allowed. On the whole, however, there is enough in these institutions to render them in some measure distasteful, as places of partial restraint,—the inmates being subjected to privations calculated, perhaps, more than any other, to excite them to resistance: yet from no governor of a house of industry could I learn that resistance had ever been made to their regulations, and a degree of surprise was even expressed at my thinking it necessary to make such an inquiry. I received the same opinion from the governors of gaols. In short, every man whom I conversed with, who had any knowledge or experience of the habits of the people, declared that the peasantry are perfectly tractable, and never think of opposing authority, unless stimulated by drink, or urged on by that species of combination for securing the occupancy of land, which has become so common in certain districts, and which is most generally formed and acted upon under the influence of whiskey. Neither of these influences are opposed to the establishment of a workhouse, or the regulation of its inmates; all of whom will have sought refuge in it voluntarily, and may quit it at any moment. Let the condition on which the inmates are received into the workhouse be clearly understood then; and I think that there will be no resistance to the regulations by which it is governed.

Discipline of Houses of Industry.

39. As regards the security of the workhouse, therefore, and the establishment of a system of discipline as strict as that maintained in our English workhouses, I believe that there will be neither danger nor difficulty. How far the workhouse, if established, may be relied upon as a test of destitution and a measure of the relief to be afforded,—how far it will be effectual for the prevention of pauperism, and for stimulating the people to exertion for their own support, instead of seeking that support within its walls;—how far, in short, the workhouse system, which has been safely and effectually applied to dispauperise England, may be applied with safety and efficiency to prevent pauperism in Ireland,—is a question now remaining for inquiry.

Security of the Workhouse.

Its applicability.

40. The governing principle of the workhouse system is this:—that the support which is afforded at the public charge in the workhouse, shall be, on the whole, less desirable, than the support to be obtained by independent exertion. To carry out this principle to its full extent, it might seem at first sight to be necessary, that the inmates of a workhouse should be in all respects worse situated,—worse clothed, worse lodged, and worse fed,—than the independent labourers of the district. In fact, however, the inmates of our English workhouses are as well clothed, and generally better lodged and better fed than the agricultural labourer and his family: yet the irksomeness of the labour, discipline, and confinement, and the privation of certain enjoyments which the independent labourer possesses, produce such disinclination to enter the workhouse, that experience warrants the fullest assurance that nothing short of absolute necessity,—of that necessity which the law contemplates as the ground for affording relief,—will induce the able-bodied labourers to seek refuge

Principle of the workhouse system.

PART II.

therein: and, that if driven thither by their necessities, they will quit it again as speedily as possible, and strive (generally with increased energy and consequent success) to obtain their subsistence by their own efforts.

Its sufficiency.

41. This has been invariably the result in England, and hence the conviction as to the perfect sufficiency of the workhouse test. If the party is actually and unavoidably destitute, the workhouse affords relief to his necessities: if not absolutely destitute,—if sustenance is in any way attainable by his own efforts,—workhouse relief does not lessen the stimulus to exertion in search of it; and there are instances without number of individuals so circumstanced, being successful in their endeavours, and thus securing an independent support for themselves and their families: whereas, under the old system, they would have become confirmed paupers, ever after dependent upon the parish for their daily subsistence.

Application of
workhouse to Ire-
land.

42. Let these facts be now applied to Ireland. It would, perhaps, be in vain, even if it were desirable, to seek to make the lodging, the clothing, the diet, of the inmates of an Irish workhouse, inferior to those of the Irish peasantry. The standard of their mode of living is unhappily so low, that the establishment of one still lower is difficult, and would, I think, under any circumstances, be inexpedient. In Ireland, then, there would not, I believe, be found this security for the efficiency of the workhouse test, which is in some, although in a very slight degree, operative in England. There are countervailing circumstances in favour of Ireland, however, which appear to more than balance this circumstance, even if it were weightier than it really is. The Irish are naturally, or by habit, a migratory people, fond of change, full of hope, eager for experiment. They have never been tied down to one confined spot, to one limited settlement, as has been the case with the English peasantry. They have never been enervated by a dependence upon a misapplied system of parish relief. Rather than bear the discipline and the restrictions of a workhouse, the Irishman, if in possession of health and strength, would wander the world over in search of employment. All the opinions which I have collected from persons most conversant with the Irish character, confirm this statement. Confinement of any kind is more irksome to an Irishman, than it is even to an Englishman. Hence, although he might be lodged, fed, and clothed, in a workhouse, better than he could lodge, feed, and clothe himself by his own exertions,—he will yet, like the Englishman, never enter the workhouse, unless driven thither for refuge by actual necessity; and he will not then remain there one moment longer than that necessity exists.

Relief restricted to
the workhouse.

43. The test of the workhouse is then, I think, likely to be to the full as efficient in Ireland, as experience proves it to have been in England; and, if relief be there restricted to the workhouse, it will be at once a test of destitution, and a measure of the amount of the relief necessary to be afforded; and will serve to protect the administration of a legal provision for the destitute poor in Ireland, from those evils and abuses which followed the establishment, and led to the perversion of the old Poor Laws in England. In giving this as my deliberate opinion, I assume that the country is to be formed into unions as in England, and that each union is to be provided with a workhouse, adequate to the circumstances and wants of its population, and having a competent establishment of paid officers.

Destitution alone
the ground of relief.

44. I have spoken of the workhouse as a test of destitution generally, without limiting its operation to age, infirmity, or other circumstance; for, independently of the difficulty of discriminating between those who may fairly be considered as aged and infirm, and those who are not,—as well as certain other difficulties, practical and theoretical, in the way of making any such distinction,—I have found in the state of Ireland no sufficient reason for departing from the principle of the English Poor Law, which recognises *destitution alone* as the ground of relief,—or for establishing a distinction in the one country, which does not exist in the other. I propose therefore to empower the presiding authority to admit the claims of all alike, able-bodied as well as infirm, young as well as old, male and female, to relief within the workhouse on the ground of actual destitution; and I found this proposition upon a careful consideration of the present state of Ireland, as well as upon the experience of Poor Law administration in England.

Discipline and
management of
workhouses.

45. The discipline, mode of employment in, and general management of the workhouses in Ireland, should, I think, be as nearly as possible assimilated to the practice in England. In one respect, however, it will probably be found expedient to depart somewhat from this. In England it has been found that

land, beyond an acre or two for a garden, is not a desirable appendage to a workhouse. Out-door labour on the land, is not found to be so efficient for workhouse purposes, as the labour which may be provided in the house, by means of hand corn-mills, stone-breaking, &c. Looking at the circumstances of Ireland, however, and the possible influx of inmates at certain seasons, especially at the commencement of the system, I am disposed to think that a plot of land, varying from six to twelve acres, should be attached to each workhouse. This would be prudent as a first provision, and if it should afterwards be found that it can be dispensed with, the land might be readily let off, or sold.

46. The expense necessary to be incurred for providing workhouses, will not, I apprehend, be so considerable as might have been anticipated. If the surface of Ireland be divided into squares of twenty miles each, so that a workhouse placed in the centre would be distant about ten miles from the extremities in all directions, this would give about eighty workhouses for the whole of Ireland. A diameter of twenty miles was the limit prescribed for the size of Unions by Gilbert's Act, but it was often exceeded in practice—it may, however, be assumed as a convenient size on the present occasion. In some cases, owing to the positions of the towns to be taken as the centres of Unions, or other local causes, the Unions will probably be smaller; in others, especially in the thinly peopled districts of the west, they will in all likelihood be larger: but still, there is I think, every probability that the number of workhouses required will not materially, if at all, exceed eighty. In aid of this number, the Houses of Industry, and Mendicity and other establishments, which will be unnecessary as soon as a legal provision is made for the relief of the destitute, will become available at probably a small expense, or at no expense whatever. In some instances moreover, barracks, factories, or other buildings suitable for conversion into workhouses, will not improbably be obtainable on easy terms:—but, excluding all these favourable considerations, which are calculated to lessen the estimated expense, and even admitting that, instead of eighty workhouses, 100 will be required, and that the cost of erecting each will be about the same as for the largest class of our English workhouses, namely, about £7,000,—this would give a gross outlay of £700,000 for the whole of Ireland,—a sum surely not large, when the nature of the object is taken into consideration.

Expense of providing workhouses.

47. If Government were to advance this sum, or so much as might be necessary for providing the workhouses, by way of loan, as has been done to the Unions in England,—requiring an instalment of 5 per cent. of the principal, to be paid off annually out of the rates,—it would make the whole charge so easy, that it would scarcely be felt. With such an object in view, it will scarcely be contended that a payment of £35,000 per annum for twenty years, with the interest on the constantly decreasing principal, would be considered as a hardship on Ireland; and this is in fact the whole of the new or additional outlay proposed: for, as regards the relief of the destitute, that, as I have said before, would not be a new charge, the destitute classes being now supported out of the produce of property; although in a manner calculated to lessen the amount of production, and consequently in the long run to lessen the income of the proprietors, as well as to injure and depress the general character of the people. No objection can, therefore, I think, be raised in Ireland, on account of this proposed outlay for the provision of workhouses.

Mode of providing funds.

48. It appears then, from the foregoing statements, that the workhouse system which has been successfully applied to dispauperise England, may be safely and efficiently applied, as a medium of relief, to diminish the amount of misery in Ireland. It appears, moreover, that the expense of providing the necessary buildings will not be so large, having reference to the importance of the object, as to cause any serious impediment to the measure; and that this expense may, with consent of the Legislature, be so spread over a period of years, that its pressure will scarcely be felt.

Conclusion as to Workhouse System.

II.—Secondly, *As to the means of obtaining the benefits of combined management, and of creating a local machinery for the government of Unions in Ireland.*

49. If it was desired to establish, in the several parishes of Ireland, a parochial machinery, similar to that which exists in England, I believe the attempt would fail; for the description of persons requisite for constituting such a machinery, will not be found in the great majority of Irish parishes. In some parts of

Union of parishes under Boards of Guardians.

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Ireland however, and especially in the north and the east, competent individuals would be found in many, if not in most parishes. If an Irish Poor Law be established, the uniting of parishes for the purpose of securing the benefits of combined management, is, therefore, I think, more necessary, even than it was for England; and by making the Unions sufficiently large, there can be no doubt that in almost every instance, a Board of Guardians may be obtained, by way of election, of such intelligence and efficiency, as to insure the orderly working of the Union, under the system of strict supervision and control, which it would be necessary, for a time, to exercise over their proceedings.

Powers proposed
for Central Authority.

50. In the first instance, and until a rate for the relief of the destitute is established, the contributors to the county cess might be empowered to elect the guardians; but in some cases an efficient Board of Guardians may not be obtainable by election; and this is most likely to occur at the commencement of a new system, when individuals will be ill instructed as to their duties, and when the public will, perhaps, have formed exaggerated and erroneous notions of what is intended to be done. To meet this contingency, it seems essential that large general powers should be vested in some competent authority, to control and direct the proceedings of Boards of Guardians, and even to supersede their functions altogether, when such supersession shall appear to be necessary. Power should also I think be given, to declare Unions, and to appoint paid and other officers to conduct the business, under the direction of the central authority, without the intervention of a Board of Guardians; and, in order to guard against the confusion and mistakes to be expected in some districts, on the first introduction of an entirely new order of things, and to prevent the mischief that might ensue from failure or misconduct on the part of the local authorities at the outset, the central authority should also be empowered to dispense with the election of the first Board of Guardians, and to appoint such persons as may appear most fit and competent to act as guardians of the Union, either until the Lady-Day next ensuing after such appointment, or to the Lady-Day twelvemonths, as the central authority may decide. The number and selection of such specially appointed guardians, to be entirely at the discretion of the central authority.

Its responsibility.

51. These powers are greater than those that were given to the English Commissioners by the Poor Law Amendment Act: but they are, in my opinion, necessary in the present state of Ireland; and as they will be openly exercised upon the responsibility of the central authority, whose governing motive must be the success of the measure, there is the best guarantee for their proper application. With these powers confided to the central authority, no difficulty will arise for which it will not be prepared; and it will, I think, be enabled to establish the Unions, and to constitute an adequate machinery for their government throughout the whole of Ireland, with certainty and efficiency.

Magistrates *ex-officio* members.

52. In England, all the county magistrates residing and acting within the limits of the respective Unions, are *ex-officio* members of the several Boards of Guardians. The number and position of the magistracy in Ireland, seem to require a modification of this rule in its application to that country. The principle of Poor Law administration established in England by the Poor Law Amendment Act, is based essentially upon popular representation. The guardians are elected by the actual occupiers and owners of the property rated, and in the hands of the Guardians the administrative power is vested. The county magistrates, it is true, are admitted in virtue of their office to sit and act as members of the Board, having equal powers with the elected guardians: but this does not destroy the strictly elective character of the administrative body; for in every Union, the number of elected guardians so far exceeds that of the *ex-officio* guardians, that the popular and elective character of the Board is maintained; whilst at the same time, by the infusion of a portion of the magistracy, who become in virtue of their office permanent members, and therefore connecting links between the successive Boards of Guardians, the whole machinery is greatly improved; and a degree of stability and continuity of action is imparted to it, which, if based entirely upon election, and changeable annually, it would not possess.

Proportion of *ex-officio* to elected guardians.

53. This is the constitution of the Boards of Guardians in the English Unions, and nothing can work better: but in Ireland I have found, upon inquiry, that the number of magistrates who would be entitled to act as *ex-officio* guardians, would in general greatly exceed the number usually found qualified in England, and, in some cases would, in fact, probably outnumber the elected guardians. If this should occur, the elective character of the Board would of course be destroyed: but even if this should not be the case, yet any undue preponderance of the permanent *ex-officio* guardians, would detract from the popular character of the governing

body, and lower it in the confidence and estimation of the people. On these grounds, and with a view of keeping as nearly as possible to the practical constitution of the English Boards of Guardians, I propose, in the Irish Unions,—1st. That the number of *ex-officio* guardians shall never exceed one-third the number of elected, guardians: 2dly. That immediately on the declaration of a Union, the county magistrates residing and acting within its limits, shall nominate from among themselves a number nearest to, but not exceeding, one-third of the elected guardians,—which magistrates so nominated by their compeers, shall be entitled to act as *ex-officio* guardians of the Union, until the Michaelmas twelve-month after such nomination; and a list of their names, duly certified by the clerk of the peace of the county or division in which the Union is situated, shall be inserted twice in the county newspapers: and 3dly. That at each succeeding Michaelmas, the magistrates entitled as aforesaid, shall proceed to a new election. These regulations will, I think, not only preserve a due proportion in the constitution of the Boards of Guardians, but also ensure the co-operation of the most efficient portion of the magistracy in the government of the Unions; as the magistrates will, of course, nominate those members of their body who are resident, and most active and able.

54. A different practice from that established in England, seems also to be necessary for Ireland with respect to the clergy. Under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, ministers of religion of every denomination are eligible to fill the office of guardians, elected or *ex-officio*. In the present condition of Ireland, I fear that this would be attended with serious inconvenience, and might perhaps altogether destroy the efficiency of the Board of Guardians. I therefore propose that no clergyman, or minister of any religious denomination, shall be eligible to act either as elected or *ex-officio* guardian. This exclusion is not proposed from any notion of the general unfitness of the clergy to fill the office of guardian; but with reference solely to the present state of religion in Ireland, and to the importance of keeping the functions of the Boards of Guardians totally free from even the suspicion of any kind of bias. If the ministers of one persuasion were to be admitted, the ministers of every persuasion must be admitted; and then the deliberations of the Boards of Guardians would too probably, in some cases, be affected by religious differences. Many of the clergy of the Established Church, moreover, being in the commission of the peace, would be entitled to act as *ex-officio* members of the Board of Guardians, if no such general ineligibility was to be established; and this would probably be considered by many, as giving them an undue preponderance in districts where the bulk of the people are Catholics. Ireland in this respect differs greatly from England, and seems to require the application of a different rule.

55. In the course of my very anxious inquiries on this point, it was several times suggested to me, that the clergy and ministers of religion generally, ought to be members of the Boards of Guardians in virtue of their office, on the ground that they knew more of the wants and necessities of the poor than any other description of persons; and this was stated to be more particularly the case with the Catholic Clergy. It might, perhaps, be sufficient to state, with reference to this suggestion, that any such admission of the clergy, as a body, would be directly at variance with the principle of popular election established in England, under which the Boards of Guardians are constituted, and to which they continue amenable, the several members having to be elected annually; whereas the clergy, if they were to be admitted as suggested, would be permanent and irresponsible members of the Board. In addition to this objection, however,—which, as it involves a principle, must be considered as final,—it may be remarked, that if the above suggestion was to be adopted, and all the ministers of religion within a Union, were, as such, to become members of the Board of Guardians, it would make the Board far too numerous for the orderly and efficient dispatch of business. There would probably be much debate and contention, with but little progress in the affairs of the Union. The experience already obtained in the working of the Unions in England, is decisive upon this point. The most numerous Boards of Guardians are invariably the least efficient, and the most open to be acted upon by partial and party views. If this be the case in England, how much more likely is it to occur in Ireland, where the incentives to party bias, religious and political, are so much stronger? In Ireland, therefore, it seems most important to extend the size of the Unions, for the purpose of obtaining an impartial Board of Guardians; and to limit the number of its members, in order to secure its efficiency.

Ineligibility of the clergy to act as guardians.

Suggestion that the clergy generally should be members of Boards of Guardians.

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Incompatibility of the duties of guardians and the clergy.

56. The duty of a guardian will be altogether of a civil character, to be fulfilled in conformity with strict legal enactments, and having nothing in common, with religious functions. If a clergyman were to become a Guardian, he would be bound to act in that capacity as if he were a lay member; and the clergy of all persuasions, it appears to me, would be enabled to exercise a more legitimate influence within their districts, if they were not members of the Boards of Guardians, than if they were. As guardians, their course of action would be strictly prescribed; but, if not guardians, they may be guided by what they consider to be their general or peculiar duties; and they will be enabled, as teachers to whom the people look up for advice and instruction, to render most important service to the Union.

57. The Board of Guardians, in the faithful performance of its duties, will often have to refuse applications for relief, and to act with strictness, perhaps at times even with apparent rigour. If any minister of religion was to be a member of the Board, a part of the odium which would attend such acts, however necessary and proper they might be, would attach to him, and possibly affect his ministry. If clergymen are restricted from acting as guardians, no such consequences can ensue.—They may then moderate as well as inform, and become mediators between the poor on the one side, and the Union authorities on the other. The funds, too, which as clergymen they have to administer for charitable and religious purposes, must generally be distributed by them on a different principle from that which governs the relief administered by the Board of Guardians. This circumstance, if they were members of the Board, and party to its proceedings, would probably embarrass their conduct in one or the other capacity. On no point have I taken more pains to arrive at a sound conclusion than on this, being fully sensible of the objections, on principle, to the exclusion of any class of men from office; but the great majority of the clergy themselves with whom I have conversed, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Protestant, have agreed in thinking that it will be, on the whole, inexpedient to admit any of the ministers of religion to act as guardians. After the fullest consideration and most anxious inquiry, therefore, I recommend that they should be declared altogether ineligible.

The aid of the clergy important.

58. The clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, may, however, by their influence and exhortations, greatly facilitate the introduction, and help the working of a system of relief for the destitute classes; and this they will be enabled to do far more effectually, if they are not Guardians. I rely upon the clergy, and upon the intelligent portion of the community in Ireland, for explaining the real objects of the new law to the people, and thus preventing exaggerated notions as to what is intended. The Irish peasantry may otherwise be led to consider it as framed for their entire support, and be apt to look to the rates, instead of their own exertions. The application of the Workhouse Test will, it is true, correct this after a time; but in the interim, and especially at the outset, inconvenience may be created, if this very possible evil is not guarded against, by explaining to the people that the relief which the new law provides, is intended solely for the destitute, and not for those who have ability to support themselves. Such explanations have been necessary even in England, where certain evil-disposed persons have occasionally laboured to persuade the people, that they were entitled to be supported in idleness out of the rates; and similar practices may not impossibly be attempted in Ireland.

Auxiliaries to the workhouses.

59. With a central authority possessing such powers as are before indicated, I see nothing, present or prospective, to prevent the establishment of Unions in Ireland, similar to, and in all respects as effective as, the Unions established in England, under the Poor Law Amendment Act. In the less populous parts of the country, it might be desirable to have the chief police-station near to the workhouse. The school would be close, if not attached, to the workhouse. The dispensary would there be established, and medical and surgical aid, if required, would there be found. The Union establishment would thus become a kind of colony, a kind of centre of civilization, and the Unions collectively might be made important engines for effecting improvements in the condition and habits of the Irish people, in whose clothing, cottages, and domestic economy, as well as in their agricultural and other management, there now appears a lamentable deficiency of the faculty happily so common in England,—namely, the faculty of making the best of every thing.

Police-stations and union establishments nurseries of improvements.

60. In passing through Ireland, no person can fail to notice the several police-stations, nor can doubt that the order and neatness which these generally exhibit, will operate in the way of example upon the neighbouring cottagers. It may require time to produce any very sensible effect; but some effect will assuredly be produced. Man imitates good, as well as evil; and if examples of the former are

placed before him, they will not be altogether lost, even under ordinary circumstances: but the example set to a district by a Union establishment, such as is above described,—exhibiting neatness, order, and comfort, with probably a portion of land for farming and gardening attached,—must be of far greater influence than any insulated example could be. Such an establishment would be the centre of resort of the whole district; and might become the nursery and source of every kind of improvement in the moral and social habits, the domestic economy, and general operations of the surrounding peasantry, and occupiers of land.

61. When there shall be a provision for the destitute at the common charge, the community will have acquired a right so far to interfere with the proceedings of individuals, as to prevent the spread of destitution, and to guard itself from loss or damage by the negligence, obstinacy, or supineness of any of its members. Under the old civil institutions in England, this interference was largely exercised, to the benefit of the community at the time, although in the present advanced state of society it has become unnecessary, and would now scarcely be tolerated. In Ireland, the state of the rural community is in many respects similar to that which prevailed in England, when the local headman of the village or parish was looked up to as an authority, in advising and directing to what was right, as well as in restraining from what was wrong: but in the majority of Irish parishes the whole population is nearly on the same level,—there is no gradation,—no man or class of men sufficiently prominent to possess control, or even to exercise influence; there is not the least approach to self-government observable. To select from among the inhabitants of a parish, one or more of the most intelligent individuals, and to array them on the side of the law, good order, and improvement, and to clothe them with a certain extent of authority and local importance,—as was the case with the headborough or local headman, and as is now the case with the parish officers collectively in England,—would therefore, I consider, be productive of benefit as well as convenience in Ireland; and I recommend that the central authority should be empowered to appoint, or to direct the Board of Guardians to appoint, one or more wardens or officers for every parish, or for such districts of the Union as may be deemed most convenient.

Parish or district officers:

62. The central authority should have power to define the duties of these officers or wardens, which would be to superintend generally the affairs of the district, to assist and observe the instructions of the Board of Guardians, especially with reference to measures intended to operate upon the habits of the labouring population. Parochial or district officers of this description might be made extremely useful in connecting the Board of Guardians with the several portions of the Union, thus extending its influence, and rendering it effective for the purposes of general improvement, as well as for the administration of relief. These officers should, I think, be armed with the authority of constables, or headboroughs; and should be second in local importance to the guardian, to which office theirs would probably often become preliminary. I propose to vest their appointment (subject to the control of the central authority) in the Board of Guardians, for the purpose of giving importance to that body within the district of which it is the head, an object obviously desirable. The appointment should be for a year, but the same persons might be re-eligible. Such officers would probably be found useful for other local purposes, with reference to the functions of magistrates and Grand Juries; to which end it might be necessary to have one or more for every civil parish, according to its size, population, or other circumstances. This would be the first step towards self-government in the Irish parishes. It has been said that the Poor Law Amendment Act has destroyed local self-government in England: but this is not the fact.—It has not destroyed, it has on the contrary improved it, by centralizing and combining the best elements existing in a large district, in lieu of the scattered, desultory, and imperfect old parochial administrations. Such will also, I believe, be the effect of Unions in Ireland.

their duties:

their authority:

their appointment.

63. There are some other points connected with the creation of a machinery for Union government, to which it appears necessary to advert. In England, under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, every parish or township rated for the maintenance of its poor, and included in a Union, is entitled to return a guardian. In Ireland it will, I think, be essential that the central authority should be empowered to fix the boundaries of a Union, without being restricted to parish boundaries. It should be empowered to divide parishes, either for the purpose of electing guardians, or for joining a portion of a parish to one Union, and another portion of the same parish to another Union. It should also be empowered to consolidate parishes for the purpose of electing one or more guardians, and likewise to form

Boundaries of Unions, irrespective of parochial boundaries.

PART II.

Alteration of
Unions.

election districts for this purpose, without reference to parochial boundaries. And lastly the central authority should be empowered to add to, take from, and remodel unions, with or without consent, at any time that such change might be deemed to be necessary. These powers have been much wanted by the English Poor Law Commissioners, and would have enabled them to make their Unions more compact and convenient than they are at present;—local prejudice and local interests having frequently compelled the Commissioners to abandon the arrangement which, with reference to the general interest, they deemed the best. In Ireland, full powers in this respect are, I think, indispensable, not only on account of the size and uncertain boundaries of some parishes, but also to enable the central authority to deal with the various circumstances under which the Unions will there have to be formed.

English Union
system may be
applied to Ireland.

64. I consider then, that with adequate powers confided to a responsible authority, and with such modifications as are hereinbefore described, the principle of Union for the purposes of systematic and combined management, which has been established in England by the Poor Law Amendment Act, may be advantageously extended to Ireland; and that as it has been shown, that no insurmountable difficulty exists to impede the introduction of the workhouse as a test of destitution, and a measure of relief,—so neither will there be any insurmountable difficulty, in establishing an adequate machinery for the government of the Unions when formed.

PART III.

PART THE THIRD.

65. I think it has been shown,—that a system of Poor Laws ought to be established in Ireland; that the workhouse system may there be relied upon, as a test of destitution, and a measure of relief; and that the means of forming and governing Unions exist there, as well as in England. It now remains to describe, in detail, the several points which appear to require especial attention, in framing a measure comprising these objects; and also to offer such further observations, as did not seem to come immediately within the scope of either of the preceding divisions of this Report.

Assimilation of
English and Irish
Poor Laws.

66. I assume, as the governing principle to be observed in dealing with this portion of the subject, that the Poor Law of Ireland, should assimilate in all respects as nearly as possible to the Poor Law System now established in England,—varying only in those instances, in which the relative circumstances of the two countries, require a different practice.

Central authority.

67. The point first in order for consideration, would naturally be the constitution of the central or chief authority, and the powers to be confided to it for carrying the measure of an Irish Poor Law into operation; but I postpone this part of the subject for separate consideration—assuming only, that a central authority is to be established, with powers similar in kind to those conferred upon the English Poor Law Commissioners, but more ample in extent. This point being disposed of for the present, the other objects for consideration may be taken in the following order:—

Heads for consi-
deration.

- I. *Relief*:—The objects for relief, and the mode and conditions of its administration.
- II. *Local Machinery*:—The appointment and authority of the parties by and through whom relief is to be administered.
- III. *Rating*:—The mode in which the funds required for the purposes of relief are to be raised, and from whom.
- IV. *Settlement*:—This subject would have properly come under the first head, but it will be more convenient to consider it separately.
- V. *Mendicancy*.
- VI. *Bastardy*.
- VII. *Apprenticeship*.
- VIII. *Pauper Idiots and Lunatics*.
- IX. *Emigration and Migration*.
- X. *Houses of Industry, Foundling Hospitals, Mendicity Establishments, and other Charitable Institutions*.

On each of these heads I will now proceed to remark, in the order in which they are above placed.

I.—Of Relief.

PART III.

68. The only legal claim for relief, in England, is founded upon the destitution of the party claiming it. I propose to extend the same principle to Ireland; and as a test of the actual existence of such destitution, and to guard against the abuse and train of evils which have invariably attended the unrestricted distribution of out-door relief, (that is, of relief administered either in money or in kind to parties out of the workhouse, or at their own houses,) I further propose, that in Ireland, no relief should be given except in the workhouse. This limitation should be specified in the Act, in order to protect the central authority from the pressure which is not unlikely to occur upon this point, and which would otherwise possibly be at times too great for it to stand up against, if not so supported.

Destitution sole ground of relief.

Mode of relief.

69. I do not propose to impart a *right* to relief, even to the destitute, but to place the ordering and directing of all relief in the hands of the central authority. The claim to relief in England, may be said to be founded on prescription, rather than on legislative enactment; for although the 43d of Elizabeth provides for the levying a rate for the purpose of relieving the destitute poor, it invests them with no right to claim relief, the administration of which is left entirely to the discretion of the local authorities; who are, however, of course, responsible for the exercise of such discretion and for the due administration of relief.

Ordering of relief to rest with central authority.

70. The promulgation of rules for the administration of relief, would therefore be vested in the central authority, limited by this proviso,—that relief is only to be administered by receiving the applicants into the house, and subjecting them to the regulations established for its government. It would rest with the central authority to declare when the workhouse should be so applied in each Union; and also to take care that no time was lost in providing competent workhouse accommodation, as well as to establish such regulations as might be necessary, for the guidance of the local authorities in the interim: but it will be most safe to prohibit all relief whatever, until the test of the workhouse can be applied, rather than invest the central authority with a discretionary power of permitting or directing its administration in any case, without the intervention of such a test.

Relief to be limited to the workhouse.

71. The strict limitation of relief to the workhouse may possibly be objected to, on the ground that extreme want is found occasionally to assail large portions of the population in Ireland, who are then reduced to a state bordering upon starvation; and ought therefore, it may be asserted, to be relieved at the public charge, without being subjected to the discipline of the workhouse. This, however, is an extreme case, and it would not, I think, be wise to adapt the regulations of Poor Law administration in Ireland, to the possible occurrence of such a contingency. In a period of famine, the whole population become in a great degree destitute; but it surely would not be expedient to hold out an expectation, that if such an event should unhappily occur, support for all would be unconditionally provided at the public charge. This would lessen the inducements to a provident economising of their means of support on the part of the people, by a timely resort to which the occurrence of actual famine may often be averted, although dearth and much consequent distress may still arise. This must in fact be the case in all countries, whenever a season of scarcity occurs. During such a visitation, the workhouse would not, in all probability, contain the numbers who might be anxious to crowd into it for support; but to the extent of its means of accommodation it would help to relieve the general distress, and the Union machinery would probably be found useful in the application of general relief, as well as for preventing the recurrence of the calamity.

Objections in seasons of dearth.

72. The occurrence of a famine, however, if general, seems to be a contingency altogether above the powers of a Poor Law to provide for. It must be remembered, that *then* there is an actual deficiency of supply. As there is less to consume, less must be consumed. To assess the rate-payers, in order to enable the rate-receivers to continue their ordinary consumption, would only shift the suffering. If the famine is not general, but merely local, the resources of the country or the districts which have escaped its visitation, must be brought in aid of those suffering from its ravages; and this would be most effectually done by the public and private exertions of the opulent and the charitable. It is, however, I think, impossible to contemplate the longer prevalence of such a state of things in Ireland, as that in which any considerable portion of its population shall be subjected to the periodical occurrence of famine. As the habits, intelligence, and forethought of the people improve, with the increase of wealth and the progress of education, these visitations will be guarded against and averted. I do not therefore propose to make any exception, permissive of out-door relief in any shape, not even in kind; although

Famine not remediable by Poor Laws.

PART III.

it is still allowed to be so administered in certain cases in the English Unions : but I recommend, that in Ireland, relief should be limited strictly to the workhouse.

Relief to a part of a family, relief to the whole.

73. It is also, I think, necessary for carrying out the workhouse principle in Ireland, that no individual of a family should be admitted, unless all its members enter the house. Relief to the father or husband, is equivalent to relief to the child or the wife, and *vice versa*; and while they continue one family, a part cannot be considered as destitute, and the rest not so; a family must be taken as a whole, and so admitted or excluded. This principle is established very generally in the English Unions, although in certain cases its direct application to the full extent has for a time been suspended, in consequence of the habits and abuses which had grown up under the old system, having rendered it difficult to enforce the principle at first in all its strictness. In Ireland, however, no such difficulty exists, and the rule should there be strictly and at once applied. In fact it is now acted upon in some of the Houses of Industry which I visited, and with very good effect.

Support by natural relatives.

74. Whenever the community shall have provided for the protection of its members against the effects of destitution, it will have acquired a right to compel individuals to fulfil their natural duties towards their relatives; and the provisions of the 43d of Elizabeth, requiring parents to support children, and children to support parents, should be extended to Ireland. I would also propose that the affording relief by way of loan, provided for in the 58th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, be extended to Ireland. It may in certain cases be useful, and, if exercised with discretion and firmness by the Boards of Guardians, can scarcely be productive of mischief.

Relief by loan.

Medical relief:

75. The regulation of all relief being placed in the hands of the central authority, it is unnecessary to particularize several other points of detail, for which its powers would enable it effectually to provide. With respect to medical relief, it would of course, like any other kind of relief, be administered in the workhouse: but it may be a question whether, and how far, the medical aid now afforded by Dispensaries, and to which the people have become accustomed, shall be continued to out-door applicants, in the event of these institutions being connected with the workhouse. This is a point of some importance, both in respect of principle, and as a matter of detail; and in order that the central authority may be enabled to deal with it, I propose to give them the power to regulate all the dispensaries. Independent medical clubs ought also, I think, to be encouraged in Ireland, as they have been in England, for the purpose of correcting the too prevalent disposition to rely upon gratuitous medical aid.

Dispensaries.

Medical clubs.

II.—Of the Local Machinery.

Local machinery.

76. I propose that the local machinery for the administration of relief to the destitute in Ireland, under the direction of a central authority, should be the same as that which is provided in England by the Poor Law Amendment Act; namely, the union of a district for common management, under a Board of Guardians to be elected annually by the rate-payers, with paid officers to be appointed or approved by the central authority.

Boundaries of unions and parishes.

77. In forming the country into unions, it will I think be necessary to observe the civil, rather than the ecclesiastical boundaries of parishes; but cases will arise, in which it may be requisite to disregard all such boundaries—it being obviously more important that the district to be united should be compact, convenient, and accessible, and be naturally connected with its centre, than that the old and often inconvenient boundaries should be observed. This applies no less to county or baronial boundaries, than to those of parishes or other divisions; and it cannot, I think, be too strongly impressed upon the individuals to whom the duty of forming unions may be confided, that the point to which they ought to direct their attention in grouping the country into unions, as regards size, form, and means of communication, is the general interest and convenience of the inhabitants.

Centre of Union, a market town.

78. The principle which has governed the Commissioners in the formation of the English Unions, whenever they have not been driven from it by local circumstances, has been, to fix upon some market town conveniently situated as a centre, and to attach to it the whole surrounding district, of which it may be considered as the capital—the mart, in which the general business of the district, both public and private, for the most part concentrates. The roads of a district always converge upon the market town. The communications with it are constant, and the people

settled within the range of its influence constitute almost a distinct community. To form such a district into a Union, under one common government, for general as well as for Poor Law purposes, seems therefore an obvious course of proceeding; and I strongly recommend its being adhered to, as closely as possible, in the formation of Unions in Ireland. There may be parts of the country in which such a convenient centre does not exist, but this will be of rare occurrence, and the general powers of the central authority will be competent to deal with it wherever it does occur.—The larger the Unions are made, the less of course will be the difficulty in this respect.

79. I have stated, in the second part of this Report, much of what appeared to be necessary, with reference to the members of the Boards of Guardians, both elected and *ex-officio*. The qualification for an elected guardian, will consist of being rated at a certain amount; and this amount, as in England, the central authority will prescribe, as well as the regulations for governing the proceedings of the guardians, when elected. The central authority will also either appoint, or direct the appointment, and prescribe the duties, of the paid officers of the Union, together with the audit of the accounts, and the form in which they are severally to be kept. Qualification of guardians.

80. The important question—in whose hands the right of appointing Guardians shall be confided, and in what way that right shall be exercised,—remains still to be considered. In this, as in all other cases, the principle which has been established for England by the Poor Law Amendment Act, should, I think, be applied to Ireland, and the election or appointment of guardians be vested in the rate-payers and owners of property within the Union: but the circumstances of Ireland appear to require a certain departure from the English practice, in carrying this principle into operation. The owners of property, in England, are entitled to vote according to the scale which was established by the Select Vestry Act, and which ascends by gradations of £25 each, from a rated value of £50 per annum, up to £150 per annum, giving one vote for the former, and six votes for the latter. This scale is, perhaps, open to some objection on the grounds of complexity and over-minuteness. It is, moreover, different from the scale of voting fixed for the rate-payers by the Poor Law Amendment Act, and which provides that rate-payers, if rated under £200, shall have one vote; if rated at £200 and under £400, two votes; and if at £400 and upwards, three votes. Election of guardians.
Scales of voting in England.

81. The above scale of voting for rate-payers seems, on the whole, well adapted to the condition of England; but the amounts specified are, I think, too high for Ireland; and the scale is not sufficiently minute in its graduation, with reference to the subdivision of property which prevails there. Instead of adopting these English scales, therefore, or either of them, I would propose to establish one scale in Ireland, by which simplicity of detail, and a right result, will I think be more effectually secured; and I recommend the following for regulating the votes of owners of property, as well as occupiers, namely, Proposed scale of voting for Ireland.

above £5 and under £50	-	-	-	one vote.
£50 and under £100	-	-	-	two votes.
£100 „ £150	-	-	-	three votes.
£150 „ £200	-	-	-	four votes.
£200 and upwards	-	-	-	five votes.

This scale would, I believe, be found to work well and satisfactorily in Ireland. The cumulative votes of the owners and larger occupiers would serve to counterbalance the number of small rate-payers, and secure the return of competent individuals.

82. I do not propose to extend the right of voting below a rating of £5, on account of the vast number of small occupiers, especially in the west and south of Ireland; but I recommend, that for all property rated under £5 value, the occupiers of which would thus be deprived of the privilege of voting at the election of guardians, the landlord, or owner of the property, should be required to pay the rate, and not the tenant. The aggregate rated value of the property for which the owner would so pay must, of course, be included in the amount by which the number of his votes will be regulated, according to the above scale. If, as a matter of arrangement or otherwise, the occupying tenant of premises rated under £5 value should have paid the rate, he must in such case be authorized to deduct it from the rent payable to the landlord. A form of rate-book should be prescribed, as in England, in which the owners' and the occupiers' names, and the fair estimated actual value, or net rental of the property, should in every case be inserted; and this rate-book, unless appealed against, should be conclusive evidence of the right of voting in every instance. Rate-book.

PART III.

III.—*Of Rating.*

Power and mode of assessment.

83. The power to assess the property and levy a rate within a Union, for the purpose of relieving the destitute, must, I think, be confided to the Board of Guardians, by whom such relief is to be administered. The mode of assessing and collecting the rate, as well as its application, will be prescribed by the central authority. The central authority, moreover, ought, I think, to be empowered to direct a rate to be at any time levied, by the Board of Guardians, or by such other local executive as it might have found it necessary to appoint, under the provisions already suggested.*

Assessment upon net value.

84. The Parochial Assessment Act introduced by Mr. Poulett Scrope, and passed in the last Session of Parliament, establishes the principle that the rates are to be paid upon the net annual value of property. This was always, I believe, the law in England, although it had been widely departed from in practice. As regards the principle by which the assessment of property should be regulated therefore, it will be only necessary to extend the provisions of Mr. Poulett Scrope's Act to Ireland, substituting the Union for the parish authorities, and introducing such other modifications as the circumstances under which it will have there to be applied render necessary. The valuation of property for the purpose of rating need not, I apprehend, be made in every instance by surveyors and professional valuers. The fairly estimated value of the property, is all that is really necessary; and there will probably not be much difficulty in ascertaining this, either with or without professional assistance, taking the Union district parish by parish. In many instances a valuation has already been made for the purpose of tithe commutation in Ireland. Wherever this or any other fair valuation has been made, it will of course be available for the purpose of rating to the relief of the poor.

Effect of an assessment upon existing interests.

85. Hitherto there has been no rate for the relief of the poor in Ireland. The destitute classes have gone on increasing in numbers, but still there has been no recognised or legal provision for their relief. Property has been acquired, capital invested, and contracts made under this state of things. It will be impossible, therefore, suddenly to impose a rate upon property without affecting existing interests, and partially disturbing existing arrangements. The subject cannot be considered without our becoming immediately sensible of this consequence; but I believe that the effect will be slight, even at first, and that in the course of a very few years it will cease altogether. If the inconvenience were far greater than I anticipate, however, it will be as nothing when compared with the object to be effected; and all objections to the imposition of a rate on this ground are overborne by considerations of the public welfare.

Rate-payers, who.

86. The question as to who shall be liable to pay the rate, and in what proportions, requires to be very carefully considered. The parties immediately interested, appear to be the owner or person possessing the beneficial interest of the property assessed, and the tenant or occupier. Between these two, it seems therefore, at once equitable and expedient to apportion the rate. Where the two characters are combined, the same person would, of course, be answerable for the entire rate. As to the occupier, he would be resident, and no difficulty could occur with respect to him; and for the owner, I would not propose to look beyond the person having the immediate beneficial interest, under whom the occupier holds, and to whom he actually pays his rent. On these parties I propose to confer the right of voting for guardians; and to apportion between these two alone the payment of the rate.

Proportionate division of assessment:

87. It appeared to be the opinion of the Irish Poor Inquiry Commissioners, that the owner should pay two-thirds of the rate, and the occupier one-third; and it seemed to me, at first, that this would be an equitable division. On further consideration and inquiry, however, I was led to abandon this proportion, and thought that each should be called upon to pay half the rate. I was mainly influenced to adopt this change of view, by the consideration, that at present, nearly the whole support of the destitute falls upon the tenantry. It is to the occupiers that the mendicant resorts, and from them he receives his daily rations. There is thus, in reality, a compulsory rate now levied in Ireland, although not sanctioned by legal enactment; and no occupier, however limited may be his means, turns away the mendicant empty-handed from his door. There is an almost superstitious dread of doing so; and this motive operates, perhaps, as compulsorily as the law would act, in the raising of a regular rate.

* See sec. 50, Part the Second.

88. It is, I think, in some measure the pressure of these constant calls upon the occupiers which bears them down, and keeps them at their present low level of subsistence. If, therefore, the destitute classes be relieved by means of a general rate upon property, of which the occupiers are called upon to pay half the amount, they would be relieved from nearly one-half their present burthen: for a Poor Law, if rightly administered, although it ensures relief for the actually destitute, will not increase their number, or tend eventually to swell the fund appropriated to their support. On the contrary, I believe it will help to lessen both. But, admitting that the number, and the amount, remain the same as at present, still the occupiers will then have to pay only one-half, the landlord the other; whereas now, in reality, the occupier contributes nearly the whole. For these reasons, it appears to me that the most equitable adjustment of the payment would be to divide the rate equally between the owner and the occupier. Whether the rate be paid in equal proportions by the landlord and tenant, or one-third by the latter, and two-thirds by the former, as already proposed, is, however, purely a matter of detail; of great importance it is true, but still involving no question of principle; and in whichever way it may be decided, I feel that I shall have fulfilled my duty in thus stating my opinion, and the reasons on which it is founded.*

89. There is yet, however, another consideration connected with this question, deserving of some attention. In England, the whole of the rates are paid by the occupiers of property; and assuming it to be desirable to assimilate the practice in both countries in all respects as nearly as possible, and even where a perfect assimilation is not *at present* practicable, to admit any exception which may be necessary, only with a view to its earliest abandonment—assuming this, it may be asked whether the law with respect to rating in the two countries, should not be assimilated within a certain period; whether, in short, at the end of (say) twenty-one years, the occupiers might not be made *solely* responsible for the payment of the rates in Ireland, as they now are in England?—However this question, and the general subject of rating, may be settled, it is important that it should be clearly defined and provided for in the Bill.

Eventual assimilation of rating in England and Ireland.

IV.—Of Settlement.

90. Parochial Settlement, as established in England, is almost universally admitted to have been productive of great mischief. It has led to much litigation and expense; and by fixing the peasantry to the narrow limits of their parish, beyond which the world was to them a blank, it has, probably, done more to injure their character, by destroying its elasticity, and banishing all self-dependence and resource, than any other part of the old English Poor Law system. It will not, therefore, I presume, be considered right to establish parochial settlement in Ireland. In the Poor Law Amendment Act, provision is made for the several parishes comprised in a Union becoming one for rating and settlement; and, although this may not be immediately achievable, the Commissioners are fully sensible of the extreme desirableness of the object, and spare no effort to hasten its accomplishment. This is now, in fact, the only practicable mode of correcting the evils of parochial settlement. In Ireland, however, no such practice has prevailed. The habits of the Irish people are migratory, their movements depending upon their own volition. To establish a Law of Settlement, would be to fix them to one locality. No such law has yet been established there; and it is therefore perfectly open to the Legislature to prescribe the limits, if a settlement shall be deemed advisable; or else to dispense with settlement altogether, leaving the whole of the country open to the whole of its people, as at present.

Parochial settlement.

91. If it should be decided to establish a Law of Settlement, it will, of course, be a Union Settlement, making the limits of the Union the boundary. This would be open to fewer objections than a parochial settlement; an extension of the area necessarily lessening the amount of evil which must always result from fixing any limit whatever. The Union limits would be also the boundary for rating to the relief of the poor; and thus the Union would be one for rating and settlement, in the sense provided for in the Poor Law Amendment Act. The chief difficulty in carrying such a Law of Settlement into operation, would arise out of the necessity of prescribing, distinctly, the individuals to whom the right of settlement should be imparted; so as to prevent doubt, and the occurrence of the dishonest trickery, and expensive litigation, in which the English Settlement Law has been so prolific.

Union settlement.

* In Scotland the rate is divided equally between the owner and occupier.

PART III.

Census of the
Population.

92. If a census of the population actually within a Union on the day of its declaration was to be taken as the basis of settlement, it would necessarily contain a number of individuals who in fact belonged, in their own sense of the term, to some other part of the country, to which after a time they would probably remove. If, on the contrary, the names of those persons only were to be inserted who had been permanently resident, or who had resided three, five, or more years, (which seems the only other alternative,) many individuals would be excluded who might afterwards become permanently resident, and who would thereby be deprived of a settlement altogether. To establish settlement in a Union by means of a census, seems therefore open to serious objection, although at first view it appears to hold out a prospect of preventing litigation.

Conditions of settle-
ment.

93. The English practice with respect to settlement is, I think, rather to be avoided than imitated; and apprenticeship, a year's hiring and service, or renting a tenement of £10 value, will not, I presume, be approved as conditions for conferring a right of settlement in Ireland. The simpler the conditions on which settlement is made to depend, the better; and in the event of a settlement law being established, I would propose generally to limit these conditions to two,—namely, birth, and actual residence for a term of years. These conditions would be retrospective, as well as prospective; and individuals not coming within either, would have to be treated as casual poor. In order that families should not be separated, the wife must always take the husband's settlement, and the children that of their parents, until (say) fourteen years of age, or until they shall have acquired a settlement in their own right.

Birth settlement.

94. The right of settlement by birth, is susceptible of the easiest proof. A copy of the register, or certificate from the clergyman, or parish authorities, would be sufficient to establish the claim; and this once recognised, would remain in force, unless superseded by the acquisition of a new right acquired by residence. To impart a right of settlement, the residence ought, I think, to be an independent residence. The individual should have supported himself without public relief, and have paid all assessments to which he was liable. This would in fact amount to what has been called "Industrial Residence." The duration of such a residence for conferring a right of settlement, admits of question. Three, five, and seven years have each been recommended, but the former period seems to have been most generally approved; and for my own part I think a period of three years is, on the whole, the best term. An individual who had maintained himself independently during that time, and paid his portion of contributions towards the common charge, appears thereby to have entitled himself to relief from destitution, at the charge of the community. Three years' residence, moreover, is the period fixed by the Municipal Corporation Act, for conferring a full participation of municipal rights; and on this as well as on other accounts, it seems to be the best term for conferring a right of settlement. It may be noticed here, however, that three years is precisely the period of residence, on which the acquisition of a right of settlement was founded in Denmark; but this was afterwards discovered to be productive of so much inconvenience, and to lead to so many forced ejections, with a view of preventing the completion of the requisite term, that the period has now been extended to fourteen instead of three years.

Residence.

Settlement in
Denmark.Settlement dis-
penssed with alto-
gether.

95. The example which Denmark thus affords of the tendency to abuse, whenever such artificial distinctions and divisions are forced upon a community, is of considerable value; and when added to the dearly bought experience in England of the effects of a Settlement Law, may well call for consideration as to whether any such law is actually necessary in Ireland, or whether settlement may not be there altogether dispensed with. This point is of vast importance, and I have endeavoured to work through the details in all their practical bearings, so as to arrive at an accurate estimate of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of establishing Poor Laws in Ireland, with a Union settlement, and without any settlement whatever;—and I have arrived at an entire conviction, that it will be better to dispense with settlement altogether. Some inconvenience may possibly arise at the first declaration of a Union, from an undue pressure for relief by persons not fairly forming a part of the Union population; but the general powers proposed to be confided to the central authority, will I think enable it to deal effectually with such cases. As the Unions increase in number moreover, the inconvenience from this cause will become less; and when the whole country shall be formed into Union, it will nearly, if not altogether, cease. Even then, however,

with the present migratory habits of the Irish people, there may be occasionally an undue pressure upon particular Unions; but the workhouse will, I am persuaded, prove a sufficient corrective in the long run; and the evil arising from this cause, supposing it even to be far greater than I anticipate, will still be as nothing, compared to the evils which experience has shown to be the invariable attendants of a settlement law.

96. Without a law of settlement, it is true, vagrants and mendicants from other districts may congregate in particular Unions, from accident or inclination, and may claim relief, or may be sent into the workhouse by the police; but if the workhouses are all regulated upon the same scale of diet and discipline, there would be no inducement for the mendicant and vagrant classes to prefer one Union to another, and they would probably remain scattered throughout the country, much in the same proportions as at present. If such a preference was in any instance shown by them, it might be taken as a proof of inefficient management, or lax discipline on the part of the favoured Union, and would be a signal for the central authority to interfere. Thus if there should be no law of settlement, the numbers of inmates in the several workhouses, would serve as a kind of index of the efficient management of each; and the local authorities would be compelled in self-defence to keep their Unions in good order, to prevent their being overrun with paupers. Such a competition, if well regulated, would go far to ensure the permanent efficiency of all the Unions. In speaking of vagrants and mendicants, I of course mean the existing race, and those whom the present habits of the people will for a time give rise to: but I confidently reckon on the extinction of mendicancy at no distant day—or at least that it will be so reduced in amount by the joint operation of the Union system and the Workhouse test, as to be no longer the source of evil and moral degradation, which unhappily it now is and long has been in Ireland.

If no settlement, consequences of.

97. If the Legislature should see fit to dispense with settlement altogether, great care and attention will be necessary in establishing the Unions, especially the early Unions, to avoid imparting to any class of persons a *right* to relief, real or imaginary. The arrangements in the several Unions must be brought into operation gradually, the local authorities advancing step by step, and the central authority superintending their proceedings, and being always ready to afford assistance, in the event of any pressure or difficulty occurring. With such management, I see no ground for apprehension as to the consequences of establishing a system of relief, and Union government in Ireland, without a law of settlement. If, however, a different view on this point should be taken, and, for the purpose of guarding against the possible inconveniences which might at first occur, a Union settlement should be established,—it will then be deserving of consideration, whether provision should not be made for putting an end to such settlement, at the expiration of three or five years, or some other definite period, to be fixed by the Act, or determined by the central authority, whenever the whole country shall be formed into Unions.

Termination of settlement to be provided for.

v.—Of Mendicancy.

98. Whenever relief is provided for the destitute, mendicancy may be suppressed. A law, which says “You shall not beg or steal, but you shall starve,” would be contrary to natural justice and humanity, and would be disobeyed; but if the law first makes provision for the destitute, and then says “You shall not beg, but you shall be relieved at the public charge,” the alternative thus offered will enable the community to suppress a practice, which is held to be injurious to its best interests. On these grounds, I think the law which establishes a system of public relief for destitution, should at the same time prohibit mendicancy.

Mendicancy and vagrancy.

99. The present state of Ireland, however, as regards beggars and vagrants, and the habits and feelings of the Irish people, throws considerable difficulty in the way of an immediate suppression of mendicancy. The number of such individuals is very great, and they are therefore of some importance as a class, and support and keep each other in countenance whilst following, what they seem to consider, no disreputable vocation. They enter the cottages of the peasantry as supplicants, it is true, but still with a certain sense of right; and the cottager would be held to be a bold, if not a bad man, who resisted their appeal. In fact, the appeal of the mendicant never is resisted,—if there is only a handful of potatoes, they are divided with the beggar; and there is thus levied from the produce of the soil in Ireland, for the support of mendicancy, I believe to the full as large a contribution as it is now proposed to raise by an equitable assessment of property, for the relief of destitution.

Difficulty of suppressing.

PART III.

The "sturdy beggars," adverted to in the 14th of Elizabeth, must have been of a class very similar to that which is now common in Ireland. Indeed the state of society at the two periods seems to have been nearly the same in both countries, the prevalence of begging in each, being accompanied by the same general disposition to give, and this disposition of course causing a constantly progressive increase in the number of beggars. Such was the state of England at and prior to the time of Elizabeth, and such is now the state of Ireland.

Should be suppressed at the earliest period.

100. The evils of mendicancy in Ireland can hardly be over-estimated, and its suppression should certainly be provided for at the earliest practicable period. The best mode of effecting this object would probably be, to enact a general prohibition, and to cast upon the central authority the responsibility of bringing the Act into operation in the several Unions, as the workhouses became fitted for the reception of inmates. In furtherance of this object, the police should act in close communication with the Boards of Guardians; and the central authority might, I think, so regulate the progress of the measure, as that the now itinerant mass of mendicants who may be really unable to provide for themselves, should be placed in the several workhouses with the least degree of coercion and inconvenience; and that the able-bodied but idle vagrants and disorderly persons, should be compelled to provide for their own subsistence, by the application of workhouse discipline.

Time and forbearance necessary.

101. Time and forbearance will, however, be necessary in carrying such a measure into operation in Ireland, and these the flexible powers of the central authority will enable it to afford. The present generation will probably pass away before the disposition to encourage begging by indiscriminate almsgiving, which now prevails so generally among all classes in Ireland, will be corrected by the adoption of sounder views, and a more enlightened benevolence. It will then, we may hope, be seen, that the real friends of the people are those who lead them, even where necessary by compulsory measures, to active, independent exertion, to a reliance upon themselves and their own efforts for support—not those who, by the constant doling out of what is called charity, entice and mislead the people into a state of dependence. It may flatter human pride, to be surrounded by a crowd of such dependents; but it surely is inconsistent with genuine benevolence to encourage, or even to permit this, if it can possibly be prevented. For wise ends, man has been subjected to various wants, as stimulants to exertion; and those persons are not the real friends of their race, who attempt to divert him from the exercise of the active faculties with which he is endowed, and to lead him to a reliance upon the volition of others, rather than upon his own efforts. Looking at the present state of Ireland, it is, I think, much to be desired that correct views in this respect should be impressed upon the public mind. The clergy, it is to be hoped, will exert themselves in furtherance of this object, and particularly the Catholic clergy, whose influence will be most valuable in bringing about a right understanding on this very important subject.

Evils of indiscriminate almsgiving.

VI.—Of *Bastardy*.

Irish females.

102. As far as I had opportunities of observing and inquiring, the Irish females are generally correct in their conduct. I am aware that opinions somewhat different have been expressed; but I feel bound to state that my own impressions of the moral conduct of the Irish females are highly favourable. Their duties appear to be much more laborious than those of the same class of females in England. Their dress, too, is very inferior, and so likewise seems their general position in society; yet they universally appear modest, industrious, and sober. I state this as the result of my own observation merely; and I do so here, because, if the Irish females have preserved their moral character untainted, under the very trying circumstances in which they are placed, (as I believe in the main to be the case,) it affords a powerful argument for "letting well alone." If it had been otherwise, however, and if the extent of bastardy, and its demoralizing influence on public manners, had been much greater, I should still have recommended that the Irish females should be left as now, the guardians of their own honour, and be responsible in their own persons for all deviations from virtue.

Bastardy laws inexpedient.

103. The abuses under the old English Bastardy Laws, and the brief experience of the improved practice established by the Poor Law Amendment Act, warrant me in recommending that no such law should be applied to Ireland; but that bastards, and the mothers of bastards, in all matters connected with the relief of the poor, should be dealt with in the same manner as other destitute persons, solely

on the ground of destitution. If, however, bastardy and demoralization should be actually more prevalent in Ireland than I apprehend to be the case, they are evils not, I believe, remediable by legislative enactments,—they must be left to the slow but certain amelioration which the diffusion of education, religious culture, and the increase of intelligence, industry, and wealth, will impart. These will in time improve the moral feelings of the people, and correct their social habits.

VII.—*Of Apprenticeship.*

104. The experience which England affords as regards apprenticeship, is of a somewhat conflicting character, although the preponderance of testimony is certainly opposed to it. It has been open to much abuse, and has operated very mischievously in several parts of the country, by increasing that dependence upon the parish in the various contingencies of life, which under the old system of Poor Law Administration had become so entirely the characteristic of the English peasantry. It must, however, I think, be also admitted, that the apprenticing of orphan and destitute children, as provided for by the 43d of Elizabeth, has in many cases been productive of good; and if judiciously limited, and sparingly acted upon, so as not to be regarded as the ordinary mode of providing for the children of the labouring classes, but merely as a resource for the destitute and the orphan, it might still, I think, be continued with advantage.

Apprenticeship in England.

105. I am aware that this opinion is rather more favourable to the system of apprenticeship, than that which was entertained by the members of the late English Poor Law Inquiry Commission: but the evidence of abuse submitted to the Commissioners, was taken under the old Poor Law Administration, which, in fact, converted everything which it touched into an abuse; and it does not follow, that because apprenticeship helped to add to the accumulation of evils under such circumstances, (as it unquestionably did,) it is incapable of producing substantial good if differently conducted. It is on the different application of apprenticeship that I rely, and on the different circumstances in which it will be now applied, as compared with the old Poor Law Administration. In the case of Ireland, none of the abuses exist which prevailed under the old parochial management in England; and by the aid of the Union machinery, apprenticeship may, I think, be there safely applied to the placing out of destitute and orphan children, the number of whom is very considerable. Without some such provision, these children would too probably grow up without the training to habits of manual industry necessary for enabling them to support themselves, and to become useful members of the community. I consider, also, that the apprenticing of such children, will gradually pave the way for the hiring of male and female servants by the occupiers of land. This will, perhaps, be the first step in that transition of which I have spoken, from the state of a mere cottier tenant, with a view solely to subsistence, to that of the agriculturist occupying land with a view to profit.

Application of apprenticeship to Ireland.

106. It is essential, however, that the governing principle of Poor Law Administration should be adhered to in the apprenticing of pauper children, and that they should on no account be placed in better circumstances than the children of the independent labourer. This principle had been, in great measure, overlooked in our English practice; and hence, apprenticing by the parish, instead of being looked to as a last resort in cases of actual need, has been regarded as a kind of established right for disposing of all the children of a district. Like mendicancy in Ireland, its general prevalence took from it all sense of disgrace; and parents, instead of exerting themselves to get their children out into service, regularly applied to the parish, which most unwisely took upon itself the duties of a common parent in one of the ordinary affairs of life. In the fulfilment of the duty thus voluntarily undertaken, the old parish authorities were very frequently guilty of much jobbing, partiality and oppression. Large premiums have been given, and weekly payments made out of the rates, on account of such parish apprentices, which never ought to have been allowed. Individuals too have been exposed to much expense and inconvenience, by having apprentices fixed upon them improperly. These abuses are now, however, for the most part remedied, wherever Unions have been formed; and the improved administration by Boards of Guardians, and the strict supervision of the Commissioners, may be expected to remove them entirely.

Principle on which apprenticeship should be applied.

107. The Poor Law Amendment Act (sec. 15) empowers the Commissioners to frame rules, orders, and regulations, for apprenticing the children of poor persons; and I propose to extend this provision to Ireland, by which it may be hoped that all the beneficial effects of the law may be secured, whilst the evils which certainly have resulted from it in England, will in great measure be avoided.

Powers of central authority in regard to apprenticeship.

PART III.

Destitute idiots and lunatics.

VIII.—*Pauper Idiots and Lunatics.*

108. For individuals of this description, if not dangerous, the Union workhouses may be made available. Dangerous lunatics, and insane persons, must of course be sent to the county and district lunatic asylums, as at present, to be there subjected to such treatment as each particular case requires; and it is important, I think, that these institutions should be kept totally distinct from Poor Law Administration. The deprivation of reason is a misfortune so extreme, that special and extraordinary efforts on the part of the community seem to be called for, in behalf of the unhappy individuals subjected to such a visitation. The careful supervision of such unhappy persons, is moreover necessary as a measure of police, for the protection of the community. On all accounts therefore, the lunatic asylums should, I think, remain under the control of the magistracy and local authorities as at present.

Provision in workhouses for those not dangerous.

Their treatment and employment.

109. With respect to pauper idiots and lunatics, not in a dangerous state, the case is different;—these, I think, might be advantageously provided for in the several workhouses, where a lunatic ward should be prepared for such of them as might be unfitted to mingle with the other paupers of their class. There can be no hopes of the recovery of a confirmed lunatic, and medical treatment would therefore be unnecessary. Idiots, labouring under a deficiency rather than a deprivation of reason, are capable of being employed in a variety of ways, and appear in general to feel contentment in proportion as they are employed; presuming, of course, that the employment is suitable for them. In a workhouse, such employment might be provided, and they would probably partake as largely of comfort as their unhappy state is susceptible of. I propose, therefore, that the provision of the Poor Law Amendment Act, permissive of the retention in a workhouse of idiot and lunatic paupers, not dangerous, be extended to Ireland, and that their mode of treatment and employment be in all cases subject to the direction of the central authority.

IX.—*Of Migration and Emigration.*

Population of Ireland excessive.

110. This subject opens a wide field for inquiry and consideration. A country may be so circumstanced, as to require that a portion of its population should migrate from one part of it to another, either permanently or occasionally; and may still, on the whole, have no actual excess of population. A country may also, with reference to its means of employment, labour under an excess of population; or both these circumstances may exist at the same time; and this appears, in fact, to be the state of Ireland at present. The Irish population seems to be excessive, as compared with the means of employment which the country affords; and the effects of this excess would, I think, be much more felt, was it not for the opening which England presents for migration. Still, however, notwithstanding this relief, Ireland now exhibits all the characteristics of a superabundant population; but to what extent, can scarcely be determined, as a small excess will operate prejudicially upon the whole mass.

Improvement of the people difficult in such circumstances.

111. It is difficult, if not impossible, to effect any material improvement in the condition of a people, whilst they continue thus circumstanced; for, as long as the labourers exceed the number required, so long will their competition for employment tend to depress their condition, and to counteract any efforts that may be made to improve it. The only alternative therefore, in such case, is either to increase the amount of employment, or to decrease the number of labourers depending upon it. Now, to effect an artificial increase in the amount of employment, may, under certain circumstances, be practicable for a time; I believe only for a short time: but this would merely mitigate the symptoms; it would not destroy the seeds of the disease. To bring about, by forced and direct interposition, any material increase of permanent employment, is in every view difficult, and, under common circumstances, perhaps impossible; for mankind will, in the aggregate, spontaneously do that which their interest dictates. Something, however, may be done indirectly in this respect, in the way of legislation, by the removal of impediments and the establishing of increased facilities for the application of capital; and something also perhaps by the intervention of Government: but all such aids must of necessity be contracted in their application, as well as remote in their operations—it is, from spontaneous or natural employment alone, that the labourers of a community can look for permanent occupation, and the means of support.

112. By natural employment, I mean all those objects on which capital is expended and labour applied by the voluntary action of individuals, uninfluenced by the application of any forced or artificial motives. The establishment of manufactures, the reclaiming of waste lands, the establishment of fisheries, the laying out grounds, and improving, planting, and ornamenting estates, the making roads, and opening communications for the facility of intercourse and transit of commodities,—these are all natural sources of employment, tending to augment the capital of the community, and to increase permanently the demand for labour. So long as employment from these, and other legitimate sources, keeps pace with the increase of population, the labourers generally will be in a satisfactory position; but whenever the number of labourers exceeds the means of employment, (as is now the case in Ireland,) distress and disorder must ensue, more or less intense, according to the quantum of such excess, and the character of the people.

Means of employment.

113. To aim directly at effecting an increase of employment in Ireland, however desirable such an increase may be, seems beyond the powers, if it is not foreign to the province of a poor law, the immediate object of which is to provide for the relief of the destitute. Now destitution may be alike caused by an excess of labourers, and by a deficiency of employment, which are in truth convertible terms; and if an able-bodied labourer becomes destitute from want of employment, however arising, he must, if actually destitute, be relieved at the common charge, like any other individual reduced to a state of destitution by age or infirmity. Relief to able-bodied labourers in such case, may be afforded in one of these three modes:—

Modes of relief.

- 1st. In the workhouse of the Union in which he is located.
- 2nd. Or he may be assisted to migrate to some other district, where employment is obtainable.
- 3d. Or lastly, he may be enabled to emigrate to some British colony, where he will find a field open for his exertions.

114. With respect to the first, the offer of the workhouse would be the test of destitution, and the only direct relief to be afforded. The second should, I think, be expressly provided for in the Act; but to guard against abuse, it ought to be a condition that the consent of the central authority should be necessary to all such migrations, and that they should be conducted in conformity to such regulations as the central authority might issue. It is important, however, that such migrations should never be forced, but be permitted to arise naturally out of an excess in one quarter, and a demand in another. The law may properly give facilities for correcting such inequality, but ought, I think, to do no more. The last mode of relief is *emigration*, which requires a more extended notice, involving as it does considerations of principle as well as matters of detail.

115. Emigration ought not, I think, under any circumstances, to be looked to as an ordinary resource. An excess of population is an evil,—to relieve that excess by emigration, is so far a good; but it may be doubted whether the parent stock is not enfeebled by the remedy thus applied. In general, the most active and enterprising emigrate, leaving the more feeble and less robust and resolute at home. Thus a continual drain of its best elements lowers the tone and reduces the general vigour of the community, at the same time that it imparts an additional stimulus to the tendency towards an undue increase of population, which was the immediate cause of the disease.

Emigration.

116. In saying this, I do not contend against the resort to emigration as a relief from an existing evil, but merely wish to point out the inexpediency of encouraging it as an approved practice in our social system. The necessity for its adoption, should be regarded as an indication of disease, which it would be better to prevent than thus to relieve. The means of prevention will be found in the education and improved moral and prudential habits of the community. In proportion as these prevail, will its general character be elevated; and individuals will feel a wholesome dread of entailing upon themselves burthens, which will depress their position in the social scale. In Ireland, unhappily, these prudential considerations do not prevail at all, or prevail in a very imperfect degree; and the consequence is, that marriages are daily contracted with the most reckless improvidence. Boys and girls marry, literally without habitation or any means of support, trusting, as they say, to Providence, as others have done before them. It is quite lamentable to witness the effects of this ignorant recklessness, which, by occasioning an excessively rapid

Not to be ordinarily encouraged.

PART III.

But resorted to as a means of relief.

increase in their numbers, tends to depress the whole population, and to extend the sphere of wretchedness and want.

117. Emigration not only may, but I believe must, be had recourse to, as a present means of relief, whenever the population becomes excessive in any district, and no opening for migration can be found. The actual excess of population, will be indicated by the pressure of able-bodied labourers upon the workhouse. If any considerable number of these enter the workhouse, and remain there subject to its discipline, it may be taken as a proof of their actual inability to provide for themselves, and of the consequent excess of labourers beyond the means of employment. Under such circumstances, emigration must be looked to as the best, if not the only present remedy; and express provision should, I think, be made in the Act, for defraying the expense which this would occasion, as well as for the regulations under which it should be carried into effect.

Expense of emigration—how borne.

118. With reference to the expense, I propose that the charge of emigration should in every case be equally borne by the Government, and the Union from which the emigrants proceed. This division of the charge appears to me to be equitable; for although the Union only is immediately benefited, yet eventually the whole empire is relieved, excess in one portion of it tending to occasion an excess in the whole. The emigration should, I think, be limited to a British colony, where such arrangements might be made, through the intervention of the Colonial Office, as would serve to protect the emigrants on their first arrival, and also ensure their obtaining employment at the earliest period. This is important, alike for themselves and the community—at home they were a burthen, in their new position they will increase the general productive powers of the empire, as well as enlarge the demand for British produce. In every case, however, the emigration should be conducted under the control of the central authority, and be subjected to such regulations as the Government may deem it right to establish.

Repayment of charge incurred for purpose of emigration.

119. I propose also, that whenever it shall appear that any owners and occupiers of land, within a period of (say) three years antecedent to the passing of the Act, shall have actually incurred an expense in effecting the emigration of labourers and others, a moiety of the actual outlay so incurred may, at the discretion of the central authority, be repaid to such land-owners and occupiers. The charge to be borne jointly by the Government, and the Union in which the property of such land-owner may be included: provided, however, that the moiety of such outlay so to be repaid, shall in no case exceed (say) £5 for each of such emigrants. This provision will enable the central authority to deal equitably with respect to certain individuals, who have recently, at great personal charge, effected the emigration from their estates and neighbourhoods of a portion of the surplus population; and as the Unions when established, and the whole community, will be benefited by what has thus been done, it seems right that they should bear a moiety of the charge.

x.—Of Houses of Industry, Foundling Hospitals, Mendicity Establishments, and other Charitable Institutions.

Charitable institutions in aid of Poor Laws.

120. There is now a kind of Poor Law established in Ireland, under which the "Houses of Industry" are managed, but it is altogether partial and ineffective; and the several statutes providing for these Houses of Industry, and the other institutions intended for the relief of the poor, should, I think, be repealed, and the property and management of all such establishments placed under the central authority. With respect to institutions strictly charitable, and supported by voluntary contribution or otherwise,—these would of course remain as at present, the property of their respective supporters; but it would, I think, be extremely desirable to invest the central authority with such a power of revising their rules, and superintending their practice, as would ensure their acting in unison with the provisions of the Act,—or which would at least prevent their acting in contravention of the principles which it establishes for Poor Law administration in Ireland. The "Houses of Industry" would generally become available as Union workhouses, for which they are for the most part well adapted; and, where of insufficient size, they may readily be enlarged. The other charitable establishments, where they are the property of the public, or provided or supported by Government, or by local grants from the county rates, should, I think, be appropriated in like manner, under direction of the central authority.

121. The foregoing appear to be the only points requiring especial attention, in framing a measure for establishing Poor Laws in Ireland, although there are several other matters of minor interest which must not be overlooked. I would propose that the "Poor Law Amendment Act" should be taken as a guide in drafting the intended Bill, and that the language, order, and general provisions of that Act should be adhered to, except where the contrary is herein indicated, or where a variation is obviously necessary. There will, I think, be much practical convenience in thus assimilating the two statutes, which provide for Poor Law administration in the two countries.

CONCLUSION.

122. A measure framed on the principles, and comprising the details which I have endeavoured to develop in this Report, is, I think, necessary for Ireland. Unless the great mass of the Irish people are protected from the effects of destitution, no great or lasting improvement in their social condition can be expected. The establishment of a Poor Law is, I conceive, the first step necessary towards this end; and followed as it must be by other ameliorations, to the introduction of which it is a necessary preliminary, we may hope that it will ultimately prove the means of securing for Ireland, the full amount of those benefits which ought to arise from her various local advantages, and the natural fertility of her soil.

CONCLUSION.
Poor Laws necessary for Ireland.

123. The disposition everywhere observable, to rely upon the support of Government in all contingencies, rather than upon their own individual exertions, affords a painful proof of the disordered and enfeebled condition to which the social and moral energies of the Irish people are reduced. To restore, or create, the feeling of self-confidence—to revive, or establish, the habit of reliance upon their own efforts, I do not know any measure more effectual, than one that shall compel them to acts of local self-government. This will obviously be the effect of the introduction of the Union system; and it does not therefore appear unreasonable to expect, that the establishment of a Poor Law, as herein recommended, in addition to the advantages from its direct enactments, will be attended with collateral advantages of no trifling importance in the present state of Ireland.

Disordered condition of the people.

124. Supposing the recommendations contained in this Report to be adopted by His Majesty's Government, and sanctioned by the Legislature, the following, I presume, would be the order in which the measure will be introduced in Ireland:—After carefully inquiring into the circumstances of the several districts, the central authority would proceed to establish Unions, according as localities were found to be prepared for the measure; which would thus not be applied to every district at once, but be brought into operation gradually and successively, advancing step by step, until the whole country was in union. This was the mode of proceeding in England, and this course would, I presume, be pursued in Ireland. It may thus, probably, occupy two years, or even more, before every district is put into Union; and possibly another two years, before the workhouses are all completed and in operation: but this will not be lost time, as it will serve to prepare the people for the measure, and to instruct them as to its objects. It is essential, I think, to proceed thus cautiously—pressing forward, or pausing, according to circumstances: but it is important, however, that there should be no more delay than is actually necessary, in carrying out the measure; for until the whole country is in Union, the Unions which are established will be to a certain extent ineffective, and subjected to unequal action: but for this, and the other irregularities which may be expected to occur at the outset, before the system becomes fully established, the general powers of the central authority will enable them to provide.

Course of proceeding in establishing Unions.

125. With respect to individual Unions, the proceeding, I presume, will be nearly as follows:—After a careful investigation, the central authority would issue the necessary order declaring the Union; the Board of Guardians would be elected, and certain paid officers appointed; steps would then be taken for providing a competent workhouse, with the least possible delay. In these, and in all the earlier operations, an Assistant Commissioner would aid by his presence and advice. When the workhouse is so advanced as to admit of any part of it being used, in-door relief

Course of proceeding in Unions.

CONCLUSION.

would be afforded according to the means of accommodation, beginning of course with the aged and infirm. As soon as the workhouse is completed, and the machinery effective, steps would then be taken, with the aid of the police, for the gradual suppression of mendicancy, by sending into the workhouse those who are dependent upon begging for support. This might be done more or less stringently, according to circumstances. By thus advancing tentatively, the Union authorities would be enabled to introduce the system, and to establish the workhouse test, without danger, and with little risk of failure in any case—always presuming the Assistant Commissioner to be watchful, and that a central authority, armed with sufficient powers, superintends and regulates the whole.

126. In this way, I think, the Union system, as now in operation in England, may be established in Ireland, successively advancing until the whole country is formed into Unions. The duty of conducting this operation must, I apprehend, be confided to some responsible body, such as I have above designated by the term "*Central Authority*;" and I have reserved for this part of the Report, such observations as have occurred to me on this subject, its importance seeming to require a separate and special consideration.

Central authority :
its constitution.

127. I believe the proposed measure may be carried into operation, either by means of a separate Commission in Ireland, or by the existing English Poor Law Commission : one of these modes, I presume, must be adopted ; and before deciding upon the alternative, it will be necessary to consider the advantages and disadvantages of each. In doing this, it is important to bear in mind, that it is the English Poor Law system which is now proposed to be established ; and that the knowledge and experience acquired in working the system, can be made available for Ireland, only by employing there individuals conversant with the English practice.

Irish Poor Law
Commission.

128. If a separate commission should be issued for Ireland, it would therefore be necessary that the individuals to be selected as Commissioners under it, should be acquainted with English Poor Laws as now administered ; and this, I apprehend, would exclude most of those Irishmen who might, otherwise, be deemed qualified for the office, if it did not exclude Irishmen altogether. Such exclusion, however necessary, would probably have a somewhat ungracious appearance to the Irish people, and might excite angry comment. But admitting that three Irishmen, conversant with English Poor Law administration, could be found for filling a separate Commission, there would still be no guarantee that they would carry out the system in all its details. The law would be similar in both countries it is true, but the practice might, and probably would become widely different in each, as was the case in different parts of England under the old Poor Law administration. With two Commissions there might possibly be no unity of principle,—there would certainly be no unity of action,—and consequently no identity of result. Unless the existing English Poor Law Commission should be unequal to the additional duty of introducing the proposed law into Ireland, or unless it should appear that the Commissioners ought not to be intrusted with the performance of this duty, the above reasons would seem to be conclusive against a separate Commission.

English Poor Law
Commission.

129. Now, it must be admitted that the official duties of the English Poor Law Commissioners have been, and in fact still are, very heavy. As a member of the Commission, and one too not unaccustomed to work, I may be permitted to say that the labour has been throughout unceasing and excessive, to an extent that nothing but the hope of accomplishing a great public good would have rendered bearable. The success of the measure, however, in lessening the pressure upon the rate-payers, and in its improvement of the habits and condition of the labouring classes,—coupled with the support which has been afforded by Government, and by nearly all the intelligent portions of the community, have given the Commissioners encouragement and confidence ; and, when the process of forming Unions shall be completed, as it will be in all probability by Midsummer next, their labours will become lighter. Under these circumstances, there would seem to be no insuperable difficulty in the way of the present Poor Law Commissioners being made the instruments of establishing the new law in Ireland ; and whatever may be the amount of difficulty at first, it will lessen as the amount of English business decreases, and the organization of the Irish machinery is perfected. If, then, no other grounds of objection exist, and if it shall be deemed desirable,—I see no reason to doubt that the English Poor Law Commissioners are competent to the additional duty of introducing the proposed measure into Ireland.

Joint Commission
for England and
Ireland.

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130. In stating this opinion, I beg to be understood as in no way compromising my colleagues, whom I have not felt myself at liberty to consult in this matter, and who are in no respect answerable for anything contained in this Report. I may venture to add, however, that I do not anticipate any material difference of view on their parts; and your Lordship will probably deem it right to ascertain their sentiments, before coming to a final decision upon this subject.

131. The reasons in favour of placing the Poor Law administration in the two countries, under the same Commission, appear to be weighty. The equable action, if so combined—the total freedom from all local, partial, or party influences—the impossibility of jobbing—the certainty of the same application of the same law, and the consequent equality of England and Ireland in this respect—and lastly, the saving the expense of a new Commission,—which ought not perhaps to be altogether overlooked, although this last consideration should not have the slightest weight, as opposed to the establishment of a separate Commission for Ireland, if such was in any way necessary.

Reasons in favour of a Joint Commission.

132. Assuming that the charge of introducing the new Poor Law into Ireland should be confided to the present Poor Law Commissioners, it will then be necessary to consider whether any, and what modifications are required, for enabling them to fulfil the large additional duties thus cast upon them. Mr. Senior, whose opinions are always entitled to especial attention, after expressly stating that whatever may be done in the way of a Poor-Law for Ireland, ought to be intrusted to the existing Commission, and not to a separate authority,—suggested the addition of one or two members to the English Board, which now consists of three. In practice, however, I believe it does not always follow, that the efficiency of a Board is increased by an increase in the number of its members. Three men may act harmoniously and effectively together; but the addition of a fourth, by destroying the proportion, may injure the harmony, and lessen the efficiency of the Board. I do not say that this would necessarily be the case, but there is obviously some danger of it; and as, in my judgment, no necessity will exist for increasing the present number of Commissioners, the danger need not be incurred.

Modification of English Commission.

133. In the way of arrangement, however, although not by a direct addition to its numbers, I think the efficiency of the present Commission might be greatly increased. If the Commissioners were empowered to confer, what may be called brevet rank, upon such of their Assistant Commissioners as they might for a time find it necessary or convenient to associate with themselves, as acting members of the Board, it would afford the means of supplying every defect which could arise from want of number; and that, too, with men already tried and trained, and whose minds would be in unison with the governing principle of the measure, with the previous administration of which they would be familiar. In practice, this would be found a great advantage; and it would probably be some recommendation, that it would entail no permanent expense, as the Assistant Commissioners, when the emergency was over, would of course fall back into their former position. By the 12th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Commissioners are enabled to delegate the full powers of the Board to any Assistant Commissioner, excepting only as regards general rules, the making of which is reserved to the Board. I do not propose, in the above suggestion, to impart so extensive a power as this; but merely to enable the Commissioners to associate with themselves one or more of the Assistant Commissioners, whenever they find it necessary.

Proposed arrangements for increasing the efficiency of the Commission.

134. Another arrangement for increasing the efficiency of the Commission, would be to constitute the Secretary a member of the Board in virtue of his office, whenever there are not two Commissioners present. This would be attended with great practical convenience in working the Commission. The precedents for such an arrangement are, I believe, numerous in the commercial companies, if not in other departments of public business; and there are especial reasons for thus rendering the Secretary eligible to act as a member of the Board, under the present Poor Law Commission, arising out of the extremely varied character of the business, of which no other individual (not a Commissioner) can have so intimate a knowledge. In this respect, the Secretary stands far before any Assistant Commissioner, whose knowledge is necessarily local and particular, rather than general and comprehensive; and I would accordingly propose, whenever one Commissioner only is present, that the Secretary, in virtue of his office, should be entitled to act as a member, for the purpose of constituting a Board.

Another proposed arrangement.

135. With these arrangements, the provision of the Poor Law Amendment Act, requiring the presence of two Commissioners to constitute a Board, might be complied with, whilst one Board sat in Dublin and another in London, which

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Two Boards provided for, where necessary.

might occasionally be necessary, especially at first. There will be no risk of two Boards so constituted under one Commission, differing materially in views or in practice; but to ensure a perfect unity of action throughout, it might be provided, that every document of a general character should be approved by both. Thus, a general order or regulation prepared in London, would be submitted to the Board in Dublin before being issued; and, if in Ireland, it would be submitted to the approval of the Commissioners sitting in London. If a difference of opinion should occur between the two Boards, the decision of that Board to which the reference is made, should be final. Each Board should regularly report its proceedings to the other; but each should be empowered to affix the seal of the Commission, where necessary, in the ordinary and current business of the office, without waiting for the sanction of the other; but it should, nevertheless, be open to either to raise a question as to the proceedings in any instance. In case of any difference of opinion arising between the Commissioners constituting a Board, the point should be referred to the other Board (if two Boards were sitting), whose decision thereon should be final.

District Board provided for.

136. I lastly recommend, as another arrangement for increasing the efficiency of the Commission, that the Board should be authorized to empower one of its members to visit a district and to associate with himself the Assistant Commissioner in charge, or any other; and the two should then constitute a quorum, and be competent to exercise within the particular district the authority of the Commission, excepting only as regards general orders. A provision of this kind might occasionally be useful in England; but in Ireland it would be still more so, as it may there probably be requisite to visit and inspect the district before declaring a Union, and also afterwards to witness and regulate its working.

137. The first and third of the above suggested arrangements, seem to come fully within the spirit, if not within the letter of the Poor Law Amendment Act. The second stands upon its own merits: but it appears so desirable, with a view to the practical working of the Commission, that I strongly recommend its adoption. To prevent all doubt and misapprehension, I further recommend that the whole should be provided for in the Bill, and thus be made a substantial part of the system.

138. The staff of able and active officers now attached to the Commission, would immediately become available for Ireland, although it would I think be necessary to make some addition to the number of Assistant Commissioners, and to the office establishment, which might be done with the approbation of the Treasury, as at present. The Secretary, Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Secretaries, Clerks, and all other persons now in the service of the Commission, or who may hereafter be so, should be authorized and required to serve either in Ireland or in England, according to the directions of the Commissioners. These enactments would, I think, provide for the enlarged working of the Commission, and at the same time ensure its unity of action.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient and faithful Servant,

GEO. NICHOLLS.

(Memorandum.)

An estimate of the annual charge of such a system of relief for the destitute poor in Ireland, as is recommended in the preceding Report, may be desired. The following will, probably, be found to be a pretty near approximation ; but there are no data on which such an estimate can be framed with any pretension to minute accuracy.

The population of Ireland being about eight millions, I assume that workhouse accommodation may occasionally be required for one per cent., or 80,000 persons :* this accommodation to be provided in, say 100 workhouses, each capable of holding 800 inmates.

The cost of maintenance per diem in the several mendicity institutions which I visited in Ireland, varied from $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head. Taking credit for good economical management, I assume that the average cost of maintaining the pauper inmates of the workhouses will be $1s.$ per week for each person. I assume, also, that the average weekly cost of the establishment, including salaries, clothing, bedding, wear and tear, furniture, fuel, and other incidental expenses, will be about half that amount, or $6d.$ per head, making together a charge of $1s. 6d.$ per head weekly.

From these assumptions, the following results may be deduced :—

If the hundred workhouses, each capable of holding 800 paupers, should be fully occupied throughout the year, the total charge of maintenance, salaries, clothing, wear and tear, &c., would be, per annum	£312,000
If the workhouses were, on an average, to be occupied by only three-fourths of the full number throughout the year, the establishment and other charges continuing the same, the total charge would be, per annum	260,000
If the workhouses were to be only one-half filled, on an average of the whole year, the charge would then be, per annum	208,000

Our experience of workhouse administration in England, would warrant the adoption of the last of the above assumptions for Ireland ; but it may be safer to take the second, which will probably be found to approximate pretty nearly to the truth.

G. N.

* In Kent, Sussex, Oxford, and Berks, the amount of in-door pauperism, as returned on the 29th of September last, was just one per cent. on the population. These four counties were among the most highly pauperised, have been longest under the operation of the new law, and are provided with the most effective workhouse accommodation.

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POOR LAWS, IRELAND.

Confidential.

L E T T E R

FROM

NASSAU W. SENIOR, ESQ.,

TO .

HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

ON THE

THIRD REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR INQUIRING INTO THE

CONDITION OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.

Dated 14th April 1836.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

1837.

Oxford, May 12, 1837.

MY LORD,

I feel that I cannot object to the printing of my paper on the Report of the Irish Poor Inquiry Commissioners, but I should wish the publication to be prefaced by the following statements:

First, that when my remarks were written only a small portion of the Appendix to the Report had appeared. My observations, therefore, were made in ignorance of the greater part of the evidence on which the recommendations of the Report are founded.

Secondly, that I wrote, not only without a view to publication, but without a suspicion that publication was possible, and therefore without making the explanations and qualifications which I should have inserted if I had been addressing readers to whom the whole subject was not familiar.

And, thirdly, that my object was, not to give a full review of the Report, but to suggest all the objections that could fairly be made to any part of it. The subject matter being the creation of a Poor Law, and a poor law for such a country as Ireland, this was an easy task. I felt that no measure could be devised for that purpose which should not involve much certain evil and much danger; and I endeavoured to point out all the dangers and all the evils that were to be apprehended from the adoption of each different suggestion of the Commissioners. But I did not state, as I ought to have done if I had been writing to any one but your Lordship, the evils and the dangers attending all the other plans at that time before the public, or those which must be encountered if Parliament should give up the matter as hopeless, and leave the destitution and vagrancy of Ireland to be remedied by the slow process of national improvement.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obliged and faithful Servant,

NASSAU W. SENIOR.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

LETTER from NASSAU W. SENIOR, Esq., to His Majesty's
Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the
THIRD REPORT from the COMMISSIONERS FOR INQUIRING INTO THE
CONDITION of the POOR IN IRELAND, dated 14th April 1836.

Lincoln's-Inn, April 14, 1836.

MY LORD,

I approach the Irish Poor Law Question with some difficulty, as I have not been able to read more than the Report, the Extracts, and Mr. Lewis's excellent Report on the Irish in Great Britain. These, however, I have read carefully, and I have looked again at my own letter to Lord Howick on Irish Poor Laws, published in 1831, of which I enclose a copy.

In that letter I protested against any compulsory provision for the able-bodied or their families. The only change that subsequent experience has produced in my opinion is, that I now believe that in England, or in any other country in which the standard of subsistence is high, a provision for the able-bodied in strictly managed workhouses, in which their condition shall be inferior to that of the independent labourer, may be safely, and even advantageously, made. But, as this is not the state of Ireland, as the standard of subsistence in that country is so low, that any provision which the State could offer must be superior, so far as physical comfort is concerned, to that obtained by the independent labourer, this change of opinion does not apply to Ireland, and I am forced, therefore, so far as Ireland is concerned, to adhere to that letter. I mention this in order to shorten what follows, by embodying by reference that letter in this paper.

The Irish Poor Law Report begins by stating that the body of the labouring class in Ireland is agricultural, that the supply of labour *therefore* exceeds the demand to such an extent, that, during thirty weeks of the year, 585,000 families, or, in other words, 2,385,000 persons, are out of work, and in distress; that these persons are eager for work, but work there is not for them, and that they *therefore, and not from any fault of their own*, are in permanent want.

These propositions are open to two remarks:—

I. The circumstance that the body of the Irish labourers is agricultural, does not *imply* that the supply of labour exceeds the demand. The body of the American labourers is agricultural, but the supply is not equal to the demand. Under favourable circumstances a population exclusively agricultural might enjoy high prosperity.

II. I cannot admit that they are in want *not from any fault of their own*. If the Irish labourers allow their numbers to increase without any reference to the means of subsistence, a portion of them must every year, or at every unfavourable season, perish from want, and all of them be in a state of permanent distress, or apprehension of distress. And as this state of things would be the necessary result of their own previous conduct, I cannot admit that it would occur *without any fault of their own*.

The facts seem to be, that the misery of Ireland arises—

I. From the subdivision of land.

II. From the want of capital.

III. From the insecurity of person and of property, which is the result of the two former causes.

I. With respect to the subdivision of land.

As the land which will support a family does not require the labour even of a man, still less that of a family, it is clear that a population in which each family is solely or principally employed in cultivating a patch of ground sufficient for its maintenance, must have a great deal of idle time. This is not quite the state of Ireland, but it is nearly so as respects the cottiers, and is becoming more and more so every day. I attribute much of the turbulence of that population to the want of occupation for a great portion of their time.

The only remedy is treating the land not as a source of subsistence, but as a machine for the investment of capital. But there are two difficulties:—

I. The turbulence of the people, who, by the means which Mr. Lewis has designated in his Irish Disturbances as the “Whiteboy Code,” prevent the land from being cultivated in those larger masses, to which capital and combined labour can be productively applied; and,

II. The want of the necessary capital, even if it could be safely applied:—

The Commissioners state that the labour of an Irish agriculturist does not produce more than one-fourth of the results obtained by an English labourer. And they attribute this chiefly to ignorance. I attribute it chiefly to want of capital, and to the subdivision of land.

The turbulence and misery which are the results of want of occupation, and of the unproductiveness of labour, produce insecurity of person and property. This insecurity prevents the accumulation or the introduction of capital; the want of capital makes it impossible to cultivate the land in larger masses, and productively; and thus arises a circle of evils, each promoting and aggravating the other: all of them being further aggravated by improvident marriages, under which a people, a large portion of whom are every summer on the brink of starvation, are increasing in numbers more rapidly than the inhabitants of any other part of Europe.

I will now consider the remedies which the Commissioners propose for these formidable political diseases.

They may be divided into three heads.

I. Local improvements.

II. Emigration of the able-bodied.

III. Relief to the impotent and sick.

For these purposes are requisite,—

I. Funds.

II. Administrators.

I. The Funds which they propose are three;

I. The Imperial Revenue.

II. A National Rate on Ireland.

III. Local Rates.

I. To what extent we can safely propose to apply the Imperial Revenue to purely Irish purposes I will not venture to inquire, but I will say that, if the pacification and permanent improvement of Ireland are to be the results, there is no increase of the public burthens, compatible with the welfare of the empire, to which I, as an individual, would not willingly contribute my share. And I believe this feeling to be so general that it may be safely acted on.

II. and III. Both the National Rate on Ireland and the Local Rates must be levied on nearly the same persons, and may therefore be considered together.

The Commissioners propose to subject to these rates, incumbrancers, proprietors, and occupiers, above the [annual] value of £5.

They estimate the landed revenue of Ireland at £9,000,000, of which £3,000,000 goes to incumbrancers, leaving only £6,000,000 to the proprietors.

They defend the proposal of assessing incumbrancers on two grounds, first, that in many cases the rate, if wholly charged on the proprietor, might absorb his whole income; and secondly, that the incumbrancer will profit by the increased safety of his security. The first is no defence if the second fails. If it should appear that it would be impolitic and unjust to assess the incumbrancer, we cannot defend such conduct by saying that not to assess him will press heavily on the landlord.

The second ground may apply to annuities and other charges, which persons have obtained under settlements and wills, without any consideration or contract, but as to mortgages and other securities it fails. A mortgagee is always supposed to obtain perfect security, the increased value of his pledge therefore does not benefit him. The usury laws prevent him from obtaining more than six per cent., and his contract often binds him to take less. As his interest cannot increase, even if the estate should treble in value, the whole contract supposes that it is not to be diminished. The borrower does not say, Lend me £1000, and I will pay you six per cent. *if I can*. He offers to him an estate of which the rents exceed the interest; and if further expenditure becomes necessary, in order to keep that estate productive, and the mortgagee advances it, he adds that advance to his principal, and receives interest on it. The only attempt ever made to tax mortgagees was the income tax, and then *every* income was taxed.

What makes this proposal still more objectionable, is the 4 & 5 Wil. IV. c. 29, which authorizes all trust money to be laid out on Irish securities, though the words of the trust may not apply to such securities. Under this Act, which in its preamble is stated to be grounded on the manifest improvement in the security of landed property in Ireland, much English trust money may have been invested. How can we tell such mortgagees that, notwithstanding this Parliamentary sanction, landed property in Ireland is so insecure, that they are to be rated in order to contribute to its security?

The consequences of following the recommendation would be, first, the ruin of the proprietors, by the general calling in of mortgages, and by judicial sales; and, secondly, the introduction into every will and settlement of an express prohibition of Irish securities.

The other persons who are to supply the national and local rates, are the proprietors of lands and houses, and the occupiers above £5 annual value.

As a basis for assessing their contributions, it is proposed,

Sec. 17, p. 25.

That Ireland shall be divided into relief districts, that the whole shall be surveyed and valued, and a Report made, specifying the names of all proprietors, lessees, and occupiers in each district, and the annual value of all lands and houses.

Sec. 18, p. 26.

That the proprietors, lessees, and occupiers, stated in the District Report, shall elect a Board of Guardians for whom, if not elected, or refusing to act, the Poor Law Commissioners may substitute salaried agents.

Sec. 19, p. 26.

That the Poor Law Commissioners shall assess a national rate, and require the Guardians of each district to raise a proportionate share thereof.

Sec. 20, p. 25. s. 25,
p. 27. s. 26, p. 27. s.
29, p. 28. s. 32, p. 29.

That for certain local purposes each district shall provide funds by local assessment.

Sec. 21, p. 26.
Sec. 8, p. 21.

That, for other local purposes, such as removal of cabins and emigration, a fund shall be raised, partly out of the national rate, and partly by assessing the landlords of the particular properties benefited.

Sec. 28, p. 28.

And, lastly (and this is the most important provision of the whole), that the Guardians of each district shall prepare an estimate of the sums required from each district, and transmit it to the Commissioners, who may vary or affirm it. And who, thereupon, shall order the Guardians to raise the amount, as varied or affirmed, by a rate on occupiers of £5 and upwards, and proprietors, the occupier paying one-third, the proprietor the remainder.

The first remark on these recommendations is, that they propose a general and detailed valuation of the whole of Ireland; a Cadastre, which must, as titles, occupations, and values vary, be amended every year. I am told that, under the Ordnance Survey, and also for the purposes of the Tithe Commutation Act, much of the business has already been performed, but I cannot but think that its completion will be slow and expensive. And the annual re-valuations will also be very troublesome and expensive.

Secondly, that the rate, depending on value, and increased or diminished as the value of every property rises or falls, must discourage improvements.

Thirdly, that absentees, and all who have not leisure or ability to interfere actively for the protection of their property, may be unfairly assessed.

Fourthly, that under the power given to the Commissioners to vary the assessment, a power which I presume includes both increasing and diminishing the rate as to each property, the Commissioners will not only be able, but be required, to exercise great influence over the value of every man's property throughout the whole of Ireland.

This power is, perhaps, necessary in a country where a middle class scarcely exists; where religion, station, and political feeling have interposed such a barrier between the higher and lower ranks, and where even those who wish to act with candour and justice are exposed to so much intimidation. If the Board of Guardians had the uncontrolled powers and discretion which we give to Overseers and Guardians in England,—sometimes the influence of party, or political, or personal feeling; sometimes the fear of Whiteboy outrages; sometimes the commands of the priest, and, still more frequently, dishonesty, would lead constantly to the grossest fraud and oppression. The powers proposed to be given to the Commissioners are most arbitrary. Even with the aid of their Assistant Commissioners they will find it extremely difficult to exercise them satisfactorily; but still they appear to be necessary. And this necessity is one of the strongest proofs of the difficulties and dangers with which the whole subject is beset.

A fifth objection is the difficulty of obtaining the concurrence of the inhabitants of one district in raising funds destined specifically to benefit another. This applies most forcibly to a national rate. The proprietors and occupiers in Donegal will not willingly submit to a rate for the removal of cabins or the erection of emigration depôts in Cork. While they feel the burthen of the tax they will know, only from report, that it has been usefully applied. And, even when the money is expended in the same district, or even in the same parish, the contributor, though the good has been done before his eyes, will often have to complain that he has borne more than his fair share of the expense of doing it. A proprietor who, by long continued sacrifices of his immediate interests, has made his estates valuable and his tenants prosperous, will complain that, on account of that very value and prosperity, he has to pay for removing the paupers created by the negligence or the avidity of his neighbour. And he will not be satisfied with Dr. Doyle's answer, that punishing the innocent for the selfishness of the guilty is only following the example of Providence.*

These are serious objections; but objections inseparable from any plan by which funds are to be raised by local assessments, and destined specifically to objects not beneficial to the actual contributors, or not beneficial to them in proportion to their contributions. They do not apply to sums which, having been raised for the general purposes of the state, are *afterwards* employed for the benefit of particular districts. The inhabitants of Yorkshire, without doubt, pay a part of the £400,000 annually voted by Parliament for local purposes in Ireland; but they are not taxed specifically for those purposes: nine-tenths of what they pay is furnished through indirect taxation, without the payers separating, in their own minds, natural price from tax; and *the whole* appears to be given for general purposes, of which they obtain the benefit. If an Act were passed, specifically appropriating the land-tax arising from Yorkshire to the annual grants in favour of Ireland, the Yorkshire men, though the burthen remained the same, would immediately complain of it as intolerable.

I now proceed to consider the objects to which the funds, thus supplied, are to be applied.

These, as I have already stated, are three.

I. Local improvements.

II. Emigration of the able-bodied.

III. Relief of the impotent and sick.

I. As to local improvements. For these purposes (sect. 5. p. 17) there are to be appointed a Board of Improvement and a Court of Review.

The Board of Improvement (p. 18) is to appoint Commissioners, from time to time, to survey, value, partition, and allot waste lands. They are, I presume, to direct what main-drains and roads shall be made through them, and these drains and roads are to be effected (out of the Imperial Revenue in the first instance) by the Board of Works, the Board being recompensed by allotments, which they are to fence, drain, sell or let, convert into model hamlets, and effect any other improvements thereon which the Board of Improvement may think proper. Out of these allotments all expenses of survey, partition, &c., are to be paid. Persons to whom allotments are made are to have powers of leasing and of selling portions for the improvement of the rest.

The Court of Review formed by the President and Vice President of the Board of Improvement, assisted by two of the Judges, is to be a Court of Appeal in legal questions from the Board of Improvement; and a further appeal from it lies to the House of Lords, p. 18, c. 19.

I approve of all this, except on two points:

First. I do not think that the President and Vice-President of the Board of Improvement ought to be members of the Court of Review, on the general principle, that the authority appealed *from* ought never to be the authority appealed *to*.

Secondly. The appeal from the Court of Review to the House of Lords would lead to intolerable delay and expense. The Court of Review ought *not* to comprise members of the Board of Improvement, and its decisions ought to be final.

But I feel more difficulty as to the functions given to the Board of Improvement respecting lands in cultivation.

The Board is to appoint Local Commissioners, who are to be Courts of Record in their respective districts, and report whether any and what works are required

Sec. 6. p. 19.

respecting any *rivers*, &c., or for the making or amending any *drains*, and whether any and what *fences* require to be made or repaired, and an estimate of the expense (including compensation to persons affected by the works), and the portion of expense which ought to be charged on each proprietor: and they are to levy rates for those purposes. The Commissioners are to contract for the performance of these works; and may borrow the necessary sums from the Board of Works at £5 per cent., and in that case are to raise by rate the interest only, not the principal.

As the recommendations stand in the Report they appear to authorize an unlimited expenditure. For what estates in Ireland do not require drainage and fencing? And I should protest against any such powers being conceded. I understand, however, that the drainage and fencing alluded to are intended to apply only to large district drains and fences adjoining high roads. So limited, they may, perhaps, be useful, but they certainly are liable to abuse. The Act of 1 & 2 Wil. IV. c. 57, to which they refer as Mr. O'Ferral's Act, is one apparently open to much objection.

It enables the Lord Lieutenant, by commission, to erect any persons willing to make certain improvements into a Joint Stock Corporation; or a single person into a Corporation sole. These Corporations may survey any lands which the Corporation think a proper field for a drainage speculation, borrow money, enter into any lands within their commission, cleanse, deepen, dam, stop up, or alter the direction of any rivers or streams; make or cut banks, aqueducts, tunnels, reservoirs, and roads; make locks, bridges, and other works; and do all other things which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes aforesaid. They may also buy lands, force proprietors and incapacitated persons to sell them, and again sell those lands; dig, gather, and carry away materials from any lands; survey and value the lands benefited by their works; assess them at £100 for every £10 of annual improvement; mortgage those lands against the proprietors and all others for the amount, and raise the assessment by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the proprietors who refuse or neglect to pay. In short, they may execute improvements over all Ireland at the expense of the owners, subject to this restriction, that the Company is not to obtain more than 15 per cent of profit.

The Report, after regretting that this Act has remained a dead letter, proposes that its provisions, and also those of the English Sewers' Act, shall be modified, incorporated, and extended, so as to cause all lands to be kept duly drained and fenced under the direction of a competent authority.

I must say that I do not regret that the Act has been a dead letter; for one more capable of abuse I never saw. I certainly think that it ought to be *modified*; but I do not see well how it can be *extended*.

The next recommendation (sec. 8, p. 21) is that the Board of Improvement may direct cabins which are unwholesome to be pulled down, at the expense partly of the district, partly of the proprietor, and that land be let to the ejected occupants by the Board of Works out of their allotments.

This may be a necessary power: it certainly is a dangerous one. How many cabins are there which are unwholesome? or rather, how many which are not? Will the Board of Works have land enough for ejected occupiers?

Sec. 9, p. 22.

Enables the Board of Improvement to erect model schools of agricultural improvement, and to take compulsorily four or five acres, wherever wanted for that purpose, at a rent to be fixed by a jury, the expenses to be raised by a rate. I understand that, if these schools are to be established, the compulsory power of obtaining sites is necessary; but I feel some doubt as to the permanent utility of such schools. From their size, not exceeding four acres, they will naturally be schools for petite culture: they will afford models, not for farmers but for cottiers; and, as the welfare of Ireland, the assimilation of the productiveness of the land, and the steady employment of the agricultural population to the English standards, depends on the gradual extirpation of the cottier system, it may be a question whether any institutions likely to palliate its evils, and, therefore, to prolong its existence, ought to be adopted. I am inclined to think that the best plan would be, either to establish fewer such schools, but of larger dimensions, so as to admit the use of the plough, and be models, not of gardening, but of farming; or, supposing the schools to comprise only three or four acres, to direct that, notwithstanding the loss that would probably follow, they should be managed by hiring horses, &c., as if each were a considerable farm.

Gives additional powers of leasing and charging to tenants for life, &c., under the direction of the Board of Improvement. This I thoroughly approve. Sec. 10, p. 22.

Propose Fiscal County Boards to perform the fiscal function of Grand Juries, and also to raise by local rates funds to enable the Board of Works to perform such public works as the Board of Improvement shall approve. I have no doubt that the separation of the fiscal from the criminal business of counties will be advantageous, and that those who exercise fiscal functions ought to be chosen by those whom they are to tax. Secs. 11 & 12, pp. 22 & 23.

Much of the success of such a measure will, of course, depend on the nature of the constituencies by which the County Boards are to be elected. The voting by written papers, delivered to the voters, to be called for by the collector of votes, is a great improvement on all ordinary forms of voting. It was first, I believe, introduced by Sir J. Hobhouse, in his Vestry Act. We copied it in the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the details have since been improved by the Poor Law Commissioners.

I do not quite understand the distinction between the Public Works which are to be executed by the Board of Works under the direction of the Board of Improvement, at the expense of each district, in proportion to the benefit conferred, under sect. 6, p. 21, and those which are to be executed by the Board of Works under the clauses which I am now considering, with funds raised by Local Boards. If those works are, as I suspect, nearly the same, a double machinery seems to be unnecessarily contemplated. And, as the multitude of proposed Boards and Commissioners is one of the principal objections to the suggestions of the Report, it is probable that it will not be expedient to carry sect. 12 into effect.

Such are the proposals for increasing the productiveness of Ireland, and for providing employment for a portion of the able-bodied. But as their effect must be slow, and as the existing population is excessive, a more immediate remedy is suggested by the proposals concerning emigration.

II. Emigration.

Propose that dépôts shall be established at the expense of the national rate (see sec. 19, p. 26), to which vagrants shall be removed, and in which all persons desirous to emigrate shall have a right to be received, and to which orphans and foundlings shall be sent. That, at the expense partly of the landlords, partly of the districts, and partly of the national rate, they shall be received and maintained in these dépôts until there are means of sending to our non-penal colonies such as are fit for emigration, those who are not fit being provided for under the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners (p. 27.) Secs. 23, 24, 26, 27, pp. 27 & 28.

These proposals are, to a certain extent, open to the objections which the Commissioners themselves urge (and I am inclined to think conclusively) against the workhouse system. Unless the dépôts are strictly managed with coarse food, labour, and separation of the sexes, they will be objects of attraction. It may be said that persons will not enter them unless they really intend to emigrate, as emigration, voluntary (p. 28) or compulsory, must follow. But if considerable multitudes do enter them, it will be found difficult to enforce emigration against those who may say that they have changed their minds. It would be called transportation; and public opinion would not suffer a shipful of men, women, and children, innocent of offence, except that of having entered the dépôts, to be transported against their will. What would be the outcry if a ship so freighted were lost? Again, those who are found unfit for emigration are to be provided for (p. 27) under the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners. This seems a vague and rather a dangerous engagement, when we consider that *every person* may demand a ticket for the dépôt, and thus entitle himself "to be provided for by the Poor Law Commissioners."

I doubt the safety of these provisions, and I regret that I feel that doubt, as they are perhaps the most important part of the Report. But I rejoice that the Commissioners have boldly stated the necessity of emigration on a large scale. If once this is admitted, and it is also admitted that the persons whose emigration is desirable are unable to defray its cost, the question how the funds are to be provided, though certainly not of easy solution, will not present insurmountable difficulties. Many persons believe that a large fund may annually be provided by the sale of waste land in the colonies. If this is found to be true, that fund might be pledged for the purpose of raising a considerable sum, repayable by instalments, for effecting an extensive emigration, as rapidly as the means of absorption in the colonies and the United States will allow. I must add, that I look to emigration as a remedy, not a regimen. I believe that, in the present state of Ireland, where accidental causes have created an excessive population, it is not only an expedient, but a

necessary measure of immediate relief. But I trust that, hereafter, the population of Ireland will be proportioned to the means of subsistence, not by emigration, at the public expense, but by the prudence which keeps it so proportioned in every other part of Europe.

III. Relief to the impotent and sick.

Sect. 19, p. 26.

Proposes the establishment of asylums for lunatics and deaf and dumb and blind, at the expense of the national rate. This I thoroughly approve of, supposing a national rate to be adopted. The contingencies which are proposed to be thus palliated are such as no care can check, and no public provision will promote. And they are likely to occur in nearly an average degree throughout the whole country; and, therefore, may fairly be provided against by the whole country, on the principle of mutual insurance.

Sect. 20, p. 26.

Proposes the establishment of institutions for incurables, hospitals, infirmaries, and dispensaries, at the expense of the district rates, under the direction (s. 29, p. 28) of the Poor Law Commissioners. This I also approve: it is also defensible on the principle of insurance.

Sect. 32, p. 29.

Proposes that the Poor Law Commissioners shall frame rules for the establishment and government of voluntary charitable associations in any parish, and may advance to any such association, out of the *national* rate, the sum necessary for the building and outfit of any mendicity houses or almshouses. If the houses are not afterwards maintained by the association, the sum originally advanced is to be levied by a rate on the parish and repaid.

The Report does not state to what purposes the houses are to be applied; but I presume that they are to be for the reception of the aged, and also of orphan or deserted children, until they can be provided for by emigration. The latter part of this recommendation is open to the objection which I have already made to a national rate for local purposes. I am inclined to suggest that the land for sites, and half, or at least one third, of the sums necessary for building and outfit, should be advanced by voluntary associations; and that the remainder should come from the imperial revenue, to be repaid in the events and in the manner proposed by the Report.

But the recommendation that the Commissioners shall direct and control the proceedings of voluntary charitable associations, is one of which I most cordially approve. It suggests the mode and the extent to which the interference of the State, for general charitable purposes, is least dangerous. The dangers of compulsory relief are well known; and voluntary relief, if left to itself, seems capable of producing evils, different in kind, and, perhaps, inferior in amount, but great and difficult of cure. Voluntary relief, under the direction and control of enlightened and intelligent superintendents, may be made productive of great and unmixed good. It has been found so in the unassessed districts of Scotland, and in a considerable portion of Continental Europe; and I trust that, in time, it may have similar effects in Ireland.

Sect. 27, p. 28.

Alludes to relief to be supplied to the indigent at their own homes, partly by voluntary associations, and partly at the public expense, but under the control of the Commissioners, or, as some of the Commissioners propose, wholly at the expense of the public, part being supplied by a national rate, and part by a local one. I have not seen Appendix H., containing Commissioners' reasons. And I do not find in the Report any other direct recommendation of either of these plans, or any detailed exposition of the kind or extent of the relief thus proposed to be given to the *indigent at their own homes*. It is obvious that a power to give such relief by means of funds provided by the public out of a rate partly national and partly local, would, in fact, be a transfer to Ireland of the English Poor Laws, with this additional source of abuse,—namely, that, so far as the funds arose from the national rate, even the check of private interest, insufficient as it has been found in England, would be wanting. Such a law would be an abandonment of all the property of Ireland to the paupers, to be doled out to them by the priests. And even the less extravagant plan,—namely, that which supplies the funds partly by voluntary contribution, and partly by local assessment, would be liable, in a country so unprovided with local administrators as Ireland is, to gross abuse, unless controlled by unrelenting and intelligent vigilance;—and even if so controlled.

We are proposing to gradually abolish out-door relief even in England, where the standard of subsistence is high, the sources of employment are abundant, and the whole population trained to local administration. To introduce it into Ireland would be to inflict on that country a greater injury than any that she has yet suffered from us. The disease which required two centuries of gradual increase before it became intolerable in England, would in less than ten years become unbearable, perhaps

incurable, in Ireland. I trust, therefore, that no legal force will be given to the plans hinted at in sect. 27, p. 28.

The next proposals requiring attention are sect. 25, p. 27, proposing Loan Funds (from which I own that I do not expect much good), sect. 34, p. 29, recommending restrictions on the sale of spirits, and sect. 35, p. 31, giving to the Poor Law Commissioners the functions of the Board of Charitable Bequests, which I hope will be adopted.

Proposes that the State should purchase the Tithe Composition, and, after retaining a portion equal to the interest of the purchase money, pay over the remainder to the Poor Law Commissioners, in aid of the National Rate. I have no doubt that such an arrangement would be beneficial, but see no chance of its being carried. Sec. 35, p. 31.

On the whole, the Report seems to me to have exposed many mischievous errors, and to contain, among much that I have ventured to disapprove, many valuable suggestions.

And on one further point I am inclined to differ from the Commissioners.

They appear to intend that the whole of their proposals shall be introduced at once over the whole country. I think that it would be better to introduce them in separate districts, tentatively.

Supposing the Board of Improvement, the Court of Review, and the Poor Law Commissioners to be appointed, they might be authorized to proceed step by step, in particular districts, enlarging their field of operations, as they found their measures successful. In this case, however, no National Rate could be imposed; for that supposes that the *whole* country is benefited, as the *whole* is to pay. Whatever is proposed to be done by a National Rate must either be suspended, or effected out of the Imperial Revenue; unless the proposal for purchasing the Tithe Composition be adopted, a proposal with respect to which I have already stated my approbation, but my fear as to the impossibility of its being carried. But though I think it will be dangerous, at once, to subject the whole of Ireland to any new institution so efficient for good as for evil as a Poor Law, whatever be its details, must be, yet I should be sorry that the whole experiment, or, in other words, the whole measure, that is eventually proposed, should not be tried in one or more districts. The best plan, I think, will be to set the whole machine, with all its powers, at work, from the beginning, only limiting, or allowing the Commissioners to limit, the district selected for it. This was the mode adopted in the English Poor Law Amendment. The Commissioners were, from the beginning, armed with all their powers; but they were allowed to select, and gradually to enlarge, the districts in which those powers were to be exercised.

The Report says nothing as to the place where the Poor Law Commissioners shall sit. I trust that it will be in London, and that they may be connected with the English Poor Law Commissioners. If one, or perhaps two, more members were added to that Commission, and power given to them to depute one of their body, from time to time, to Dublin, and their establishment of resident clerks, &c. (now very deficient) much increased, they would, I think, be capable of undertaking these new duties.

Before I close these remarks, I will venture to add three suggestions, not contained in the Report:

I. That the recommendation contained in the following passage of the English Poor Law Report, which was adopted only partially in the Poor Law Amendment Act, be completely adopted with respect to the Irish Poor Law Commissioners:—

“In order to secure the progressive improvement from which alone we hope for an ultimate cure, and in order to bring the proceedings of the Commissioners more constantly and completely within the superintendence of the executive and the legislature, we propose that the Commissioners should be charged with the duty, similar to that which we now endeavour to perform, of periodically reporting their proceedings, and suggesting any further legislation which may appear to them to be desirable.

“We recommend, therefore, that the Board be required to submit a Report annually to one of Your Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State, containing—
“1. An Account of their proceedings; 2. Any further amendments which they may think it advisable to suggest; 3. The evidence on which the suggestions

“are founded; 4. Bills carrying those amendments (if any) into effect, which
“Bills the Board shall be empowered to prepare, with professional assistance.”

II. That the introduction of capital into Ireland be encouraged by permitting the establishment of partnerships *in commandite*, as allowed by the laws of France. In these partnerships, one or more of the partners is responsible to the whole extent of his fortune; but the others may limit their responsibility. The best account of the French law on the subject, and of its beneficial effects, is to be found in a valuable paper by Mr. Austin, contained in the Parliamentary Review, published by Longman, for 1826, p. 709. I wish, indeed, to see this law extended to England, but experience shows that we can prosper without it. I feel no doubt that in Ireland, under proper regulations, it would be most beneficial.

III. And, lastly, I will venture to say that I look forward to no permanent improvement in Ireland, until we have provided for the education of the people; first, by improving the education of *their* educators, the Priests; and secondly, by rendering those Priests no longer dependent for their incomes on the superstitious and the multiplication of their flocks. Reform in Maynooth and a provision for the Catholic Clergy seem to me essential parts of any measure for the real amelioration of the Irish peasantry.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

NASSAU W. SENIOR.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

POOR LAWS, IRELAND.

Confidential.

LETTER

From NASSAU W. SENIOR, Esq., to His
MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF
STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT, on the
“Third Report from the Commissioners
for Inquiring into the Condition of the Poor
in Ireland; dated 14th April 1836.”

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His
Majesty's Command.

London: Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford-street,
for His Majesty's Stationery Office.

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

22d July 1836.

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REMARKS

ON THE

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

IRISH POOR INQUIRY COMMISSIONERS;

DRAWN UP BY THE DESIRE OF THE

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING SUBMITTED TO

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

BY

GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, Esq.

WITH

AN APPENDIX AND SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1837.

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(CONFIDENTIAL.)

REMARKS ON THE THIRD REPORT OF THE IRISH POOR COMMISSIONERS:

DRAWN UP AND SUBMITTED TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, BY DESIRE OF
THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, 22d July 1836.

It is proposed in the following remarks to examine the plan of a Poor Law for Ireland, recommended by the Commissioners appointed to inquire and report on that subject.

For this purpose I shall begin by considering *the extent* to which they recommend that relief should be given from public funds, and the *mode* of administering it: after which I shall examine the *machinery* by which the new system is proposed to be worked. Finally, I shall venture to subjoin some remarks of my own with respect to the means which it seems advisable to adopt in dealing with this important question.

The first and most important question to be considered is the *extent* recommended to be given to the right to relief, that is, the *classes or individuals* on whom it is to be conferred. Extent of right to relief.

The object of the Commissioners has been to confer a right to relief on the impotent alone, and a right only to emigration on the able-bodied (with an exception which will be hereafter noticed). Their system therefore turns on the possibility of discriminating in practice between the able-bodied and the impotent. Limitation of right to the impotent.

The difficulty of drawing a line between the able-bodied and the impotent, with a view to the right to relief, where the principle of a Poor Law has been once admitted, is clearly perceptible in the recommendation of the Commissioners on this head. It is contained in the following passage of their Report, unaccompanied by any explanation.

“Upon the best consideration which we have been able to give to the whole subject, we think that a legal provision should be made and rates levied as herein-after mentioned, for the relief and support of incurable as well as curable lunatics, of idiots, epileptic persons, cripples, deaf and dumb, and blind poor, and all who labour under permanent bodily infirmities, such relief and support to be afforded within the walls of public institutions; also for the relief of the sick poor in hospitals, infirmaries, and convalescent establishments, or by extern attendance and a supply of food as well as medicine, where the persons to be relieved are not in a state to be removed from home; also for the purpose of emigration, for the support of penitentiaries to which vagrants may be sent, and for the maintenance of deserted children; also towards the relief of aged and infirm persons, or orphans, of helpless widows with young children, of the families of sick persons, and of casual destitution.” (S. 16.)

In the above passage, rates are recommended to be levied for the following purposes.

1. For the support in public institutions of persons labouring under permanent bodily or mental infirmities, as blindness, idiocy, insanity, lameness, &c.
2. For the relief of the sick poor in hospitals, and at their own homes, by food as well as medicine, when they are unfit to be removed.
3. For emigration.
4. For the support of penitentiaries for vagrants.
5. For the maintenance of deserted children.
6. For the relief of aged and infirm persons.
7. For the relief of orphans.
8. For the relief of *helpless* widows with young children.
9. For the relief of the families of sick persons.
10. For the relief of casual destitution.

Classes of impotent.

With the exception of the 3rd, 4th, and the 10th heads (of which something will be said presently), the object of all these recommendations is evidently to give relief to the *impotent*, to those who, even if employment was offered to them, would be unable to support themselves and those dependent upon them.

1. Permanently diseased.

According to the *first* head, there are to be certain public institutions, (like lunatic asylums, asylums for the blind, deaf and dumb,) in which persons labouring under permanent bodily infirmities are to be received. Relief of this kind is limited in amount, and is capable of tolerably precise definition.

2. Sick persons and their families.

By the *second* head, a complete system of medical relief is recommended; partly in hospitals, and partly in the houses of the pauper patients, and extending to the supply of food as well as medicine and medical advice. By the *ninth* head, it is also recommended, that relief shall be given to the *families* of sick persons. When it is remembered what difficulties the subject of medical relief has occasioned under the English Poor Law, and how much abuse and expense have arisen from it, there can be little doubt that far greater difficulties will be produced in Ireland by so comprehensive a measure as that just described, by which the sick man obtains, not only medicine, but also food, and food not only for himself but also for his family.

Moreover, in estimating the probable extent and effect of an ill-defined system of medical relief, it is to be borne in mind that the temptations to fraud and the liability to abuse are much greater, if relief is refused to a large part of the population on the simple ground of indigence. In England, an able-bodied man or woman, unable to obtain employment, applies for relief *on that ground*, and is admitted into the workhouse. In Ireland, according to the proposed system, simple indigence in an able-bodied person would only give a right to emigration at the public cost; it is therefore to be expected, that many persons would seek to obtain, upon the false plea of sickness, that which they would not be able to obtain upon the true plea of destitution.

3. Deserted children.

By the *fifth* head, a public provision is to be made for the maintenance of deserted children. This recommendation is liable to the same objection as that just made to the measure for medical relief. If relief was offered to the entire population, and if a man was unable to maintain his children, he would receive relief on that ground; but if he had no right to relief as being unable to maintain his children, he would have a strong inducement to desert them, that they might thus acquire the right, which otherwise the law withheld from them.

The Dublin Foundling Hospital was abolished at the recommendation of the Education Commissioners, on account of the vast evils which it produced; and all the evidence recently collected by the Poor Commissioners tends to show that the desertion of children has much decreased since its abolition. But the measure which the Poor Commissioners now recommend, seems equivalent to establishing a Foundling Hospital in every parish in Ireland. This would not be the case if the father could, as in England, receive relief in right of his child; he would then have no strong interest to desert it; but if desertion alone conferred the right to relief, he would be powerfully tempted to adopt the means necessary for conferring it.

4. Infirm through age.

According to the *sixth* head, relief is to be given to "aged and infirm persons." As the cases of permanent bodily infirmity, and of temporary sickness, have been provided for by the first and second recommendations, these words appear to mean "persons infirm through age." The same remark applies in this as in the cases just considered. If an aged man is destitute, and cannot obtain relief as being destitute, he will be tempted to counterfeit infirmity, in order to obtain it on that plea: whereas, if destitution simply was a ground of relief, he would have no inducement to fraud. Moreover, it is to be observed, that "old age" is an extremely vague term; that the difference between "middle age" and "old age" is one of degree, and therefore not admitting of precise definition; and lastly, that the appearances of age are often deceptive. If a legal definition of old age is given, if, for example, it is said that all persons above 60, or 65, or 70, are aged, then again fresh inducements for fraud will be afforded, as the proof of age for the poorer classes of Ireland, under our system, or rather want of system, of registration of births and baptisms, must be extremely loose and uncertain.

It is moreover to be remarked, that there is a large number of persons on the confines of old age, who, though they have ceased to be able-bodied, and are incapable of doing a regular day's work, have, nevertheless, sufficient strength remaining to labour for half or two-thirds of the day, or to do light and easy work, requiring

knowledge and attention rather than muscular exertion: and although they cannot take distant employment, they can work at or near their own dwelling. Persons of this description in England, when relief in the workhouse is offered to them, generally find it possible to maintain themselves by their own industry; for although they cannot earn as large an amount of wages as the able-bodied man, yet as their children are grown up, and therefore they are not burdened with the support of a family, they require a less sum for their maintenance. If their gains are less, their wants are also less. In Ireland, doubtless, labourers thus lying on the confines of full strength and infirmity would not have as much facility for eking out a subsistence as in England; but if the test of a workhouse was not applied to them, they would have no motive for making all the exertions in their power, for doing their best, however little that best might be. The whole of this intermediate class, therefore, would at once throw itself on the rates; nor would there be any possibility of proving that any individual could, if he would, maintain himself; as it would be uncertain, out of a given number, *which* would be able to earn a livelihood, though it would be quite certain that *some* would.

Persons of the description just mentioned, moreover, are generally able to assist in cultivating a small portion of land attached to their dwelling, and thus to contribute something to their maintenance; but it is almost impossible to ascertain how much a man earns in this way. If a man lives on wages, the amount of his wages can in general be ascertained; but if he lives by his own labour, the difficulty of determining his means of subsistence is very great. This remark, indeed, has a very wide application in Ireland, as the peasantry depend so much on land cultivated by themselves, and so little on wages received from others; and it furnishes a strong argument against relief based on inquiry into the circumstances of the applicant.

The 7th and 8th heads recommend the relief of "orphans," and of "helpless widows with young children." By this provision all children who have been deprived of both parents, or of the father alone, will be relieved, and helpless widows with young children. Widows without children, or with grown-up children, would, as such, be excluded from the right to relief. The offer of relief to "widows with young children" would, it is manifest, be an inducement to fathers to desert their families, in order to enable the wives to pass for widows. This inducement would not exist if the father could obtain relief for his family on the simple ground of indigence, without deserting them in order that they might come within the benefits of the Poor Law.

5. Orphans and widows with young children.

One of the arguments much relied on against the old English Poor Law was its tendency to diminish the affection of kindred. I can conceive no form of Poor Law which would break all family ties more violently than that suggested by the Irish Commissioners. Not only would all old parents be instantly quartered on the public, but fathers would be tempted to desert their families, and mothers to expose their illegitimate children, in order to obtain by fraud the relief which the law would deny to the simple plea of indigence.

It is observable that the Commissioners entirely pass over one class of persons, about whom great difficulty has been felt in all systems of Poor Laws, viz. the mothers of bastard children and the children themselves. Their principle has been not to recommend that relief should be given on the simple ground of indigence, but to define the classes who may be presumed to be most likely to need relief, and to confer the right to a public support on these alone. As they had adopted this principle, it does not appear why they should have excluded the mothers of bastards; a class of persons who, as appears from the evidence presented by the Commissioners themselves, are reduced to the lowest degree of want, and labour under difficulties not less than any other class of the population. Why, if the inability of the party to support himself is to be taken as the standard for conferring the right to relief, are widows with young children to be included, and unmarried women with young children to be excluded? As the Commissioners recommend that deserted children should be supported, and exclude bastards from relief, it follows that a bastard cannot acquire a title to relief until it becomes a foundling. If the Commissioners feared that, by recommending relief to the mothers of bastards, they should encourage bastardy, they have acted inconsistently. For they recommend relief to be given to other classes (for example, to foundlings), in spite of its well-known mischievous effects: and their exclusion of the able-bodied from the right of relief has, as has been already shown, a direct and inevitable tendency to aggravate all the immoral consequences of a Poor Law.

No provision for bastards.

Nor should it be overlooked in reference to the question of bastardy, that a system Existing system of

relief to mothers of bastards in Ireland.

prevails in many districts of Ireland of forcing the putative father to contribute to the support of the bastard. The mother applies to the Petty Sessions, and the magistrates make an order on the supposed father for about £1 or £1. 10s. a-quarter for two or three years. The ground of the proceeding is a promise from the man to the woman to pay her wages for nursing his child. Sometimes this hiring is implied, if the paternity is established; in other cases strict proof of the hiring is required. Much evidence on this head will be found in the Irish Poor Report, Appendix A, p. 49—114. The following may be taken as samples of the working of the lax practice.

County Galway, Parish Headford:—"We have been in the habit of granting wages at petty sessions for the last twenty years. The amount varies from £2 to £4, according to circumstances. This sum is in some cases granted for each of three years. The woman's oath is the only evidence required; her having been a bad character will not affect her claim. We often cause a compromise to be made: and I am sure that, by the influence of a magistrate and a clergyman, any man might be forced into marriage."—p. 49.

County Cork, Parish Ross Carbery:—"The bench of magistrates assembled in petty sessions have adopted a practice of compelling fathers of illegitimate children to pay wages to the mothers; this practice has been in existence for a period of several years; and there are upon an average about five or six applications to the bench annually by females who wish to avail themselves of it. It is conceived that a natural obligation is imposed on a man of contributing towards the maintenance of his own offspring; and accordingly when a woman appears before the magistrates, and swears that a certain individual is the father of a child, the magistrates issue an order to him for the payment of wages to the applicant. It is not usual on this occasion to institute any examination into the character of the woman, unless there be some particular reasons for regarding her assertions with suspicion or with doubt. The sum usually awarded is about £1. The decree does not in any way affect the man's person, and can only be enforced against his goods. The extreme step of seeking a decree is sometimes rendered unnecessary by an arrangement or composition entered into between the two parties; and it is not in general until the influence of the Roman Catholic clergyman has failed to bring about an amicable adjustment, that an appeal is made to the petty sessions."—p. 88.

When relief is given in this indirect and objectionable manner, it is impossible that an Irish Poor Law, confining relief to the impotent, should be silent on the subject of bastardy.

6. Casual destitution.

The 10th and last head recommends the relief of "casual destitution." Here the Commissioners abandon the rule which they have hitherto observed, of confining the right to relief to certain *classes of persons*, and have conferred it generally on the whole population, in case of destitution, with the limitation however, that this destitution shall be *casual*. In England, by "casual poor" are usually meant persons who receive temporary relief from the parish, but who are not entered in the list of regular paupers. What construction might be put upon the words "casual destitution" in the administration of a Poor Law, it is impossible to anticipate; but they would seem fairly to include all those temporary pressures of indigence to which a large portion of the able-bodied labourers are in Ireland exposed. Provision has been already made under the heads of "aged and infirm," "deserted children," "widows," &c., for the ordinary causes of *permanent* destitution: it is among the able-bodied, who for a large portion of the year can support themselves by their own labour, that *casual* destitution is most likely to occur. Indeed, it appears that this recommendation of relief in cases of casual destitution must be intended to apply exclusively to the able-bodied: for any member of the different classes of impotent poor would be entitled to claim relief, on proof of indigence, as being a member of one of these favoured classes: none but a person who did not belong to one of these classes, that is, an able-bodied person, would be reduced to claim relief on the ground of casual destitution alone.

One class of able-bodied persons may be particularly pointed out as likely to come under the designation of "casually destitute," viz., the mothers of bastard children. The Commissioners, as has been already stated, appear to have intended to exclude them directly, as mothers of bastards, from relief; but it is clear that they would claim it, and with good ground, as casually destitute.

Evils of limiting the right to the impotent.

On the whole it appears to me that the plan of limiting the right to relief to certain classes of the population is radically unsound; that it would increase the mischiefs and curtail the advantages of a Poor Law.

The Commissioners refuse to admit simple indigence, however indubitably proved, as a claim to relief; they require that it should be accompanied with a condition, viz., that the applicant should belong to a certain class. Now, if the principle of a Poor Law is once conceded, on what ground is a man in real want to be denied relief, because he is able-bodied, while a man whose want is no greater, receives relief because he is not able-bodied? The mere fact of belonging to a certain class does not constitute a claim to relief. A widow, an orphan, a sick person, a cripple, an old man, are not, *as such*, fit objects of public charity. So again, a man does not forfeit his claim to relief by not belonging to a certain class. It is indigence, and not widowhood, or desertion, or sickness, or infirmity, which gives a claim on the public bounty. It is not less unjust to refuse relief to a starving able-bodied labourer than it would be absurd to relieve a rich widow or orphan.

If it was impossible to approximate to the truth as to the means of any individual to maintain himself; if there was no test by which the wants of the applicant could be tried; it might be advisable to limit the right to relief to certain classes who might be presumed to be likely to stand in need of assistance; a limitation of this kind would afford some aid towards excluding fraudulent applicants; and it might be useful as affording a rough and imperfect indication of the persons on whom the public alms would properly be bestowed. But when there is a direct, and, if properly applied, an infallible test of indigence, it is in vain to rely upon indistinct and fallible marks, which sometimes accompany indigence, and sometimes do not accompany it; thus conferring the right to relief where it is not wanted, and withholding it where it is wanted.

With regard to the *mode* of administering relief to the principal classes of the impotent poor just enumerated, the Commissioners, after having repeated their opinion "that provision should be made by law towards the relief of the aged and infirm, orphans, helpless widows with young children, and destitute persons in general," proceed to state as follows:—

"There is, however, a difference of opinion amongst us as to the best means of so doing; some think the necessary funds should be provided in part by the public through a national rate, and in part by private associations, which, aided by the public, should be authorized to establish mendicity-houses and almshouses, and to administer relief to the indigent at their own dwellings, subject however to the superintendence and control of the Poor Law Commissioners; while others think the whole of the funds should be provided by the public, one portion by a national rate, and another by a local rate, and should be administered, as in England, by the Board of Guardians of each district."—(s. 27.)

It does not appear precisely how these two opinions are opposed to each other: for the second relates only to the mode of levying the requisite funds, and the authority by which they are to be administered; while the first also specifies that mendicity-houses and almshouses* shall be established, and that relief shall be administered to the indigent at their own dwellings. The Commissioners, moreover, omit to distinguish in what cases the paupers are to be received into an almshouse, and in what cases they are to be relieved at home. They recommend, however, distinctly, that the principle of domestic relief should be admitted: and even if the paupers were received into an almshouse this would probably be considered rather as a boon than as a check against undue applications. Indeed the Commissioners were precluded by their own arguments against the admissibility of workhouses in Ireland from recommending the administration of relief in public establishments intended to serve as a check against idleness and fraud. The general principle on which they seem to have proceeded is, that it is possible to define by *classes* those persons who are fit recipients for relief, and that a test of indigence in the *individual* case is not needed.

Out-door relief of the impotent recommended by the Commissioners.

Now it seems to me extremely dangerous and impolitic to administer relief to any class without applying the best test of the necessities of each individual which the case admits. In the administration of a Poor Law one thing at least is sure, that no *inquiry* will afford protection against undue applications. Even if fraud is not committed, individuals will qualify themselves by bringing on a voluntary destitution. This fact has been established beyond a question by the recent experience of the English Poor Law system. But, in Ireland, where the labouring poor have already so much real difficulty in struggling against starvation, every member of the favoured classes in that station of life could easily qualify himself, so as to undergo

Necessity of a test for all classes.

* As the Commissioners use the words "mendicity or almshouse" in s. 32, in speaking of the same subject, it appears they use the two words as synonymous.

any examination, or personal visit, if relief was to be given to him in an acceptable form, and if he had no motive for making his utmost exertions to maintain himself. Of this, therefore, we may rest assured, that if in Ireland relief is ordered in an agreeable shape, and if the giving of it is determined, not by a test of the necessities of each individual, but by the class to which he belongs, the greatest possible extension to relief will be given within the limits of these classes; and that many persons will succeed in passing themselves off as members of such classes who do not, in fact, belong to them.

As the danger of introducing a Poor Law in Ireland is confessedly very great, I can conceive no reason for not taking every possible security against its abuse. Now, if anything has been proved more decisively than another by the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act in England, it is that the workhouse is an all-sufficient test of destitution, and that it is the only test: that it succeeds as a mode of relief, and that all other modes fail. Why, therefore, this tried guarantee against Poor Law abuses is not to be employed where abuses are, under the best system, almost inevitable, it seems difficult to understand. If such a safeguard were to be dispensed with anywhere, it would be far less dangerous to dispense with it in England than in Ireland. But if the proper and direct test of indigence is applied, it is unnecessary to create favoured classes. What we seek to ascertain is indigence; if that can be ascertained directly, it is superfluous to define the class to which the indigent person belongs. If favoured classes are created, and if the test of want is also employed, the remedy is not co-extensive with the evil. It is both too wide and too narrow. It is too wide, because it includes members of the favoured classes who are not indigent: it is too narrow, because it excludes members of the disfavoured classes who are indigent.

Commissioners' plan of relief for the able-bodied.

We now come to that part of the Commissioners' proposed scheme of Poor Laws for Ireland which relates to the *able-bodied*. Incidentally, indeed, relief might be given to the able-bodied, under the head of "casual destitution," already considered; but the main proposition, with respect to this important class of the population, is of a different character.

The Commissioners reckon that the number of persons simultaneously requiring relief in Ireland, during thirty weeks of the year, will be not less than 2,385,000. They further compute the expense of erecting and fitting up the necessary buildings, in the event of the introduction of a workhouse system, at about £4,000,000, and the cost of supporting the 2,385,000 persons for thirty weeks at something more than £5,000,000 a-year. They then remark that the total net income of the Irish landlords is estimated at less than £6,000,000, a-year, and the public revenue is only about £4,000,000.

"We do not, however," they continue to say, "think that such an amount of expense as we have mentioned would, in point of fact, be incurred; on the contrary, our conviction is, that the able-bodied in general, and their families, would endure any misery rather than make a workhouse their domicile. Now, if we thought that employment could be had, provided due efforts were made to procure it, the general repugnance to a workhouse would be a reason for recommending that mode of relief, for assistance could be afforded through it to the few that might from time to time fall into distress, and yet no temptation be offered to idleness or improvidence; but we see that the labouring class are eager for work, that work there is not for them, and that they are therefore, and not from any fault of their own, in permanent want. This is just the state of circumstances to which the Poor Law Commissioners of England say the workhouse system is not applicable. 'Permanent domiciliation in a workhouse,' they observe, 'is the result we least of all contemplate as arising from the proposed arrangement. Should that result occur in any peculiar localities, we should consider that the cases called for the application of other remedies, and amongst them of a migration to a field where the demand for labour is more extensive and certain.' As, then, actual relief is required by the able-bodied in general in Ireland, the workhouse system, as applied to them, must prove illusory; and, if it were established, we are persuaded that it would be regarded by the bulk of the population as a stratagem for debarring them of that right to employment or support with which the law professed to invest them."

"It is unnecessary to point out the feelings which must thus be created, or the consequences to which they might lead."

After an additional remark on the difficulty of maintaining the requisite discipline

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in an Irish workhouse, the Commissioners conclude by stating that "they cannot recommend the present workhouse system of England as at all suited to Ireland." (s. 2.)

I shall now proceed to examine the objection to the introduction of the workhouse system into Ireland, as contained in the above argument of the Commissioners, together with another, apparently of considerable weight, advanced in different quarters. In the mean time I cannot refrain from regretting that the Commissioners should have considered it "unnecessary to point out the feelings which must be created" by the workhouse system, and "the consequences to which they might lead," since it does not appear to me very manifest what these feelings and consequences would be; and it is difficult for a reader to estimate the full force of the objection in question when he is left to supply, by conjecture, so important a part of the argument on which it is founded.

First, I shall consider an objection to the introduction of the workhouse system into Ireland, of a more general description than that relied on by the Commissioners, and advanced by persons of great knowledge and experience, as to questions of Poor Law policy.

Objections to the workhouse system for Ireland.

These reasoners say that the principle on which the workhouse system rests, is, that it shall be possible to make the condition of the pauper in the workhouse less desirable than that of the independent labourer, and that this cannot be effected in a country where the standard of existence among the labouring population is already the lowest upon which life can be sustained. In England, they affirm, the workhouse system affords a sufficient guarantee against the absorption of property by the paupers, because the condition of the self-supporting labourer can be deteriorated in a public institution; but in Ireland, they contend, this protection would be of no avail, as it is impossible that an Irish labourer could find any change for the worse which should continue to him the barest necessities of life.

1. That the condition of the Irish peasant cannot be deteriorated.

This argument, it will be observed, proceeds upon the assumption that the effectiveness of the workhouse in deterring applicants for relief is founded on the *physical comforts* enjoyed by its inmates, the chief of which is food. The Irish peasant, doubtless, lives in a cottage, which almost always is nearly destitute of furniture, which sometimes has no chimney, and sometimes no window. His body and bed clothes, both for himself and family, are moreover in general scanty and in bad condition; but habit has done much to reconcile him to the defects of his cabin and the poverty of his clothing: and it will probably be admitted by those who most insist on the objection just stated, that if an Irish labourer fared well in respect of his food, he would not, even if his dwelling and clothes remained in their actual state, be inclined to resort to the workhouse as an improvement on the comforts which he would procure by his own industry. The *lowness and scantiness of his diet*, therefore, according to this view of the case, form the great obstacle to the introduction of the workhouse system into Ireland, inasmuch as it would be impossible that the workhouse diet could be lower, and not improbable that it would be higher, than dry potatoes all the year round; and it would be quite certain that there would be plenty of this food, and at all seasons of the year. In England, accordingly, say the same reasoners, the workhouse system acts well, because the diet of the self-supporting labourer admits of a deterioration; he can, according to the expression so much clamoured against, be maintained on "coarser food;" but, in Ireland, the workhouse system can never act well, or even act at all, because there it is impossible to make any reduction in the scale of the labourer's diet; and, consequently, the very hinge on which the entire system turns is wanting.

Now the whole of this reasoning must, it is evident, fall to the ground, if it can be made evident that the *lowering of the diet* is not in fact the key-stone of the workhouse system in England; and that the success of this system, under the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, has been owing to a wholly different cause.

It is, I believe, acknowledged by all the persons concerned in the administration of this Act, even by those who have laid the greatest stress on the point, that in no workhouse has the diet been brought down to the level of the ordinary food of an average independent labourer in the neighbourhood. There has been so much clamour and loose assertion on this subject, that a general impression seems to prevail that the inmates of workhouses, if they are not starved, are nevertheless kept on the lowest and worst fare which will support animal life. I can, however, assert with confidence that this belief is erroneous; and that, so far from the paupers in workhouses being starved, they have not been driven down to the

point which is maintained to be essential to the success of the system. With regard to the *quantity of food*, it is an undoubted fact that two members of a Board of Guardians in Kent, who had complained of the scantiness of one of Sir F. Head's dietaries (the lowest yet attempted to be enforced), determined to test the truth of their complaint by experience; they accordingly lived for a month strictly according to the allowance; and, at the end of it, they stated that they every day had enough to eat, and that in general they had not eat more than five-sixths of their daily ration. As to the *quality* of the food, it is sufficient to mention that the fine wheaten bread is allowed, and meat on at least one day of the week; a scale of food which the labourers of no other part of the British isles except England, and which no other country of Europe, has been able to reach, and which is not surpassed by that of the English independent labourer.

The true sanction of the workhouse system is to be looked for in a different quarter: a man struggling with poverty would be content to live in a public institution on a worse fare than the most rigid parochial economists have ever ventured to introduce into a workhouse, if he was permitted to spend his time *in idleness, to go in and out* of the house at pleasure, and to live in the house with his wife and family. It is the *compulsory labour*, the *discipline*, and the *classification* which are the real objects of the pauper's dislike. The mere physical comforts of a public institution must always be in many respects superior to those attainable by a poor man in his own dwelling. The inmate of a workhouse is certain, whatever may be the quality of his food, of having *enough* of it: he will never, except for punishment, be reduced to *short commons*: this security alone is of considerable importance to a poor man. He is moreover certain of always being decently and warmly clad, both by day and night: and this again is a comfort which many independent labourers must frequently want. He never can be exposed to the inconveniences of insufficient houserom, of neglected repairs, or of want of firing; and consequently is guarded against all suffering from cold weather. Furthermore, he knows that, in case of illness, he will be regularly attended by a medical man, and will receive all other needful care and assistance. The sum of these benefits is very great; they are inseparable from a maintenance in a public institution; and if a pauper was determined solely by a regard to bodily comforts, there would unquestionably be a sudden and simultaneous rush upon the English workhouses.

Restraint the true
sanction of the
workhouse system.

But it is clear that, however important diet may be, there are other things more important. The inmate of a workhouse is, so long as he remains in the workhouse, subject to a certain degree of personal restraint. He is compelled to perform a daily task of labour: he is subjected to a stated discipline; he rises at a certain hour; he goes to and from his work at certain hours: he has his meals at certain hours: he goes to bed at a certain hour. He is under the control of a superintendent: he does not choose his own food; he is cut off from the outward world: he is even separated from his wife and family when under the same roof as himself. He is a prisoner in every respect, excepting the essential one, viz., that *he can go out whenever he pleases*, provided that he will undertake to maintain himself. The paupers who have been subjected to the influence of the new workhouses have been fully aware of the true point of pressure; and instead of calling them *starving-houses*, or by any like name, have called them *prisons* and *bastilles*. There is doubtless, as has been just mentioned, this one great and essential difference between a prison and a workhouse, that a prison is a place where a man is confined till his sentence has expired; whereas a workhouse is a place where a man is only confined till he will undertake to maintain himself. But although a man may feel that he has it in his power at any moment to dissolve the restraint which binds him, it is not the less unpleasant while it lasts, and, in looking forward to the form in which relief, if he asks for it, will be administered, he cannot fail to consider the restraint which he must necessarily be subjected to as its bitterest ingredient.

It would be easy to accumulate evidence in proof of this principle: it will be sufficient to mention the following facts:—

It is stated by Mr. Henderson, in his report from Liverpool, as cited by the Commissioners of Poor Law Inquiry, that "the introduction of labour thinned the house very much: it was sometimes difficult to procure a sufficient supply of junk, which was generally obtained from Plymouth; when the supply was known to be scanty, paupers flocked in; but the sight of a load of junk before the door would deter them for a length of time" (p. 269). Here the diet remained the same: it was the former *idleness* which created the attraction of pauperism, and caused the workhouse not to act as a preventive.

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Dr. Kay informs me that a large workhouse of one of the Suffolk Incorporations was cleared in a short time of a large part of its inmates by a mere change from lax to strict discipline; the diet, which was extremely high, remaining precisely the same.

If a workhouse was simply an almshouse, an establishment where poor persons were lodged, clothed, and fed at the public cost, without any restraint of discipline, or forced labour, or separation of sexes, does any body suppose that the lowest of the dietaries now in use in any workhouse in England would prevent half the working population from claiming admittance into them?

The comparative condition of sailors in the King's and the Merchants' service will further illustrate the above remarks. Seamen in the King's ships are better fed, more kindly treated, and better attended to; and they have better accommodation on board than those in the merchant vessels; but the preference is universally given to the latter, because the discipline is less strict, and there is less restraint. "We are not so tight up," said a sailor in a merchantman, who admitted that the physical comforts of a sailor in a King's ship were superior to those which he himself enjoyed. The dislike of a soldier's life arises from the same cause.

Another familiar illustration of the same principle is the preference shown to those employments in which the workman enjoys considerable liberty in the disposition of his time, over those in which he is bound by precise and rigidly enforced rules. "The Irish of Paisley" (says Mr. Carlile, cotton-thread spinner) "are employed in the more disagreeable and lower descriptions of labour: the employment in the cotton-mills is considered of this class. Most natives of Paisley would, I believe, sooner earn 12s. a-week weaving with their own looms, having the command of their own time, and their ingenuity exercised in their own profession, than work in a cotton-factory for 20s. or 25s. per week. Our weavers, however destitute, seldom think of applying for employment in cotton-factories."—*Report on Irish Poor in Great Britain*, App., p. 133.

For the same reason that a Paisley weaver prefers 12s. a-week and independence to 25s. a-week and submission to the strict discipline of a cotton-mill, a labourer would prefer the inferior diet and the liberty of his own cottage, to the superior diet and physical comforts, together with the restraint of the workhouse.

Again, for the same reason that weaving at home is preferred to work in a factory, work in a factory is preferred to menial service. The native girls of Manchester almost invariably go into factories, and the servants are nearly all strangers, from North Wales, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and other neighbouring counties. Although workers in factories are compelled to go and come at certain hours, they have their evenings and their Sundays to themselves; whereas a menial servant can never command his time.

From what has been said, it appears clearly that, if there is nothing peculiarly alluring in the food and other comforts of the workhouse, if the fare is about that of an average independent labourer in the district, it may be expected that the *hard labour* of the institution, and the *restraints* used to enforce it, and generally to maintain decency and good order, will deter all applicants for relief who have not a well-founded claim to be supported at the public cost. If the workhouse diet is not much superior to that which an independent labourer enjoys at home, the *forced labour*, the *discipline*, the *separation*, and the *confinement* will be sufficient checks against unfounded applications for relief. Now, in applying this principle to Ireland, it appears that there is nothing in the condition of its labouring population which is inconsistent with the operation of the chief guarantees of the workhouse-system. It is true that the low standard of existence among the Irish peasantry enhances the value of the physical comforts inseparable from a public institution to a greater degree than is the case in England. All the advantages, therefore, for the introduction of workhouses, which exist in England, do not exist in Ireland. But the dislike to forced labour and to bodily restraint is universal, and may be calculated on with as great certainty among the Irish as among the English peasantry. There is no doubt that relief offered to an Irish peasant by means of a workhouse will be presented in a sufficiently unpalatable form to afford a perfect test of want. So great a value do the Irish labourers in general attach to the blessings of personal liberty, that many persons in Ireland, acquainted with the feelings of the peasantry, have objected to workhouses on the very ground of their unpopularity. This feeling, of the existence of which there can be no doubt, is, in fact, so far from its being an obstacle to the introduction of the workhouse-system, the surest guarantee of its success; and indeed it is only necessary to suppose the Irish peasant to be endued with the

Principle of the workhouse system not inconsistent with circumstances of Ireland.

ordinary feelings of human nature, to expect that, rather than work under a taskmaster, and with the temporary loss of personal liberty, he would make any exertions in his power to maintain himself and his family.

The principle of the workhouse-system is simply this: offer every body relief, but in such a mode that none but those in real want will accept it. This principle is just as applicable to one country as to another. Restraint and confinement are as disagreeable in Ireland as they are elsewhere.

From the above remarks, therefore, it may be concluded that there is nothing in the workhouse-system itself, and in the means by which it acts, to render it inapplicable to the present circumstances of Ireland.

2. That all the Irish able-bodied paupers cannot be domiciled in workhouses.

Having disposed of this preliminary objection, we now come to the argument of the Commissioners above mentioned, which admits that the workhouse will act as the test of genuine indigence both in Ireland and England, but denies that it is a form of relief suited to the wants of the Irish population.

This objection, which is contained in the passage quoted above from the Commissioners' Report, may be stated in substance as follows:—

In England, before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, a large number of able-bodied labourers were receiving their maintenance, either wholly or in part, from the poor's rate. The labour of these persons appeared to be redundant, that is to say, there did not appear to be any demand for their services, and the country would have benefited by their emigration. But when the test of relief, by means of a workhouse, was applied to those persons, it became manifest that this appearance was delusive; that the redundancy was apparent, and not real. The facility of obtaining relief in an agreeable form, had combined with the interest of particular classes in keeping a large part of the labouring population in idleness and dependence on the parish funds. When the paupers were told that domestic relief must cease, and that they must choose between the workhouse and nothing, they found the means of supporting themselves. In this simple and easy manner whole tracts of country have been dispauperized without any increase of misery or crime; and the farmers, when emigration of the labourers was mentioned, eagerly offered to find them employment. The apparent redundancy of labourers in the South and East of England has been thus shown to arise in most cases from the abuses of the law, and not from the disproportion of capital to population. (See this subject explained in Mr. Power's Report, pp. 229—237.) In Ireland, however, there has been no system of public relief (either well or ill administered), to tempt persons to refuse employment when offered to them, or to be negligent in seeking for it; nor have the farmers been able, by throwing their labourers upon the parish, to pay a part of their wages out of the landowner's, tithe-owner's, manufacturer's, or shopkeeper's pocket. The great redundancy of labour in that country is not only *apparent* but *real*; it would not disappear on the application of any test of genuine indigence: there is an undoubted disproportion between capital and population. Means must therefore be found of administering actual relief to a very large number of persons; and if this is to be afforded in workhouses, workhouses must be built capable of containing at times a third or a half of the entire population.

Having, as they conceive, proved the inapplicability of the workhouse system to Ireland by the above argument, the Commissioners proceed to set forth the plan by which they propose to dispense with workhouses and relief to the able-bodied.

It will be observed that the Commissioners do not deny, generally, the expediency of giving the able-bodied a right to relief: indeed their silence rather implies that they admit it, if armed with effectual guarantees against its abuse. But they deny the possibility of introducing the workhouse system into Ireland; and as relief to able-bodied can only be administered with safety in workhouses, it seems to them impossible to relieve the able-bodied. Although therefore they not only admit but even exaggerate the destitution of the able-bodied Irish, and although they say nothing which implies a doubt of the general policy of including all classes of the population, they nevertheless conceive that, under the present circumstances of Ireland, relief to the able-bodied is *impracticable*.

Recommendations of Commissioners for emigration of able-bodied.

In lieu of any *relief in the country*, for the able-bodied, either by the workhouse or any other means, the Commissioners recommend a system of *emigration*, which is to be carried into effect by means of the following preliminary arrangements.

“We propose that arrangements for carrying on emigration shall be made between the Commissioners of Poor Laws and the Colonial Office, and that all poor

persons, *whose circumstances shall require it*, shall be furnished with a free passage, and with the means of settling themselves in an approved British Colony to which convicts are not sent. We propose too, that the means of emigration shall be provided for the destitute of every class and description who are fit subjects for emigration; that depôts shall be established, where all who desire to emigrate may be received in the way we shall mention; that those who are fit for emigration be there selected [by whom?] for the purpose, and that those who are not *shall be provided for under the directions of the Poor Law Commissioners.*"

"We also propose that the laws with respect to vagrancy be altered. At present, persons convicted of vagrancy may be transported for seven years; our recommendation is that penitentiaries shall be established, to which vagrants when taken up shall be sent; that they be charged with the vagrancy before [at?] the next Quarter Sessions, and if convicted shall be removed as free labourers to such colony as shall be appointed for them by the Colonial Department; but that the wages of all able-bodied adults amongst them shall be attached in the colony until the expenses of their passage be defrayed, and that those who may be unfit for removal to a colony shall remain for such time in the penitentiary, and be there kept to such work as the court shall by law be authorized to appoint." (s. 23—4.)

The Commissioners then recite certain provisions of an Act "to establish regulations for preventing contagious diseases in Ireland," (59 Geo. III. c. 41.) by which vestries of parishes are authorized to appoint "officers of health." On these officers of health they propose to confer powers somewhat similar to those exercised by the "relieving officers" in England under the Poor Law Amendment Act.

"We recommend that the provisions of the Act be revised; that the powers which it confers upon vestries be transferred to the Board of Guardians of each district, and that officers of health shall be elected by them in every parish within their jurisdiction; that it shall be a further duty of the officers of health to grant tickets of admission to the next emigration depôt to any poor inhabitants of their parish who may, on behalf of themselves, or of themselves and their families, demand such tickets from them, and also, where necessary, to procure means for passing such persons to the depôt; that it shall also be their duty to pass all persons whom they may take up under the provisions of the Act already referred to, to a penitentiary; that it shall also be their duty to cause all foundlings to be sent to nurse to some remote place, under such regulations as Parliament may think proper to appoint, and, when of a suitable age, to cause them to be removed to an emigration depôt, from whence they may be sent to an institution in some British Colony, which shall be appointed for receiving such children, and training and apprenticing them to useful trades or occupations; and that they shall be authorized to provide in like manner for all orphan children; and that the funds for these purposes be raised by local assessment." (s. 26.)

This plan of emigration, which is partly voluntary and partly penal, may be briefly stated as follows.

1. *Voluntary Emigration.*—Any poor person, on application to the officer of health in his parish, shall receive for himself, or for himself and his family, a ticket of admission to the next emigration depôt, and shall, if necessary, be passed thither at the public expense. All persons presenting the proper tickets shall be supported and set to work at these depôts until the period of emigration arrives.

2. *Penal Emigration.*—Persons committing an act of vagrancy are to be apprehended by the officers of health, and lodged in a penitentiary specially appointed for the reception of vagrants. They are to remain there till the next Quarter Sessions, when they are to be indicted for vagrancy, and if convicted, to be removed as free labourers to any colony, not penal, selected by the Colonial Office.

In order to examine the merits of this plan, I shall first consider the expediency of excluding the able-bodied from the right to relief, and then proceed to the objections raised by the Commissioners against the workhouse system.

In the first place then, it is to be observed, that what is wanted for Ireland is not merely a palliative for the distress of the widow, the sick, and the infirm through age; but a means of effecting an entire change in the condition of the peasantry. The system of Government established in Ireland after the revolution introduced among the landed gentry a style of living and of managing their property, of which the *Novel of Castle Rackrent* presents on the whole a faithful portraiture. The occupants and cultivators of the soil, whether farmers or labourers, not only

Policy of excluding the able-bodied from relief considered.

1. Poor Law wanted in Ireland in order to detach the peasant from the soil.

suffered from the reckless and prodigal habits of their landlords, but also, being for the most part Catholics, were degraded by the oppressive penal code enforced against all persons of that persuasion. This state of things prevented a careful and scientific mode of farming, and the accumulation of capital among the cultivators of the soil; and it led to the multiplication of the peasantry far beyond the means of employment. This want of employment was originally the effect of the subdivision of the soil into small holdings; but it has in turn acted as a cause, and has increased the tendency to subdivide land which operates so powerfully in Ireland. The letting of landed property to middlemen, who sublet to numerous tenants for the sake of extracting a large profit rent, was one of the main causes of the subdivision of land. The enfranchisement of the Catholic forty shilling freeholders added at the end of the last century another inducement to the multiplication of small holdings, which in certain parts of the country, and on particular estates, had a powerful influence. The system of small holdings thus produced, led, by a necessary and irresistible tendency, to its own development. For the small farmers were able to cultivate their holdings by their own and their sons' labour, and with little assistance from hired workmen: and hence those labourers who held no land had very precarious means of support. The peasantry thus naturally fell into a state, in which (as I have heard it pointedly expressed), "the farmers worked for themselves and the labourers worked for nobody." Under these circumstances every labourer strove to cease being a labourer, knowing that he could not live by his labour alone; and sought to become a farmer, knowing that he could live by his farm. *Land*, not *wages*, having become the chief means of support to nearly all the peasantry, it was natural that every man should desire to be a small landholder: and thus the subdivision of land having originally led to the want of employment, the want of employment has powerfully contributed to increase the subdivision of land.

This state of things has made land a necessary of life to the Irish peasant—a *sine quâ non* to the maintenance of a family. From the feelings and interests thus engendered has arisen the White-boy system; the main object of which is to protect the peasantry in the occupation of land, by preventing the ejectment of tenants, so long as they continue to pay their rent, and by transferring a holding at the death of an occupier to his next of kin. The outrages upon persons and property, by which the supremacy of this system is maintained, produce, besides their direct mischiefs, two incidental evils of great magnitude. The first is, that they accustom the peasantry to redress their own wrongs, to take the law into their own hands, instead of having recourse to the law of the state and the regular tribunals; by which means a fixed habit of turbulence and disaffection is created. The second is, that the landowners are not free agents in the management of their estates; they are unable to deal with their land according to their own judgment, but are forced to comply with the imperious regulations of the White-boy code, which forbid the ejectment of tenants, and the consolidation of farms.

Now, the main purpose of a Poor Law for Ireland is, by offering to the poor man a sure prospect of a maintenance in case of absolute need, to loosen his hold upon the land, and thus to relieve the landlord from the incubus which now presses upon him. No greater mistake can be committed than to suppose that the present tenure of landed property in Ireland is beneficial to the landlords. In this instance, as in so many others, the evils of a selfish and oppressive policy have recoiled upon its authors. By letting their estates to middlemen, by encouraging the subdivision of land, and the multiplication of the people, by originating or conniving at the oppression of their tenantry, and by perverting the administration of justice, the Irish landlords have raised a spirit which they are now unable to lay.

The Irish landlord and tenant may be said, in general, to live in a constant state of *mutual fear*. The tenant fears lest he should be unable to pay his rent, and that, consequently, his goods should be distrained, or he himself ejected; the landlord fears lest, if he enforces his rights or attempts any improvement which may infringe the White-boy rules, his person or property should be attacked, or his new tenant murdered.

Now this state of mutual fear must be one of common disadvantage. The tenant seeks to defend himself against the apprehended evil by inflicting preventive evil on his landlord; while the landlord finds himself thwarted in all his efforts, and hampered in all his designs, even the best intentioned, for the improvement of his property. If means could be found of enabling the landlords to act together in the management of their estates, they might be able to bring about a new state of

things; but singly, they are unable to stem the heavy flood which is bearing down upon them: "Dum singuli pugnantes, universi vincuntur."

A well-administered Poor Law seems to be the only means of bringing about such a co-operation of the landowners, as will enable them to make head against the combination of the peasantry; it would effect this object, not only without resorting to harsh and hostile measures, but even by conferring on the poor the inestimable boon of a security against the miseries of hopeless indigence. A Poor Law, therefore, which should be limited to a part of the indigent poor, and which should except from its provisions that class from whom the intimidation now exclusively proceeds, and by whom the warfare against the landlords is waged, would leave the prominent and characteristic evils of the existing state of things without a remedy. In the present condition of Ireland, I can conceive no other means except a strongly guarded Poor Law, of restoring to the landowners the power of doing what they will with their own, a power which, however liable to abuse, is essential to the advancement of agriculture and the improvement of the soil, and to the consequence of these an amelioration in the state both of the tenants and labourers. When the Irish peasants feel that land is no longer a necessary of life, and when the public sympathy ceases to be on the side of the Whiteboy, the Irish landlords would find what the English landlords in the southern and eastern counties have found since the enforcement of the Poor Law Amendment Act, that they are in fact the masters of their own property.

In addition to these reasons for not excluding the able-bodied from relief, if it were possible, there are the reasons above stated for thinking that it is not possible to prevent them by fraud or by idleness, by simulated or wilful poverty, from obtaining a large share of out-door relief, founded upon inquiry into the circumstances of the applicants. There will be a constant struggle among the able-bodied or non-qualified class to qualify themselves, or those dependent on them, for relief. The able-bodied will feign sickness: the old will feign infirmity: parents will expose their children: fathers will abandon their families. There will be all the opportunities for fraud which existed under the old English Poor Law, with an enormously increased inducement. In England, an able-bodied man, if he was indigent, obtained out-door relief for himself and family by asking for it: in Ireland, he will obtain it, but by imposture, if it is for himself, and by abandonment of his children, if it is for them.

These inducements to fraud would not indeed exist if any indigent able-bodied man could obtain relief on the ground of being "casually destitute." If these words were held to include all classes of the population, and all causes of destitution, then the above remarks are unnecessary, as the Commissioners admit the principle for which I have contended. As, however, I may not rightly apprehend the meaning of the Commissioners on this head, I will make this observation. If by "casually destitute" they do *not* mean to include the entire population, they use a term extremely liable to misconception, and indeed obviously, and almost inevitably suggesting a different sense from that intended. If they *do* mean to include the entire population, their recommendation is inconsistent with the rest of their plan for the relief of the able-bodied, and would render the arrangements for compelling emigration wholly nugatory.

On the whole, it seems to me essential to the well-being of Ireland, that a measure for the relief of the poor of that country should not exclude from its benefits the able-bodied part of the labouring population, if it is possible to devise any means by which they may be safely relieved.

I now come to the argument by which the Commissioners undertake to prove the inapplicability of the workhouse system to Ireland, and the consequent impossibility of giving the able-bodied a right to relief, without opening a bottomless pit in which all property will be swallowed up.

The Irish Commissioners have quoted a passage from the Report of the English Poor Law Commissioners as an authority against the introduction of workhouses into Ireland, which not only does not support their views, but appears to me to contradict them.

The English Commissioners, in speaking of the necessity of separating the sexes in a workhouse, state that this separation is not likely to last for any considerable time: "Permanent domiciliation in a workhouse is the result we least of all contemplate as arising from the proposed arrangements." "*Should that result*" (they then go on to remark) "*occur in any peculiar localities, we should consider that*

2. Inducement to fraud created by exclusion of able-bodied from relief.

Objection of the Commissioners to the workhouse system examined. Ante, p. 7.

the cases called for the application of OTHER remedies, and amongst them, of a migration to a field where the demand for labour is more extensive and certain." (Report for 1835.—p. 32.) By "*other remedies*" the Commissioners do not mean "*different remedies*," but "*additional remedies*." They do not mean that where there is a local congestion of population, the workhouse system is to be abandoned; but that emigration is to be employed *in addition to* the workhouse. They do not propose to dispense in any case with a test for indigence: but they say, "Where that test has been applied, and there appears to be a large number of permanently indigent persons, of persons for whose labour there is no demand on the spot, we recommend that they should be removed to a place where there is a demand for their services." It never occurred to them to propose to abolish the workhouse, because emigration was *also* necessary. It is thus manifest that the passage to which the Irish Commissioners appeal in confirmation of their views, points to the very course which they condemn. The state of things which is the exception in England is in Ireland the rule: the congestions of population which in England are local, in Ireland are general; consequently the emigration which in England is partial, in Ireland must be universal. But this affords no reason for dispensing with the preliminary test and safeguard of the workhouse; nor does there appear to be any sufficient reason for holding that workhouses are less needed in Ireland than in England, because emigration must be resorted to on a larger scale in the former, than in the latter country. The workhouse and emigration are links in one chain: and the one is in no way inconsistent with the other.

It has been already shown, in reference to the impotent poor, how dangerous would be a system of out-door relief. This remark applies to all classes, but especially to the "*casually destitute*," to whom the Commissioners recommend that relief should be given. Without professing to understand the precise meaning of this recommendation, I would ask anybody acquainted with the working of the old English Poor Law, and with the present state of the Irish peasantry, to consider what would be the probable effect in Ireland of out-door relief of the "*casually destitute*," of the "*destitute in general*," let those terms receive as strict a construction as an unwilling tribunal could put upon them.

The attention of the public has been chiefly directed to the influence of the workhouse in suppressing *able-bodied* pauperism in England. But its efficacy in diminishing the number of *impotent* paupers has been, if not equally remarkable, at least very great. It would be easy, if it were desirable, to procure returns to prove this fact, which has been peculiarly perceptible in some of the metropolitan parishes.

A country overseer, lately writing on some local business to the Poor Law Commissioners, concluded his letter as follows: "Gentlemen, you have worked miracles with the new law: you have healed the sick, and made the blind to see, and the lame to walk." A process, just the reverse of that described in these words, would be instantly produced by out-door relief of the impotent poor in Ireland. The clear-eyed would lose their sight; the active would become cripples; the healthy would become sick. Every trifling ailment would be heightened into a serious disease. Some persons perhaps would mutilate their limbs, (as has frequently been done by soldiers,) in order to become qualified for relief. Moreover the workhouse acts not only in preventing wilful imposture, but also in stimulating to exertion those persons on the confines of health and sickness, of strength and weakness, who do not know their own powers, until they are pressed to exert them. In fact, when we speak of ascertaining a man's means of supporting himself, we speak of that which does not admit of being ascertained; that which a man himself does not know until he chooses to exert himself. A man may, in perfect sincerity, underrate his own means of gaining a livelihood; and he may require some external pressure, such as a workhouse, to rouse him from his lethargy, and to put him on his mettle.

If, however, workhouses are required as a test for the privileged classes of the Irish poor population, there seems no reason for withholding from the able-bodied the right to relief. If the principle of relying on conjectural definitions of indigent classes is abandoned, why not at once admit the whole population? The workhouse test cannot ascertain whether a woman is a widow, or whether a man is aged and infirm; but it can ascertain whether they are destitute; and if that is so, there is no apparent ground for not relieving the able-bodied as well as the widow and the man infirm through age.

Another strong recommendation of the workhouse system for Ireland is, that, in

a country so rife with political and religious likings and dislikings, it is extremely important to have a machinery which leaves as little as possible to the discretion of the administrators. Now this is emphatically the case with the workhouse, which has been called, and justly, a *self-acting* test of destitution; that is, a means of ascertaining the necessities of an applicant independently of any act of the persons who grant the relief. This is so far true, that some of the Assistant Commissioners have recommended the Boards of Guardians to dispense with all inquiry whatever, and to order every applicant for relief into the workhouse; in the well-founded confidence that, if the discipline of the workhouse is properly maintained, no person will face it who is not in real want. It is difficult to over estimate the value of such a mode of relief for Ireland, which, equally hospitable and inexorable, at once receives and repels all applicants for the public bounty.

Out-door relief, when once established, opens an indefinite career to abuse; the wit of man cannot foresee a tithe of the evils to which, under peculiar circumstances, it may give rise. The united sagacity of the entire human race could not in the reign of Elizabeth have predicted the varied and subtle forms of mischief which are developed in the Report of the English Poor Law Commission of Inquiry. There is no branch of legislation of which it is truer than of Poor Laws, that every weak point will be scrutinized. A thousand eyes are constantly and in every quarter on the look out to detect an opening for fraud, "to get something for nothing" (as a Manchester overseer said of the Irish in that town). The tendency of water to escape through the minutest cranny of a vessel in which it is confined is not greater or more certain than the tendency of the community to obtain relief, if they can by any contrivance get it on easy terms. Above all laws, a Poor Law ought therefore to be fenced round with strong checks and guarantees. Every man's hand will be in the purse of the public almoner, if he has not powerful repellents to keep them off. What then are we to think of the prudence of a proposal to introduce an extensive system of relief, among, perhaps, the poorest peasantry in the civilized world, without a protection which has at any rate been proved to be sufficient, and is probably the only one to be relied on?

The above remarks are made on the supposition that the Commissioners adapt their recommendations to the principle laid down by themselves, as to the impossibility of introducing the workhouse system into Ireland. Nevertheless the "emigration depôts," and the "vagrant penitentiaries," have very much the appearance of workhouses, only in a rude and inefficient form. In fact, the Commissioners seem to me, after having set out with objecting in words to relief of the able-bodied and to workhouses, to end by virtually recommending both.

The Commissioners do not state how many emigration depôts are to be established, or in what places; probably they are meant to be built only in seaport towns. As the persons passed to them are "to be there supported and *set to work* until the period of emigration arrives," they are, in fact, workhouses, as well as places for the reception of emigrants. As there would be certain seasons of the year at which it would be inexpedient to send out new settlers to a colony, it might happen that considerable numbers of persons would be detained in these depôts; and as it would be difficult to maintain discipline and to enforce regular work, if many persons were collected in the same building, it would be desirable to distribute the emigrants into as large a number of houses as possible. If, then, these emigration depôts were sufficiently multiplied, if they were spread over the whole country, and if, for the sake of economy, they were combined with the establishments for the impotent poor, they would, in fact, amount to workhouses, nor would there be any distinction except in name.

From omitting to keep in view the necessity of a test of want, whether for the relief of the impotent or for the emigration of the able-bodied, the Commissioners have suggested a plan for emigration liable to the following objections: "Any poor inhabitants of the parish" may be passed by the officers of health to the next emigration depôt; those who are fit for emigration are to be there selected for the purpose, and those who are not fit are to be provided for under the directions of the Poor Law Commissioners. As the selection is to be made *after* the arrival of the paupers at the emigration depôt, it may be presumed that many persons will be passed whom it will be necessary to repass, as being unfit for emigration. Many persons, moreover, may be expected to feign sickness or other obstacles to emigration, either in themselves or their families, in order that they may be included among those who are "to be provided for under the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners;" for, as it is decided that workhouses are inapplicable to Ireland,

Commissioners' plan of emigration examined.

1. Emigration depôts.

there appears no other resource but to pass these persons back to their parishes, to receive out-door relief. Moreover there is no security against persons applying for a free passage who are able to pay for their own passage. "All poor persons whose circumstances shall require it," would, in practice, amount to "all persons who shall make application;" if there is no check except the inquiry of a public officer at an emigration depôt.

2. Vagrant penitentiaries.

With regard to the "vagrant penitentiaries," it is to be observed that all schemes for making vagrancy penal must fail, where the vagrant has no right to relief from the public. Now, as it is proposed to relieve the impotent, and as therefore none but the able-bodied will be forced to have recourse to vagrancy, it cannot be expected that able-bodied vagrants having no right to relief would be often apprehended and brought to trial. It is, moreover, to be observed, that the main body of vagrants in Ireland are the wives and children of able-bodied labourers, who beg in the summer when their stock of potatoes is exhausted; the husbands themselves rarely beg. Now, if the wife is apprehended and convicted for vagrancy, what will be done with the husband and children? If emigration is inflicted as a punishment by the sentence of a court of law, it will be impossible to compel the husband, and unjust to compel the children, to accompany the wife; and if the wife is sent alone, it will be extremely hard to separate a family on so slight a ground; so severe a law would infallibly be inoperative. It is likewise most unwise to make emigration a punishment, if it is intended to encourage voluntary emigration; the resemblance of Government emigration to transportation is likely at any rate to be insisted on, and if Government emigration is made a punishment, even for so slight an offence as vagrancy, this may be expected to favour the confusion, and to furnish materials for popular declamation.

Those vagrants who are not able to emigrate are to be imprisoned and kept to work in the vagrant penitentiary: on the length of the imprisonment and the kind of work the Commissioners make no recommendation, but leave the legislature to decide as it thinks fit. For what purpose convicted vagrants unfit for emigration are to be imprisoned in a vagrant penitentiary, or how a vagrant penitentiary differs from a prison on the one hand, and a workhouse on the other, does not appear.

An attempt to attach the wages of able-bodied adults in the colony, as recommended by the Commissioners, would be vexatious and oppressive, and would probably end in producing scarcely any return. If the settler's wages in the colony were stopped, it would be necessary to provide him with a maintenance from some other source.

On the whole, the system of emigration proposed by the Commissioners seems, as far as can be collected, from their faint outline, liable to numberless abuses and frauds. It is encumbered with a double set of public institutions, both of which have a close affinity with workhouses; but the Commissioners have called them by different names, and have, in conformity with their own principles, abstained from recommending that either should be used for the purpose to which the workhouse is properly applicable.

Machinery recommended by the Commissioners.

Having now gone through the recommendations of the Commissioners, with respect to the extent of relief, and the mode of administering it, I shall next proceed to examine the *machinery* by which the system is proposed to be worked.

It is recommended that Poor Law Commissioners be appointed, with power to name Assistant Commissioners, who shall divide Ireland into relief districts, and cause the lands of each to be surveyed and valued (s. 17). That a Board of Guardians be elected in each district by the rate-payers, a part of which shall go out annually by rotation (s. 18). This board is to have the direction of all institutions for the relief of the poor within its district, which are supported by a local rate (s. 18), viz., institutions for persons labouring under permanent infirmities, infirmaries, hospitals, convalescent establishments, and dispensaries (s. 20). It may also be presumed that the Board of Guardians will be the dispensers of out-door relief; and this will be their most important function, although no notice is taken of it by the Commissioners. The granting of tickets to persons desirous of emigration, and the passing of them and of convicted vagrants to the emigration depôts, are to be entrusted to the "officers of health;" these officers of health being elected by the Board of Guardians for every parish within their district.

Such is a brief outline of the machinery recommended in the Report.

Difficulties to be encountered by Irish Poor Law Commissioners.

With regard to the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, it is first to be remarked, that they will have to encounter all the difficulties which belong to a *new subject*. They will have to divide all Ireland into districts, and to cause it to be surveyed and valued,

these two operations alone, though they are stated in a few words, are of immense magnitude, and the latter of great difficulty. There is the habit of administering a Poor Law to be created, and a knowledge of the subject to be diffused among the different functionaries employed by the Commissioners, and among the different Boards of Guardians. There are also numerous public institutions to be built, and rules to be framed for their governance. A system of emigration is also to be devised and established, in connexion with the Colonial Office, and some of the colonial authorities. All these duties are to be performed in the midst of the utmost party violence, and in the face of every kind of jealousy, mistrust, and calumny: landlords struggling with tenants, Protestants with Catholics, the people habitually hating the law, and justly suspecting its administrators. Everybody who considers the present unsettled state of Ireland, with respect to some of the great political questions which affect it, must admit that, even if the distress of the people was less general and intense than it is, the new Poor Law Commissioners would have a most arduous task to perform, and that it is desirable to encumber them with as few, not strictly necessary, functions as possible.

Now, we will see how far this caution has been observed in the recommendations of the Report.

Large number of institutions recommended.

In the first place, the number of Institutions placed under their care is multiplied beyond any reasonable limit. They are as follows:—

- 1.—Emigration depôts.
- 2.—Penitentiaries for vagrants.
- 3.—Asylums for lunatics and idiots, and for the deaf and dumb and blind poor (s. 19).

The number of these three classes of Institutions is to be fixed by the Poor Law Commissioners.

- 4.—Institutions for cripples and persons afflicted with epilepsy or other permanent diseases.

- 5.—Infirmaries, hospitals, and convalescent establishments.

- 6.—Dispensaries (s. 20).

Each district is to contain one of the institutions numbered 4 and 5, and several dispensaries if necessary.

- 7.—Mendicity houses and almshouses (s. 27.) one in each district. (?)

- 8.—Institutions in the Colonies for receiving foundling and orphan children, and for training and apprenticing them to useful trades or occupations; to be supported by local assessment in Ireland (s. 36).

It thus appears that there are to be no fewer than *eight* classes of public institutions, under the control of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners. So large a number is sufficient to distract attention and to render control difficult, even where there are no other subjects to be attended to. It is remarkable that this long list of institutions should, after all, exclude the workhouse, the most important of all: and that the Commissioners should propose to establish so many institutions, when they object to a workhouse on the ground of the difficulty of keeping order in it. “We must add,” (they say,) “that if workhouses were established, and that want should send some of the labouring classes into them, we are satisfied that they would no sooner be there than the strict discipline which, as in England, it would be needful to enforce—separation of families, and so forth—would produce resistance; that tumults would ensue; and that after much trouble, expense, and mischief, the system would necessarily be abandoned altogether.” (s. 2.)

As to the possibility of maintaining order in an Irish workhouse, I shall say something presently: here I will only remark, that I can conceive no kind of institution more liable to tumult and disorder than the emigration depôts proposed in the Report; large receptacles, crowded with persons of all sexes and ages, from different parts of the country, some waiting during an uncertain period for the ships which are to take them to a colony, others not yet examined as to their fitness for emigration, and others to be passed back to their parishes as unfit.

In addition to the supervision of these multifarious institutions, the Commissioners are moreover to perform other duties. By s. 35, the duties of the Board of Charitable Bequests are to be transferred to them; they and their Assistant Commissioners are also to be “invested with all such powers for the purposes of inquiry, as have been given to the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of charities in

Other duties of the Commissioners.

England." As the Commission here referred to has existed for several years in England, and as its inquiries have not yet been completed, it may be presumed that this subject alone would, if properly attended to, occupy a large part of the Commissioners' time.

By s. 32, the Commissioners are enabled to exercise a control over voluntary charitable associations. The plan contained in the Report with respect to these voluntary associations is very obscurely indicated; but as it is not likely that any such associations will be formed, this recommendation cannot be expected to add much to the burdens imposed on the Commissioners.

Lastly, I may mention, that by s. 25 it is recommended that "a *loan fund* be established in each district, and that it be administered according to such regulations as the Commissioners shall approve." The Report omits to specify out of what fund the capital to be thus advanced in loans is to be provided; and therefore it may be expected that this branch of the Commissioners' duties would also prove a sinecure.

Boards of
Guardians.

The *Boards of Guardians* are to be elected by the rate-payers; rate-payers being "all proprietors of houses or lands within the district, and all lessees and occupiers thereof" (s. 17). These Boards of Guardians, if established all over Ireland, would become most important and useful municipal bodies; and would produce the good effect of making the gentlemen and the better class of farmers act together. In this manner they would operate more widely in diffusing habits of business, and in training the people to self-government, than even the municipal bodies in towns under an improved system.

Officers of health.

The duties of the *Officers of Health* (viz. apprehending vagrants, and passing paupers to the coast) are not aptly described by their name. The Commissioners seem indeed to have adopted this name from a forgotten and inoperative Act for the prevention of contagious disease. There seems to be no sufficient reason for not avowing the truth, that these officers are in fact for the relief of the poor: nor does any advantage seem to be derived from following the provisions of the Act referred to.

Difficulty as to
parishes in Ireland.

The Report does not state whether the relief-districts are to be composed of parishes, or whether the Guardians are to be elected by parishes (s. 17, 18); but the Officers of Health are, in conformity with the Act from which their name is borrowed, to be elected by parishes (s. 26). It may be here remarked that, in the event of a Poor Law being introduced into Ireland, a practical difficulty will arise from the ambiguity of the term "parish." A parish in Ireland is sometimes an *ecclesiastical parish*, according to the division of the Established Church. It is according to these parishes that the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction is made; and it may be remarked that these divisions are sometimes so small, and several have in so many cases been united time out of mind in one benefice, that not only their boundaries but even their names are often quite forgotten on the spot. Again, it is sometimes a *civil parish*, as laid down in the books of the baronial collectors. These parishes, in some dioceses, differ altogether from the ecclesiastical parishes: it is according to these that the population census is made, and they are best known on the spot. Besides these two legal divisions there are the *Roman Catholic parishes*, which differ entirely from both; and the *Unions* are also sometimes called and considered single parishes, the parts which compose them being forgotten. The only well-ascertained territorial divisions in Ireland are *baronies* and *townlands*.

Rates.

The Commissioners propose two kinds of *rates*, viz., national and local. The rates are to be charged exclusively on the land (s. 30). The recommendation to make mortgagees pay a portion of the rate would not produce the desired effect of relieving the mortgagers, as the former would require a higher rate of interest, or would call in their money (s. 30). Half of the expense of emigration is proposed to be borne by the general funds of the empire, a quarter by the national rate, and a quarter by the owners of the lands from which the emigrants remove (s. 21).

Settlement.

The Commissioners are wholly silent on the subject of *settlement*. They recommend, indeed, that poor persons desirous to emigrate shall apply for tickets to the Officers of Health of their parish; but they do not state what constitutes a parish-ioner; in other words, what gives a settlement in a parish (s. 26).

Suggestions of a
plan.

Having now examined in detail the plan of an Irish Poor Law proposed in the Commissioners' Report, and stated the principal objections to which it seems to me

liable, I shall venture to suggest a mode of dealing with the question which may tend to simplify the difficulties and diminish the risks of a measure necessarily both difficult and dangerous.

The following principle ought, as it appears to me, to be laid down as the basis of Poor Law legislation for Ireland, viz., *that the system of relief, as established by the Poor Law Amendment Act in England, should be taken as the model for the Irish system, and that no departure from it should be admitted, unless imperatively required by the peculiar circumstances of Ireland.*

The English Poor Law ought to be taken as a model.

The Commissioners have, to a certain extent, kept this principle in view; and they have evidently founded some of their main recommendations upon the English system; but they have destroyed the value of the rule by departing from it unnecessarily.

The Commissioners, indeed, say:—"It has been suggested to us to recommend a Poor Law for Ireland, similar to that of England; but we are of opinion that the provision to be made for the poor in Ireland must vary essentially from that made in England. The circumstances of the two countries differ widely; and legislation, we submit, should have reference to circumstances as well as to principles." (s. 2.) It is of no avail for the Commissioners to urge that legislation should have reference to circumstances, unless they could show that the circumstances in which Ireland differs from England are those which affect the fundamental principles of the English Poor Law; and this they have failed in doing, partly, as it appears to me, from misapprehending the motives which influence the Irish peasantry, and partly from mistaking the character of the workhouse system in England, and the operation of the English Poor Law.

The importance of adopting the principle above laid down seems to me to be proved by the following considerations:—

1. The English system, as administered under the Poor Law Amendment Act, has now been put to a severe trial, and has proved eminently successful. Not only has it no tendency to encourage pauperism, but it has diminished pauperism where it already existed to a frightful extent. A system which has stood its ground in the pauperised state of England must be considered as having passed through a much severer ordeal than any system could be subjected to in a country of which the working population was in a healthy and natural state. The argument of *practical success* is therefore peculiarly applicable to it, and it is an argument which all the world can understand.

Reasons for following the English system.

2. All dissimilarity between the laws of different parts of the same kingdom is an evil in itself, and ought, if possible, to be avoided. This principle has been acted upon with regard to Ireland, since the Union, in many important matters: the assimilation of the financial and commercial laws, by the abolition of separate revenue boards, union duties, &c., was a most important series of measures founded on this principle, which have been attended with very beneficial results. It is therefore an evil in itself, not to be incurred except from necessity, to have one set of laws for the relief of the poor in England and another in Ireland.

3. In case of a general agreement of the two systems, the experience of England is applicable to Ireland. The working of the new English system has already proved the policy and the impolicy of many important regulations; and the persons employed in administering it have accumulated a large store of practical knowledge, which would be available to the administrators of a system founded on the same principles. This assistance would be the more valuable in Ireland, as it is one of the few countries of Europe in which no system whatever, for the relief of the poor, has existed. (See *Senior, on Foreign Poor Laws.*)

It may be moreover remarked that, in the case of a connexion of any kind subsisting between the Irish and the English Boards, it is highly desirable that the laws administered by each should have a general affinity. If this was not so, the connexion would be merely nominal, and would be rather a hinderance than an assistance or support.

4. Lastly, it is a consideration for those who have to justify a measure for an Irish Poor Law to the public, and to carry it through Parliament, that the principle suggested is simple, definite, defensible, and intelligible, and that it furnishes a fixed point of reference. Whereas, if reasoners on this subject treat the question as a *res integra*, without regard to existing legislation, they launch into a boundless ocean of debate, and difficulties, and rival plans, and speculation.

Taking, then, this principle as our basis, we may begin by assuming that the machinery in Ireland shall be nearly the same as in England, viz., Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, and local Boards of Guardians; as, indeed, is recommended in the Report.

Relief to be administered only in the workhouse.

In the next place, it seems to me essential that *relief should be administered only in the workhouse, and that the workhouse should be open to all classes of the population.*

It would be needless for me here to repeat the arguments as to the extreme danger of dispensing with the workhouse, which have been already advanced in the examination of the Commissioners' recommendations. It will be sufficient shortly to recapitulate the chief heads of them.

1. The withholding of the right to relief from a part of the population would be a powerful and perpetual incentive to imposture and immorality, and would create a new class of evils peculiar to this kind of poor law.

2. Even if it were possible, in practice, to exclude the able-bodied from relief, it would not be desirable, as Ireland can never be tranquil until the peasant feels that he has some third alternative besides land and starvation, which a right to relief can alone give him.

3. It would be extremely dangerous to offer relief to the impotent classes without a test of destitution; and, if a test of destitution is applied to them, there is manifestly no reason for not applying it to the rest of the population. If relief is offered to the able-bodied the workhouse is manifestly indispensable.

Probable extent of workhouse room required.

As to the millions who it is alleged will crowd into the Irish workhouses, there is no sufficient reason for being scared by the estimates of the Commissioners. As I have not seen the tables to which they refer (Appendix H.), I am unable to examine the grounds of their conjecture; but it is an obvious remark that they make no allowance for the effect of *emigration*. Moreover, if the workhouse system were gradually introduced, as has been the case in England, it would be impossible that there should be a simultaneous claim for relief from 2,385,000 persons out of a population of less than 8,000,000, as the Commissioners expect.

It ought not to be overlooked that the workhouse system, as proposed by the English Commission of Poor Law Inquiry, was in a great measure liable to precisely the same objection as that now urged against its applicability to Ireland. "In some of the southern and eastern counties, it might have been said, half the able-bodied labourers are on the rates: how will it be possible to build workhouses large enough to contain them all?" This opinion has indeed prevailed since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act. "It may be right to dwell on the subject of able-bodied pauperism at some length," says Mr. Power, in his Report for 1835, "since there are many persons who, admitting the perfect success of the workhouse system in isolated cases, *doubt the efficacy of its operation on an extended scale.*" This distrust is founded for the most part on an exaggerated belief of the amount of surplus agricultural labour existing in some of the southern counties of England." (*Poor Law Report* for 1835, p. 229.)

When the Poor Law Commissioners commenced their operations they anticipated that a much larger number of persons would require room in workhouses than have in fact become inmates of them.

They began by building workhouses for five or six per cent. of the population; they have since, in most cases, found it sufficient to allow for one per cent. Some of the spacious workhouses, built at the outset of their proceedings, are nearly untenanted. What per centage of the population it may be requisite to allow for in Ireland can only be determined by experiment; but ten per cent. would probably be a very high estimate, which supposes accommodation for 800,000 persons, and not 2,385,000, as calculated by the Commissioners.

Opinion that there is no surplus population in Ireland examined.

Some persons are of opinion that if, by the assistance of a Poor Law, an improved mode of cultivation was introduced into Ireland, employment for nearly all the existing population could be found upon the soil. With every disposition to believe that the statements sometimes made, as to the redundancy of labourers in Ireland, are exaggerated, I am unable to assent to this sanguine opinion. There is no doubt that an improved system of husbandry and a cultivation of waste land would lead to an increase of employment; but the numbers of the Irish peasantry are in general too great for the whole of them to be employed under any mode of managing the soil which can now be brought into practice. On this subject we

have the valuable testimony of the intelligent Assistant Commissioners, who inquired into the state of agriculture for the Irish Board.

Speaking of the Barony of Carbery, in the County of Sligo, the Rev. Charles Clarke says:

"From the foregoing observations, it may readily be inferred that there is room for great improvement in the agriculture of the district, and that much additional labour and capital might be advantageously employed on the lands already under cultivation; much is required to be expended in draining and in bringing the land into a better state of tillage. But although this would afford considerable employment for a certain period, it must not be concluded it would prove a *constant* source of labour to the existing population. In the parish of Drumcliffe, for instance, there are nearly 14,000 souls, consisting of those employed in, or dependent on, agriculture; and on a surface of 10,800 Irish acres, or 18,000 English acres, this will give seven persons to nine English acres, a large portion of the parish at the same time being mountain land.

"The number of males above twenty years of age, employed in agriculture as occupiers or labourers, is nearly 2,500, or one to every seven statute acres. The Assistant Commissioner is acquainted with no system which is adopted in England that could furnish constant and profitable employment in that proportion. In some of the best and most cultivated farms there, five men to the hundred acres is reckoned a very large employment, and far more than can usually be found; where improved implements are in use, four men might be stated as the more correct criterion. The former of these, however, would occupy a little more than one-third of the population requiring labour.

"It may be proper to state that a greater number of labourers would be necessary here than in England, as from the lowness of the wages, and the inadequacy of the food, a man does not perform the same quantity of work in a given time as would be expected from him there. In this district, during harvest, eight men are required to reap an Irish acre of wheat and oats in a day, while two more would be wanted to bind it. In England three men would be expected to reap the same extent in that time, and to bind it and put it into stocks into the bargain. It is probable, however, that the latter would receive nearly four times as much for their day's labour as the former, and of course would afford a very different diet. *Making allowances on this account, still it appears that a system of English husbandry, if pursued on such a scale as is usual in well-cultivated districts, would be perfectly inadequate to furnish sufficient labour.* It is only by a system of small farms, carried on almost exclusively by spade husbandry, that any approach can be made towards providing constant employment for so dense a population as that of the parish of Drumcliffe. It will appear from what has been adduced in evidence that, with the exception of the northern part of the barony, so little bog remains unreclaimed, that the landlords are very tenacious of its use."—(*Irish Poor Report*, App. F., p. 368, 369.)

Mr. Gisborne, another Assistant Commissioner, says of the Barony of Coshlea, in the County of Limerick:

"Labour is at the usual low price of 8*d.* per day, and there is in every season except harvest, and for a short time in spring, a great superabundance of men to be hired; the number of labourers employed by the farmers much exceeds what is required on the same extent of land in Great Britain, as is the case universally in the south of Ireland.

"It is difficult to point out any particular farms on which a certain number of labourers are said to be employed on any stated quantity of tillage land, as there are no farmers in this district who plough largely, but from the accounts given by several occupiers of mixed farms, the labourers employed cannot be far from one man to every seven statute acres ploughed, and one to every twenty-five or thirty acres in grass; this is very considerably more than are required on lands in Great Britain, where the labour on ploughed land varies according to the nature of the soil from twelve to twenty acres each man."—(*Ibid.*, p. 406.)

With regard to the Barony of Decies without Drum, County of Waterford, Mr. Gisborne states:

"The improved agricultural system of Great Britain must be expected rather to reduce than to extend the present labour expended on land, by the introduction of more method and machinery.

“Many of the farmers in the barony say they employ one man to every six or eight statute acres under the plough. That is certainly considerably more than is wanted in Great Britain, and could only be afforded where labour was at a very low price. This expenditure may be averaged at £1. 5s. per acre, and the same labour in England would cost from £3 to £4, independently of work done by horses, which is a greater outlay than any moderate land could repay. It would require a most intimate acquaintance with the agriculture of each country to point out accurately how the different amounts of labour are caused and expended; but it is more easy to see that an increase of employment cannot be expected to be created in Ireland by the introduction of improved agricultural systems (independently of the work which would be required by drains, fences, and buildings), to enable the land generally to be occupied to the greatest profit.”—(*Ibid.*, p. 414.)

Mr. Gisborne also observes of the Barony of Middlethird, in the same county :

“Considerable employment for labour may be found in draining the large pieces of wet ground that are scattered through the barony, and which are in many cases of first-rate quality. This work and the construction of better fences and stone walls appear to offer the only large new field for labour, which farmers with skill and capital would open. At present more labour is certainly used here per acre on tillage-ground than an English farmer employs. One man to every six or eight statute acres ploughed is stated by farmers to be required here; this is more, by one-half at least, than is used in Great Britain.”—(*Ibid.*, p. 416.)

In addition to this evidence it is to be remembered that the effect of the change from the old cottier husbandry in Scotland to the present improved system was attended with an ejection of many peasants from their holdings, with the demolition of cottages, and the pressure of the country population into towns. The following statement of Mr. John Tait, a Glasgow operative, explains this subject:—

“A large part of the population of Glasgow consists of Scotch from the Lowlands. Taking Glasgow as a centre, there are persons who have come to it from all sides within a circuit of sixty miles; my father originally came from the Lothians and had been a country farmer; he was driven out by the improvements in farming, became a mechanic, and settled in Glasgow; most of my acquaintances either were born in the country, or their parents came directly from the country. When the extinction of small farms took place, and the cotters were driven in from their agricultural and pastoral employments, they first collected in villages, and then gradually inclined to the large towns, especially to Glasgow, from the Lothians. . . . There are few persons you meet with in Glasgow who can say that their fathers were born in the town.”—(*Report on Irish in Great Britain*, App., p. 118.)

Alleged difficulty of maintaining order in an Irish workhouse.

Another difficulty which the Commissioners raise is the probability of resistance and insubordination among the inmates of an Irish workhouse. It is a very obvious remark that the Irish are disorderly; and in considering the objections to a workhouse this one could not fail to occur. But it does not at all follow, because the Irish are prone to disturbance when they are excited by altercation and drinking, that they are therefore hard to manage in a public institution. I remember being informed in 1834, when visiting the Liverpool workhouse, that the Irish inmates were remarkably tractable and obedient. Such also is in general the character of the Irish labourers in Great Britain (See *Report on Irish Poor in Great Britain*, p. 30), although they are frequently engaged in “rows.” The Irish are more violent and irritable, but they are less stubborn, sullen, and self-willed than the English. The English paupers, moreover, are far more fastidious about their food and accommodation in a workhouse than an Irish peasant, bred up in filth and misery, would be; and would be more prone to make complaints on this score. Mr. Fitzhugh, a Liverpool merchant, much concerned in emigration, says: “We find it difficult to please an Englishman or Scotchman, with respect to accommodation on board ships, where an Irishman would be perfectly satisfied. The Irish would prefer to be three in a berth, in order to save expense in the article of bedding, while an Englishman will complain if he has not a berth to himself.”—(*Report on Irish in Great Britain*, App., p. 34.) It is, moreover, to be borne in mind that the English have in most parts of the country been accustomed to a lavish and lax system of out-door relief; and that a sudden change to a strict system of in-door relief is far more likely to breed discontent and resistance than the introduction of workhouses where there has been no legal relief whatever. In

England the workhouse has taken the place of head-money and the parish payable; in Ireland it would take the place of begging and starvation. In England, if the paupers could destroy the workhouse, they would receive their weekly allowance; in Ireland, if they were to burn the workhouse, they would simply go without relief. In England whatever you take away by means of the workhouse is so much pure loss; in Ireland whatever you give by means of the workhouse is so much pure gain.

It seems to me that whatever reasons exist for administering relief by means of workhouses in England apply with tenfold force to Ireland. No means of guarding against improvidence or deceit would be superfluous in dealing with the Irish peasantry.

With regard to the workhouse system, there is this immense and undeniable advantage,—*that you are safe as far as you go*. If workhouses are gradually built, the worst that can happen is that they will cause a certain expenditure of money. If many people accept relief in them, we may be sure that they need it. But once begin a system of domestic relief, and no man can say where it will stop. Moreover, where workhouses only swallow up money, out-door relief will demoralize a whole population.

Safety of the workhouse system.

If out-door relief was once begun in Ireland, and it was found (as it would be found) to lead to intolerable evils, who shall answer for the possibility of our being able to retrace our steps? The difficulty of retreating from a lax system in England has been very great; but what would it be in Ireland? The Commissioners say that Ireland differs from England, and that legislation ought to be adapted to circumstances. I am quite ready to take the question on this issue, and I ask whether the circumstances of Ireland require less or greater securities for a poor law than those of England?

The English system, however, is not based upon the workhouse alone. It consists of three parts, viz., first, the workhouse; second, migration to other parts of England; third, emigration over the seas. In the very passage cited by the Irish Commissioners from the Report of the English Commission, as an authority to show that the workhouse is not all-sufficient, it is distinctly stated (as has been already remarked) that it is not intended to be all-sufficient in places where there is a local redundancy of population, but that means of removing the surplus labourers must be there resorted to. The Poor Law Amendment Act expressly provides for this purpose, by giving a power to owners and rate-payers to raise money on the security of the rates for purposes of emigration, under the control of the Commissioners (4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 76, s. 62).

English system not limited to the workhouse.

The remedy of *migration* from one district to another is not applicable to Ireland, as in the few places where there is no surplus population there is an adequate supply of hands. But *emigration* can be employed as in England in addition to the workhouse: only that which in England is partial must in Ireland be made general, and that which in England is acted on to a small extent must in Ireland be acted on to a large extent.

If emigration is ever to be used on a large scale for draining off the redundant numbers of Ireland, no time ought to be lost in making some preliminary arrangements for receiving and disposing of the settlers in the colony. The success of an extensive system of Irish colonisation will mainly depend on the fate of the first settlers; it will not be sufficient “to whistle them down the wind to prey on fortune.” If large numbers of helpless persons are turned out on the coast of America, and left to wander about without guide or protector, many of them will inevitably fall into difficulties; and these will send home such accounts as will deter other persons in Ireland from exposing themselves to like sufferings. When called on to emigrate, they will say that it is better to starve at home than in Canada. So much will depend on the success of the early Government emigrants, that it would be desirable to run no risk at the outset which it is possible by prudence, attention, and even by considerable expense, to avoid: if the foundations are well laid, the rest will follow.

Precautions necessary for an extensive system of emigration from Ireland.

The only remaining point of importance which need be touched upon is that of *settlement*. Here, and here only, it seems to me desirable to depart from the English law, and to adopt instead the Scotch settlement of *three years industrial residence*. Of all facts, residence is in general the most notorious, and the most easily proved. A settlement by residence, moreover, greatly diminishes the expense and vexation of removals. The principle itself is so simple, that it would

Settlement by residence recommended.

produce no inconvenience in the administration of the law to admit a diversity in this respect.

Provision for extraordinary distress.

Lastly, there is an objection to the English Poor Law made by the Commissioners, that it does not provide sufficient relief at seasons of extraordinary distress. "In England itself, (they say,) when a pressure of distress comes, when there is a supply of labour for which there is not a demand, the Poor Laws afford no adequate guarantee against misery of the most dreadful description." They then proceed to quote some evidence, showing the sufferings of the hand-loom weavers of Lancashire in 1826. (s. 4.)

A measure, however, cannot justly be charged with not producing effects which it was never intended to produce. It has been objected to capital punishment, that it does not put a stop to crime; as if any punishment could put a stop to crime, and as if all other punishments would not equally fail if tried by this test. The Commissioners seem in this case to have used a nearly similar argument. Poor Laws are intended for the habitual relief of ordinary distress; their machinery is not such as to afford support for a whole population at seasons of extraordinary calamity. It might as well be objected to Poor Laws that they do not make the rain fall, or the sun shine; or to agriculture, that it does not protect us against years of scarcity. Extraordinary distress, caused by a failure of manufactures, or by a scarcity of provisions, can only be met by extraordinary remedies, such as subscriptions for the occasion. It is not desirable that a large addition to the regular poor's fund should be made at seasons of this kind, inasmuch as the relief must be given at the houses of the sufferers, and therefore would be liable to much abuse; and there would be great temptation to the recipients to continue their dependence on the poor's rate, unless the supply was obviously intended to be merely temporary.

It is not, however, by any means true that the English Poor Laws afford no relief in seasons of extraordinary distress, as is shown by the following statement of cases relieved by the township of Manchester for seven consecutive years.

Years.					Cases Relieved.
1825	-	-	-	-	54,913
* 1826	-	-	-	-	113,043
1827	-	-	-	-	92,505
1828	-	-	-	-	83,453
* 1829	-	-	-	-	118,646
1830	-	-	-	-	72,350
1831	-	-	-	-	11,514

The distress produced by the panic was felt in 1826; and in 1829 the great turn-out of the cotton-spinners occurred.

Whenever any temporary and local distress should occur in Ireland from the deficiency of the potato-crop, the machinery of Boards of Guardians, and of responsible Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, would be found extremely convenient for managing sums of money which might be given by the Government, or raised by general subscription, instead, as is now sometimes the case, of these sums being transmitted to irresponsible committees, who waste the funds, or expend them for the benefit of persons above the poorest class.

Advantages of the plan suggested.

The mode of dealing with the Irish Poor Law question which I have thus ventured to suggest appears to me to have the three following important recommendations:—

First, being based upon the improved English system, it is in harmony with existing legislation, and its administrators can profit by accumulated experience, and can rest their operations on a fixed and recognised basis.

Secondly, the system of *the workhouse relieved by emigration* is secure against the evils of creating a large mass of pauperism and demoralizing the population. So far as it produces any effect, that effect must be good, viz. the relief of genuine distress, and the removal of redundant labourers. Thus much a government can hold in its hands; it can be sure of controlling the machine, and of directing that machine to good. By no other system is it possible to do good without incurring the risk of creating enormous evil.

Thirdly, it is highly important that any system of Poor Laws introduced in Ireland should be suited to a *transition* from one state of the peasantry to another. That part of it which is intended to meet the temporary wants of the population ought to be removable without destroying the integrity of the rest. With the scheme

recommended by the Commissioners this is not the case; for when emigration has done its work, and has relieved the plethora of the Irish peasantry, nothing remains in its stead; the able-bodied will not be in excess, and yet there will be no provision for their relief. The Commissioners themselves say that they “do not look to emigration as an object to be *permanently* pursued upon an extensive scale” (p. 17). Nevertheless, if it is only taken as a temporary measure, there will be, when it is discontinued, a manifest hiatus in their system.

But in the plan founded on the English law, the workhouse, being the keystone of the whole, remains after emigration has become superfluous. And the rest of the system, after this temporary assistance has been dispensed with, is complete and self-sufficient, and provides an appropriate remedy for the wants of all classes of the poor population.

Lastly, I would beg leave to express my strong conviction that any Irish Poor Law which does not admit the principle of relief to all classes of the population (that relief being guarded by the workhouse) will only be a *half-measure*, and will consequently be liable to all the mischiefs of half-measures, that they excite expectations which they do not satisfy, that they are indefensible in argument, and place their advocates on a false ground, and that they leave the main question unsettled. Emigration may be tried alone; but an imperfect Poor Law will sanction the principle of relief, and will leave the pressure of complaint, agitation, menace, and interest to drive it to its legitimate extent. If events should take this course, I fervently pray, but can scarcely expect, that a Poor Law passed under such auspices should be armed with sufficient safeguards to protect property, to stem the coming flood of pauperism, and to save the landowners from ruin, and the people from demoralization.

Recommendations of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Country.

In the preceding remarks I have confined myself to that part of the Commissioners' Report which relates to the relief of the poor. The Report however contains recommendations on other subjects, viz. on the redemption of tithes, on spirit-drinking, and on the improvement of the country.

The subject of the redemption of tithes cannot be disposed of in the summary manner in which it is discussed in the Report (s. 36); and as this is not the place for a detailed investigation of this thorny question, I shall pass it over in silence.

With regard to the question of spirit-drinking, it is admitted to be a prevailing evil in Ireland; but the Commissioners make no attempt at solving the difficulty, and suggest no practicable means of diminishing it. (S. 34.)

The recommendations of the Report on the improvement of the country are contained in ss. 5—12. pp. 17—23. It is unnecessary for me to repeat them. They create an extensive and complicated machinery for improving private property by a forced interference of Government Commissioners, and by means of loans from the public exchequer. I shall limit myself to an examination of the general principle on which these recommendations are founded.

In accompanying a plan for a Poor Law with recommendations for the improvement of the country, the Commissioners have proceeded on the principle that it is *the duty of the state to find employment for the people*. They have stated this principle with more or less clearness in several places. Thus they say in p. 5, “The difficulty in Ireland is not to make the able-bodied work for employment, but to *find it profitably* for the many who seek it.” In the same page they say of the workhouse system, that “it would be regarded by the bulk of the population as a stratagem for debarring them of that *right to employment* and support with which the law professed to invest them.” In p. 8 they say, “We are satisfied that enactments calculated to promote the improvement of the country, *and so to extend the demand for free and profitable labour*, should make essential parts of any law for ameliorating the condition of the poor.”

The Commissioners have abstained from recommending that the able-bodied should have a right to relief, from the fear of admitting so dangerous a principle. But in thus asserting the duty of the state to find employment for the people they have inculcated a doctrine far more dangerous, and far more opposed to all sound views of political economy. In so doing they would establish a principle not to be found in the English Poor Law, the perilous excesses of which they seek to mitigate. “The law of England (they say indeed truly) requires that *work and support* shall be found for all able-bodied persons who may from time to time be

Principle laid down by the Commissioners, that the State is to find employment for the people.

Dangerousness of this principle.

out of employment." (S. 2.) The law of England doubtless gives both work and support to the able-bodied pauper, but it does not give work without support. The support is the substance, and the work is the incident. The law gives support to the necessitous; and, in order that its gifts may not be abused, it requires that the person relieved be set to work; *i. e.* according to the present law, that relief be administered only in workhouses. The English law in its most corrupt and abusive state never viewed "setting to work" in any other light than as a condition of relief; nor did it ever for a moment admit the principle that Government was to improve the country in order to increase the demand for labour.

The offer of relief to the entire community may (as I have attempted to show) be made with perfect safety, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, if protected with effectual guarantees; but I can conceive no possible state of things, no limitation or exception whatever, which would make it safe for the state to undertake the general improvement of the country with the view of employing the people.

Explanation of the circumstances which justify the compulsory improvement of private property.

The Commissioners in proceeding to explain their plan, say: "Having improvements in the lands of Ireland immediately in contemplation, it appears to us that the laws which form the constitution of the Bedford Level Corporation in England, afford principles of legislation directly suited to our purpose. *They enforce improvements in property at the expense of the property improved.* We propose to do the same thing." (S. 5.) The principle here laid down is applicable to cases where all property is threatened with some great evil, which can only be resisted by a joint effort. Individual proprietors are unable by a mere voluntary association to act with sufficient energy, consistency, and steadiness; or they have separate interests which they pursue to the injury of the general weal. Hence in order to insure the maintenance of the dykes of Holland, or the banks of the Po, the Adige, and other rivers of Lombardy, the interference of the Government is not only justifiable, but even indispensable. A succession of proprietors would never act with sufficient concert and regularity to keep in repair a long line of embankments. The case of the Bedford level is precisely similar to these. The Bedford level is a large tract of ground, extending into six counties, and containing between 3 and 400,000 acres, of which the surface is so low, that at one time it was not only in great part a fresh-water morass, but it was also liable to incursions of the sea. A company of undertakers (at the head of which was the Earl of Bedford) attempted in 1649 the draining of this district, on condition that 95,000 acres of the reclaimed land should be allotted to them; and having succeeded they were incorporated by a Charter of Charles II. in 1664. "The Corporation is empowered to impose and levy taxes for the preservation of its land, and for upholding the ways, passages, rivers, cuts, drains, banks, &c., throughout the level, which are also the property of the Corporation." (Penny Cyclopædia, article Bedford Level.)

The circumstances of the Bedford level are exactly those in which the interference of some general compulsive agency is desirable. Individual proprietors are too ignorant, too short sighted, too jealous, too faithless, too distrustful, too selfish, and too grasping, to combine together for the maintenance of an extensive and complicated system of drainage over a large tract of country, which in its natural state would be under water. Symptoms of the mischievous working of private interest are perceptible in the history of the Bedford level itself. Several irruptions of the sea occurred near Wisbeach in the 13th century: the inhabitants were ordered to repair the sea-banks, but the work was inefficiently performed. We are then told that "subsequent embankments were improperly made, either through ignorance, or *for the benefit of one part to the injury of all the rest.* An instance of this kind occurred in the reign of Edward I., when Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield, diverted the course of the Nene, and obstructed the navigation, in order that he might drain his own manor of Coldham."

The case of roads, canals, and other means of communication is also analogous, though the object here is not to avert evil, but to do good. Individuals cannot be depended upon to make roads through their own land; and therefore the Government takes the construction of roads out of their hands, and taxes them for this purpose. In short, to use the words of the Commissioners, it "enforces improvements in property at the expense of the property improved."

The principle therefore laid down by the Commissioners is one which has long been known and acted upon in Ireland, as well as in all other civilized countries. But it has been acted on with limitations which are essential to its beneficial effects,

and which the Commissioners have disregarded. These limitations are, that the work is useful to the public, and yet that individual proprietors have not a strong interest to promote it, and sometimes have a strong interest not to promote it. For example, the benefits of a long line of communication are too remote, too uncertain, and too partial, to induce every proprietor along the line to sacrifice his land, and to make and maintain the road for the public good. But a road being for public use, the Government properly steps in, and raises taxes and enacts regulations for its maintenance. So the Lombard Government is justified in levying taxes and making laws for maintaining the embankments of the Po, and the Dutch Government for maintaining the dykes; the advantage to the public is great, and the incompetency of individuals to contend with the evil is obvious. So if a company were formed to drain the Bog of Allen, and were to succeed in their attempt, they might justly be incorporated, and armed with powers to tax the owners of the reclaimed land for the maintenance of the cuts and drains. But when the Commissioners propose that their Board of Improvement should make drains and fences, not for any general purpose, but for the advantage of individual estates, that it should build model hamlets, and cause cabins to be taken down which may be deemed nuisances, they plainly lose sight of the limitations by which the principle laid down by them can alone be prevented from producing mischievous effects. There is no fixing any point at which interference of this kind is to stop. If a Government Board is to levy taxes for making drains and fences on property not sufficiently drained and fenced, why is it not to enforce other improvements in a like manner? Why is it not to say to this man, "You do not practise a proper succession of crops; we will manage your tillage ground for you;" to that man, "you do not understand the management of cattle and dairies; we will take your grass land in our hands." This scheme of the Government managing everything for individuals is very captivating and plausible at first sight; but it invariably ends by producing lethargy and helplessness in the people, and by counterworking the very end which it is intended to promote.

The Commissioners propose that, in order to bring waste lands in Ireland into cultivation, "such main drains and roads as may be required in or through them shall be made by the Board of Works, which, in consideration thereof, shall have an allotment of a certain part of each waste made to it in trust for the public." They also recommend that the sums required for draining and fencing shall be advanced by the Board of Works, who are to be empowered to repay themselves the principal and interest at 5 per cent. by a rate levied on the property (s. 6). According, therefore, to the Commissioners' plan, all the risk of these attempts at improvement is to fall on the public; if an attempt to reclaim a bog fails, or if it consumes more than the value of the fee-simple of the land, the public, and not an individual, is the loser. Now, in the Bedford level, (to which the Commissioners appeal as a case in point,) all the improvements have been made by private speculators; not a shilling has ever been contributed by the public. The Bedford level has been reclaimed by a private company, (at the head of which were the Earls and Dukes of Bedford,) who, in order to enable them to maintain their work, have received from the public a right of taxing those more immediately benefited by it. This company is, in this respect, precisely analogous to a bridge, or canal, or railway company, who receive a right to levy tolls upon the public. The money raised by the Bedford Level Corporation corresponds exactly to the toll collected on Waterloo Bridge, or on the Paddington Canal. It is a work made for the public benefit by private speculators, who are authorized to levy a fixed tax on the public for the use of it.

The parallel, therefore, which the Commissioners seek to establish between their plan and the Bedford level fails in two essential points.

1.—The Bedford level was improved by private speculators, whereas the Commissioners recommend that Ireland should be improved by advances of public money.

2.—The Bedford Level Corporation are authorized to levy taxes for the maintenance of works by which the public directly benefit, and which private interest would be insufficient to maintain: whereas the Commissioners recommend that a Government Board in Ireland should levy taxes for purposes by which the public would not directly benefit, and which private interest would be sufficient to accomplish.

As the fundamental principle of this system seems to be unsound, it would be superfluous to examine its details: I will only add a statement of the several parts of the machinery by which the Commissioners propose to carry it into effect.

Machinery recommended for improving the country.

1.—Board of Improvement, consisting of a President and Vice-President, having suitable salaries, and of such other members as shall be named with them.

2.—Court of Review and Record, consisting of the President and Vice-President of the Board of Improvement, and two Judges of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, with power to hear and determine matters connected with improvement, and to act with or without a jury, and to direct issues of fact where it may think proper.

3.—Commissioners to make a survey, valuation, and partition of any waste lands in Ireland; to be appointed by the Board of Improvement.

4.—Local Commissioners for draining and fencing: to be a Court of Record, and to hold sessions: appointed by the Board of Improvement.

5.—An engineer named for every district by the Board of Works.

The duties of the Board of Works would also be considerably increased, and an addition to their establishment would be required.

An useful suggestion is made by the Commissioners for the separation of the financial from the criminal business of the Grand Jury, and the election of what they term a "fiscal Board" for each county. (s. 11.)

Probable result of the Commissioners' plan of improvement.

If any such plan of managing private property by a public authority as that recommended by the Commissioners were adopted in Ireland, it seems to me that one of two results would inevitably follow. Either the measure would be nearly inoperative, and the duties of the different public officers would be little more than nominal, or it would lead to a lavish and unguarded expenditure of public money. If the details of the measure were so arranged as to afford sufficient security to the public, and if the Board of Works were cautious in their advances, few attempts would probably be made, as in cases which offered a fair prospect of a return, private speculators would be ready to come forward. The very magnitude of the plan, and the friction which in practice sometimes impedes the working of bad measures, would alarm and embarrass the Board of Improvement and their different agents and affiliated Commissioners. After a few years the patience of Chancellors of the Exchequer would begin to be exhausted; and the Board of Improvement would perhaps not be severely chided if they followed their natural disposition of converting their office into a sinecure, and if they amused the people with prospects and hopes, and model hamlets and farms, and other agricultural playthings, not quite so expensive as draining all the bogs of Ireland. If on the other hand the public interest was insufficiently guarded, and if private individuals found that they could improve their estates at the national cost, the same effect would be produced as by a lax system of Poor Laws; the frauds and the jobbing would be endless, and would assume so many and so subtle forms as to elude the most keen-sighted and upright public officer, even if we were justified in expecting that these qualities would be universally found among the persons who would be employed in laying out the public money upon the properties of Irish landowners.

Government ought not to interfere directly.

A Government can only, as it seems to me, attempt to accelerate the improvement of the soil by *indirect* means. In this, as in most other cases connected with the *material* part of civilization, its functions are simply negative; it can do no more than remove obstacles to amelioration, and suffer a society to proceed unchecked in its natural career of advancement. All attempts to give a positive onward impulse to the creation of wealth may be expected to turn out like the efforts of a paralytic man, whose limb moves in a contrary direction to his will. Government, in my opinion, cannot interfere more directly for the improvement of land in Ireland than by a well-guarded Poor Law. If that should be found to produce the effects which I have ventured to anticipate of it; if by draining off the redundant population, and by offering a maintenance to the rest, it removed that desperation which gives rise to the Whiteboy system, and thus made the landlords the masters of their own property; we might expect that the spontaneous working of private interest, now repressed by fear and insecurity, would bring about the changes which the Commissioners vainly hope to compass by the agency of boards of improvement and Government engineers.

Improvement of the land in Scotland.

Changes in the habits, character, and knowledge of a whole generation of cultivators cannot be expected to take place with ease or with rapidity; but a comparison of the improvement in the Scottish mode of husbandry during the last fifty or sixty years might justify sanguine hopes as to the possibility of effecting much in Ireland, even in a single lifetime, if the causes which now retard the progress of agri-

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culture there could be removed. About the middle of the last century the Scotch system of farming was rude in the extreme; the land was generally undrained and unfenced, and covered with stones, heath, weeds, and brushwood. Agricultural implements were of the clumsiest description; the culture was laborious, unskilful, and expensive, the return small and precarious. By the efforts of enlightened proprietors, by the proper application of capital, and by frugality on the part of the tenants, a better system was gradually introduced, and the land was cleared and improved. This great change has been effected rather by the judicious application of small savings than by any large expenditure of capital.* The poverty of Scotland was, we know, proverbial in the last century: "A *beggarly* Scotchman" was a standing epithet of reproach with Johnson and other haters of Scotland. Yet these beggarly Scots have by silent but steady improvement converted a land of heath and stone and morass into a productive agricultural district, in which as refined a system of farming prevails as is followed in any part of the world. All this has been done by a poor people, with striking disadvantages of soil and climate, by their own unassisted efforts, and without any Boards of Improvement, or Commissioners of fencing and draining, and still more without any advances of public money.

(Signed)

GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS.

* Any person inclined to follow up this subject will find an accurate and most interesting account of the improvement of Scottish agriculture in Robertson's *Rural Recollections*. Irvine, 1829. Robertson was a farmer and land-agent, and lived in different parts of Scotland. The book has been brought into notice by Mr. M'Culloch in a recent number of the *Edinburgh Review*.

SUPPLEMENT.

SINCE the remarks on the Irish Poor Law Question have been written I have received from Dr. Kay, the Assistant Commissioner for Suffolk and Norfolk, a communication on two points connected with the working of the English Law, on which I had asked his opinion. His statements support so strongly the views which I had ventured to express on the subjects in question that I am anxious to subjoin his entire letter, which supplies facts and observations not within the compass of any but a person actually concerned in the administration of the new English Poor Law.

At the same time I will avail myself of this opportunity to add a few remarks on the probable effects of the Commissioners' plan for Ireland, of relieving the impotent poor without the workhouse, and of excluding the able-bodied from the right to relief.

The Commissioners have made a very formidable estimate of the numbers of poor who would require relief in Ireland if the right to relief was made general, and if the workhouse system was introduced (see Remarks, p. 7). They have not, however, estimated, or furnished any data for estimating, the numbers of the impotent poor who would require out-door relief, according to the plan which they have themselves proposed.

If relief is offered to any class of the labouring population, in an acceptable form, it may be expected that a very large portion of such class will obtain it, either on just grounds, or by fraud, or by self-induced destitution. This tendency will be the stronger in proportion as the class is naturally helpless, and as the general condition of the poor in the given country is necessitous. The natural helplessness of the class will take away the feeling of shame at living on the public bounty: the general misery of the poor will induce them, as far as possible, to throw off the burden of maintaining their relations. Hence it appears to me that, if out-door relief is offered to certain classes of the impotent in Ireland, we must expect that it will be claimed by nearly all the members of such classes who belong to the poorer orders.

If this apprehension is admitted to be well grounded, the number of impotent poor claiming out-door relief in Ireland may be expected to be very great.

By a table of mortality, calculated by Mr. Rickman, on nearly 100,000 persons buried in Essex in a series of seventeen years, it appears that, out of 5,643 adults (that is, persons above twenty years of age), 2,670 are above sixty, 2,212 above sixty-five, and 1,672 above seventy.—(Comp. Popul., pp. 16, 17.) So far, therefore, as the mortality of Essex may be taken as a guide to that of Ireland, it follows that more than half the adult population are above sixty, more than a third above sixty-five, and more than a fourth above seventy.* If to the aged we add the sick poor, *and their families*, who are to be supplied with food, the widows with children, the orphans and foundlings, and the "casually destitute" (however these words may be construed), we may, I think, infer that at least 30 per cent. of the population will be in the receipt of out-door relief.

Now, under a workhouse system, even if the able-bodied are included, it seems to me very improbable that relief will be required by more than 10 per cent. of the population (see Remarks, p. 22), and very probable that it will not be required by more than 5 or 6 per cent.

The following facts may be added to those mentioned in page 16, in proof of the assertion that the workhouse deters the *impotent* not less than the *able-bodied* from applying for relief.

Before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act the parish of Cookham

* According to M. Quetelet's table (Sur l'Homme, tom. I., p. 161), calculated for Belgium, out of 53,450 persons alive at twenty:—

27,272	are alive at	.	.	.	.	sixty.
22,462	"	.	.	.	.	sixty-five.
17,017	"	.	.	.	.	seventy.
11,273	"	.	.	.	.	seventy-five.

The annual mortality of Belgium is one in 43 (*ibid*, p. 136).

was dispauperised by means of a workhouse. Mr. Whately, the rector, and the author of the reform, describes as follows the effect produced on some of the aged poor by the stoppage of the out-door relief:—

“Has there been any reduction in the allowance to the widows and elderly persons who live out of the house?—Yes, a very considerable one; two-thirds of the whole amount.

“But has not this been productive of severe suffering?—No, not at all; because many of them had friends who could assist them, and all had the option of being received into the house, *where their food would have been of a better description than they had ever been accustomed to.* In proof that most of them had resources from the assistance of their friends, I need only adduce the fact that 36 aged persons were placed upon the reduced allowance, of whom two only have been received into the workhouse, and those two from circumstances of helpless infirmity, which would have rendered the measure necessary had the profuse allowance continued.” (Poor Law Report, Appendix A., Part 3.—Mr. Chadwick’s Report.)

It may be observed that the above evidence affords an incidental confirmation of the assertion made above (p. 9), that the efficacy of the workhouse system does not depend upon *diet*.

The following illustrations of the same point are furnished to me by Mr. Tuffnell, the Assistant Commissioner for Kent:—“Whenever,” he says, “old and infirm people are to be removed from an old workhouse to one of the new buildings, we almost invariably find that one-half of them refuse to go, but manage to support themselves out. The new workhouses are far more comfortable, according to the testimony of the aged themselves, than the old ones; therefore the only drawback is the restraint. Take the following workhouses, which contained, at the time of the removal, none but old and infirm:—

	n the House.	Would remove.	Would not remove.
Deal workhouse . . .	160	116	44
Whingham ditto . . .	47	11	36
Ash ditto . . .	52	22	30

“My note-book contains the following anecdote:—‘My wife (said a guardian of the Blean Union) asked an old woman who had come out of the Blean workhouse, how she liked it: she said she was very well treated, and she liked it very well, but that she was not allowed to go out; that she was better off than in the old workhouse, where she had been before, in her living and accommodation, but she did not like the confinement.’”

With regard to the out-door relief of the aged, it should be observed that it operates not only on those who are actually old, but on those who look forward to becoming old; that is, on the able-bodied. Relief to the impotent may thus produce improvidence and recklessness among the whole population. The beneficial influence of the workhouse is to be traced, not so much in its *direct* as in its *indirect* effects. The workhouse not only deters poor persons from applying for relief, but it also induces persons not now poor to take measures for preventing them from having occasion to apply for relief hereafter; it reduces not only the *actual*, but the *possible* number of paupers. If the man who has saved money, or prospered by his own good conduct, is to be no better off than he who has squandered and ultimately come on the parish, who will save? By making relief disagreeable you induce the able-bodied man to lay by against sickness and against old age; and even if he can save nothing, still a good character is the best title to voluntary charity; whereas a man of bad character *must* be relieved from the rates, and the workhouse is the only means of preserving the proper gradation between him and the well-conducted man. If we look only at the momentary effect of the workhouse, that of driving those who *can* work to work now, its benefits, though great, are limited to the individuals operated on, and bear about the same proportion to its real advantages as the reformation of the single criminal does to the effect of his punishment on society. If relief is given on easy terms to the aged, the able-bodied will constantly act on the conviction that all provision against the evening of life, whether of money or of good character, is superfluous; and that, when they have reached the period appointed by law, they will at once become the pensioners of the state.

GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS.

London, 25th July, 1836.

Letter from DR. KAY to G. C. LEWIS, Esq., on the cause of the efficacy of Workhouses, and on the Out-door Relief of the impotent Poor.

MY DEAR SIR,

Cromer, Norfolk, July 19th, 1836.

The experience of the Commissioners of Poor Laws for England and Wales daily develops the efficacy of the workhouse system, in stimulating the poorer classes to avoid dependence on the parish, by enterprise, industry, and frugality. I have, however, frequently felt surprised that persons of intelligence should accept the popular delusion, that this efficacy of the workhouse system mainly depends on the meagreness of the diet provided in these houses. The dietaries adopted in the Union workhouses exceed in quantity the ordinary diet of agricultural labourers, as estimated by the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Administration of the Poor Laws in England and Wales. The diet is moderate, but not spare; it is sufficient. An experimental trial, which several gentlemen interested in the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act have instituted, concerning the dietaries of the Union workhouses, has satisfactorily established the sufficiency of these dietaries. The Rev. Frederick Calvert, Rector of Whatfield and Chillesworth, and Chairman of the Cosford Union; Mr. Plum, the Clerk of that Union, and other gentlemen, declared, after a trial of these dietaries, that they exceeded in quantity the average amount of food consumed by them. Mr. Calvert therefore justly represented to me that what was found, on deliberate trial, to be more than sufficient for a member of the middle classes, would be at least sufficient to support a labourer in health. After a brief period of opposition to *all the regulations*, the dietaries established in the Union workhouses are not (within the limits of my experience) the subjects of complaint among their inmates.

The dietaries established in the Houses of Industry of the old incorporated hundreds of Suffolk and Norfolk, previously to the interference of the Commissioners, were generally excessively great. In some instances, however, they exceeded the dietaries of the Union workhouses by only a few ounces. Thus, while the dietary of most of the *Houses of Industry* was 230 ounces of solid food per week, and that of Heckingham House of Industry was 254 ounces of solid food per week, and the dietary of the workhouse of the parish of Aylsham amounted even to 272 ounces of solid food per week, the dietary of the Gressenhall House of Industry was only 168 ounces of solid food, and that of Smallburgh only 165 ounces. Were the houses of Gressenhall and Smallburgh, on that account, more applicable as tests of pauperism, than the rest of the Houses of Industry? Not in any respect. They were as attractive to the paupers as the rest, and a general offer of a permanent provision in these Houses of Industry would have been followed by an almost universal acceptance of the offer among the applicants for relief. It was equally difficult to persuade paupers to leave the House of Industry at Gressenhall as to induce them to quit the walls of the Heckingham House, the dietary in the former instance being 168 ounces of solid food per week, and in the latter 254 ounces.

From the state of the dietary alone it would have been impossible to predicate whether any of these Houses of Industry were fitted to be employed as tests of pauperism to any class. In some of them (in other respects managed in a superior manner) I found the dietary excessive. In the Tattingstone House of Industry, for example, the diet amounted to 247 ounces of solid food per week, yet the internal management was such, that the Directors and Acting Guardians had been enabled to offer the workhouse to 140 single men, without this form of provision being accepted by any of these persons for more than a very limited period. The moderation of the dietaries in some of these houses did not prevent their utter failure as tests of pauperism. Their excessive abundance, in other instances, was not an absolute barrier to a certain amount of success.

In regulating the discipline of these houses I was by no means anxious that the dietary of the workhouse should be subjected to any sudden and extensive change. On the contrary, my instructions to the Masters were, that they should first set the paupers to work; that they should insist on a minute and regular observance of the routine of the establishment; that the hours of rising and rest, of meals, labour, and religious exercises, should be scrupulously observed, and marked by the ringing of a bell; that during meals silence, order, and decorum should be enforced; that cleanliness of the person and the greatest neatness of the wards and yards should be required; that at all times of the day the paupers should conduct themselves in a respectful and orderly manner; that the Master should be reasonable in his demands, but should require prompt obedience, in default of which he should report the pauper to the Board of Guardians. The systematic enforcement of these regulations, combined with the monotony of the daily routine within the walls, has invariably dispersed a large number of the inmates before any change has been ordered in the dietary of the workhouse. In the Cosford Union, the Board of Guardians, finding how powerfully this discipline operated in creating a preference for independent industry, proceeded to make some hundreds of offers of the workhouse before the dietary was reformed. These offers were seldom or never accepted. When to this discipline is superadded the isolation of men in one yard and ward, of boys in another, of women in a third, and of girls in a fourth; that the workhouse inmates are assembled from remote parts of a large Union, and meet chiefly strangers within the walls, whereas the members of the family are separated while they reside there; it will be very evident to you that few men would (excepting under the pressure of necessity) submit to the conditions of workhouse discipline, even though they were fed on a more abundant diet than that of the able-bodied labourer without the walls. I am sure that the diet of the Union workhouses might exceed that of the able-bodied labourer without destroying the efficacy of the test. This would, however, be an error in principle, which would be followed by

some inevitable evils, and which, from its injustice to the able-bodied labourers and rate-payers, it would be scandalous to permit. I only contemplate the possibility of such an arrangement theoretically, and for the sake of argument. Viewed in this abstract way, I have no hesitation in saying that the dietary might be increased without a failure of the workhouse system.

I would venture to assert that, in the management of a Master of great activity, intelligence, and firmness, the most abundant diet ever yet found to exist, in any of the old Houses of Industry, would fail to induce any considerable number of paupers to remain within the walls of a workhouse.

In order to exhibit the importance of a close adherence to the principles in other minute points of discipline, and how much the efficacy of the workhouse system depends on such circumstances, I beg to state a circumstance which recently occurred to me. I had observed that the custom of permitting the paupers to retain in their possession, while residing within the walls of the workhouse, boxes, china, articles of clothing, &c., had been perpetuated from the discipline of the old Houses of Industry in some of those Houses which had recently been converted to Union workhouses. I explained to the Masters that the Union was bound to provide the paupers with clothing, lodging, and food; that if this provision was in any respect defective, that deficiency was a fit subject for complaint to the Board of Guardians, or to the Poor Law Commissioners; but that the paupers were supposed to be destitute persons, and were not to have in their possession any property while they resided in the Union workhouse. I therefore directed these articles to be taken into the possession of the various Governors, marked with the names of the paupers to whom they respectively belonged, and deposited in the store-room. In effecting this change in the Cosford Union workhouse, Mr. Plum found considerable quantities of bread secreted in these boxes (showing how abundant the dietary is), and likewise soap and other articles, purloined from the workhouse stores, which had been used by the paupers in the domestic arrangements of the house. On the morning after this change twelve able-bodied female paupers left the house, saying they preferred labour out of doors.

Similar occurrences have taken place after enforcing the locking of the dormitories at night, the introduction of a new form of labour, the requiring silence at meals, &c. &c., showing how much the efficacy of the entire system depends on these points of discipline.

The exemption of any class from the ultimate operation of the workhouse test will infallibly act as a boon on the increase of the number of those who will describe themselves as belonging to that class; it will thus increase the number of *impostors*. This exemption of a class will likewise increase the number of those who might, by the exercise of care and prudence, avoid the calamity of falling within the limits of a class permitted to exist in a state of dependence; it will thus diminish the cogency of the motives to industry, frugality, and prudence, and create and sustain *improvidence*.

That the exemption of a class from the operation of the workhouse test, and the substitution of out-door relief to that class, is a boon upon the increase of improvidence, may be rendered evident in a few words. If that class be, for example, those who are *aged and infirm*, the substitution of the out-door allowance for relief in a well-regulated workhouse is, in fact, the creation of an annuity fund for the support of old age, which removes the necessity for creating, or striving to create, any similar fund by the independent exertions of the labourers during their years of ability and activity. It also removes the necessity that ought to exist for a lively exercise of the charities of life and of filial duties.

If the exempted class be *widows with families*, the substitution of the out-door allowance for relief, in a well-regulated workhouse, creates a *widows' fund*, which removes every motive to personal exertion on the part of widows, and prevents the creation of a *widows' fund* by the contributions of the labourers.

The same argument applies to an out-door allowance to the sick, and those who are rendered impotent by disease. The out allowance would take the place of the sick club or benefit society, and prevent the salutary extension of these clubs. In all these cases, and in all others, the substitution of out-door allowance for relief, in a well-regulated workhouse, is a premium upon improvidence, and a hinderance to exertion for the probable period of need.

The out allowance will also be invariably found to encourage *imposture*. It is not possible in practice to discriminate between the able-bodied and the impotent.

Between ability to labour and inability there are various degrees and stages in which, even by the most skilful investigation, conducted by a professional man, it is impossible to ascertain what is the amount of ability.

In the pauperised districts, therefore, it has been the common custom among the labourers to seek a permanent allowance from the poor-rate, instead of a fluctuating and uncertain amount of the wages of labour, on the plea of *partial* inability. This plea is often untrue, and has greatly diminished in those districts in which the workhouse test has been brought into operation.

The plea of impotence, or total inability, is an almost equally extensive source of deception. My early studies, and practical acquaintance with medical science, have enabled me to expose, before Boards of Guardians, numerous instances in which the plea of total inability was falsely made. In this way I have, for example, discovered and exposed *simulated paralysis* of a limb; the *simulation of an epileptic paroxysm*; the *simulation of disease of the heart or lungs*; or of general and extreme debility; all of which impositions have been abandoned under a mode of interrogation which exposed their character, and which issued in the offer of the workhouse.

If the impotent, as a class, were to be exempted from the operation of the workhouse system, the number of those who sought relief on this plea, and whose imposture would baffle

the most skilful examination, would rapidly extend. The fund for the relief of impotence would constantly have to be enlarged, but a great part of the monies thus employed would be applied to the support and encouragement of imposture.

In the absence of the workhouse system, and under the encouragement of out allowance, marriages would occur among epileptics, cripples, the victims of scrofula, and depravity—the aged and helpless would continue to marry young women, and propagate a miserable offspring, as they have been found to do up to this period, and would leave their family to enjoy the legal allowance during a long minority.

The motives to foresight being withdrawn among those who succeed in being included in the class of impotent, the evils of dependence on the poor-rate will accumulate within that class.

In the introduction of a restrictive mode of relief, amidst the evils of the allowance system, it has been my constant practice to inculcate the exercise of caution and moderation, in the efforts of Boards of Guardians to substitute relief within the walls of a well-regulated workhouse, for the pernicious forms of out-door relief which have hitherto prevailed. It has been easy to remove the whole of the out-door relief to the able-bodied males; and among those who deemed themselves impotent, exertions have been roused by the influence of the system, which have occasioned a great reduction of the burthens of the rate-payers. The class of widows with families requires the application of great prudence and skill, but great numbers of those who belong to this class have been induced to put forth creditable exertions for the support of their families, which had not before been roused. It is evident that a large portion of this class will ere long be in a condition to support itself without parochial aid, though widows with families of children incapable of working may still require relief for a considerable period.

The system adopted has been entirely protective of those who are now aged and infirm; but among those who are above sixty years of age, and who are still comparatively able-bodied, many have relinquished a state of dependence.

The number dependent on account of sickness or bodily infirmity will undergo a more rapid diminution from the establishment of benefit societies and independent medical clubs.

In all these classes an ultimate triumph will be obtained over existing evils.

This gradual progression is necessary in the correction of so vast an evil as the allowance system; but in establishing a system of relief, where no compulsory relief has heretofore existed, it would appear to me madness to neglect the results derived from previous experience, which indicates the evils inevitably flowing from the administration of compulsory relief to any class, excepting on terms which render that relief less desirable than independence.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly and faithfully,

JAMES PHILLIPS KAY:

APPENDIX.

It has been thought desirable to annex the following Letter of Mr. Tuffnell to the Poor Law Commissioners, in confirmation of the remarks made above in p. 8—11 on the true sanction of the Workhouse System.

GENTLEMEN,

31st May, 1836.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. Plumptree to Lord John Russell, in which a complaint is made that the rule of confining the workhouse inmates to the precincts of the workhouse is acted upon with cruel rigidity in the county of Kent, especially as respects the aged paupers.

Though none of the regulations issued by your Board prescribes this strict confinement, yet I believe that, when applied to, you have always approved of it; and as I have invariably recommended it to Boards of Guardians, I beg to state the reasons that induce me to think this restriction of paramount importance.

The great secret of Poor Law Reform, and the main object of all the machinery of guardians, workhouses, relieving officers, &c., is to place the pauper in a worse condition than the independent labourer; to take every precaution that he who cannot support himself, but is supported by the labour of others, should not be allowed a larger share of the comforts of life than he who relies solely for maintenance on his own exertions. The equity of this object is so obvious that I have never heard it questioned by any one: but I now wish to direct your attention to what extent it is attained by the workhouse system of relief.

If we compare the interior of a labourer's cottage with a workhouse, managed according to your regulations, we shall find the latter superior to the former in every point of comfort and convenience: and in the newly-erected workhouses especially, which are universal in East Kent, this superiority is strikingly manifest. The dietary, in spite of the complaints made of it, is, I am satisfied, more than the great majority of inmates can consume, and considerably better than is generally obtained by independent labourers in this county. Every requisite of bedding, of clothing, of furniture, is supplied in the workhouses, of a quality beyond all comparison better than can be met with in the cottages. The rooms are more cleanly, airy, and better built, whilst, instead of the dirty and indecent huddling together of offices and persons,

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as is the too frequent practice in labourers' dwellings, here each apartment has its distinct and appropriate use. There is one room for sleeping, another for eating, another for cooking, another for washing, &c. If a workhouse inmate is ill, there is the hospital ready to receive him, where the best medical attendance is daily, and, if necessary, hourly supplied; where he is constantly waited upon by persons appointed to nurse him, and where every article of diet that the physician may think calculated to hasten recovery, or alleviate the pain of disease, is instantly and unsparingly given. If he desires moral or religious instruction, the Chaplain is at hand to impart it; whatever may be his persuasion, a Minister of his choice is immediately sent for, should he demand it. The bed of death in a workhouse need never be without the consolations of religion.

In short, the inmates of a workhouse are almost free from those annoyances that embitter the lives of other persons: they have no cares for the present, and no anxieties for the future; food, clothing, bedding, house accommodation, comes to them, without thought on their part, as regularly and surely as the rising of the sun. Hence it is obvious that in all the above points the system we have established is wrong; the object in view of making the pauper worse off than the independent labourer is not attained; and the plague of pauperism would speedily return, were it not for the single circumstance that the workhouse imposes restraint. This restraint is our sole safeguard against a recurrence of the evils we have just escaped; should it be even partially removed, the condition of the workhouse inmate is instantly in every point superior to that of other labourers in an almost infinite degree; the houses, were they five times as extensive as they are, would be filled, the rates would quickly mount up, and the whole country be as pauperised as before. The concluding paragraph of Mr. Plumptre's letter says, "This confinement leads the labourers to call the workhouses *prisons*, and excites strong feelings in their minds against them." Were it otherwise I fear they would call them *palaces* (as, with reference to their usual mode of living, they reasonably might), and entertain equally strong feelings in favour of them.

The preceding observations are intended to apply chiefly to the aged inmates of the workhouses, as it is with respect to them that the charge of cruelty is principally brought. I am sure however that there is no ground for complaint; and that it is mostly made *for* them, not *by* them. I have frequently asked the old paupers whether they were in want of anything, and have always, except in one instance, been answered with expressions of satisfaction.

The East Ashford workhouse is just opened, and the master replied to my inquiries, "The old men, Sir, who have just entered, say they never were so comfortable before: when I told them I would take care of their clothes and give them back again when they left, they said they would remain there all their lives." In fact to the old restraint is so little of a hardship, the quiet and excellent accommodation of these new workhouses is so congenial to their time of life, that I much fear lest they should become attractive, when experience has shown that they are not so comfortless as described. At present their prison-like appearance, and the notion that they are intended to torment the poor, inspires a salutary dread of them. I have taken several persons, ladies as well as others, to visit them, who have invariably returned loud in praise of the comfort they afford, and confessed the groundlessness of their previous prepossessions against them. These praises, however, always sound to me fraught with evil forebodings, the realization of which can only be prevented by carefully keeping up what seems to me our sole barrier against them—a system of restraint.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. CARLETON TUFNELL,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners
for England and Wales.

POOR LAWS, IRELAND.

(Confidential)

REMARKS

ON THE

THIRD REPORT OF THE IRISH POOR INQUIRY COMMISSIONERS ;

Drawn up by the desire of the CHANCELLOR OF
THE EXCHEQUER, for the purpose of being
submitted to his Majesty's Government ;
with an Appendix and Supplementary Re-
marks. By GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS,
Esq.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament
by His Majesty's Command.

London: Printed by W. Crows and Sons, Stamford-street,
for His Majesty's Stationery Office.

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TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE GENERAL STATEMENTS

OF THE

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE SEVERAL

TURNPIKE TRUSTS

IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF

ENGLAND AND WALES,

FROM 1 JANUARY 1835 TO 31 DECEMBER 1835.

Pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 WILL. IV., c. 80.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

22 May 1837.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE GENERAL STATEMENTS OF THE INCOME

INCOME.

1. NAMES of COUNTIES.	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 January 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ENGLAND.								
BEDFORDSHIRE - - -	4,645 11 1	300 9 8	12,179 - -	1,192 14 4	2,385 16 8	17 13 6	40 1 6	- - -
BERKSHIRE - - -	3,525 6 11	50 19 7	15,819 18 -	205 2 9	1,523 14 -	- 6 -	391 12 10	1,700 -
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE - -	6,106 13 3	61 15 4	18,050 3 7	231 6 11	670 15 -	4 17 7	373 7 8	- - -
CAMBRIDGESHIRE - - -	5,924 18 5	395 7 3	9,450 11 11	394 18 10	1,011 - 3	2 10 -	139 1 -	- - -
CHESHIRE - - -	6,827 - 11	1,256 10 6	53,200 8 5	2,792 4 4	2,172 18 -	18 - -	792 12 9	11,698 11
CORNWALL - - -	4,309 7 4	79 18 -	44,973 16 8	486 3 5	5 10 -	1 10 -	731 - 4	8,550 -
CUMBERLAND - - -	1,119 2 2	483 3 3	14,332 19 11	286 6 9	- - -	6 2 -	382 2 1	1,867 10
DERBYSHIRE - - -	8,003 15 1	3,873 11 10	35,940 9 10	2,827 15 9	2,877 2 10	12 5 6	308 - 6	2,401 5
DEVONSHIRE - - -	12,378 6 -	2,337 - 8	51,767 4 10	563 17 7	65 - -	25 18 5	1,792 11 8	13,615 -
DORSETSHIRE - - -	4,694 6 3	806 14 3	20,640 17 6	220 12 9	1,512 3 10	1 13 6	88 8 -	200 -
DURHAM - - -	4,464 15 1	272 13 10	27,687 14 -	1,433 17 2	1,486 17 7	6 1 -	739 12 3	11,960 -
ESSEX - - -	6,458 8 1	805 5 4	29,979 14 8	754 7 -	450 1 6	80 16 8	359 18 -	6,450 -
GLOUCESTERSHIRE - - -	12,569 16 5	6,583 17 6	71,237 13 8	2,094 11 5	4,148 19 2	7 1 -	512 11 -	1,400 -
HAMPSHIRE - - -	9,821 17 9	538 1 6	25,144 9 11	267 5 4	510 11 4	44 7 11	999 9 -	3,445 10
HEREFORDSHIRE - - -	3,948 14 3	3,772 2 8	18,399 15 5	875 11 7	3,086 6 3	6 8 10	194 19 6	8,100 -
HERTFORDSHIRE - - -	5,244 19 3	- - -	27,416 16 2	91 7 8	578 9 8	- 10 -	249 3 4	- - -
HUNTINGDONSHIRE - -	2,524 13 6	208 7 11	9,462 16 10	295 3 10	909 15 -	- 16 9	38 12 -	- - -
KENT - - -	21,438 17 7	983 16 7	61,007 9 7	3,148 3 3	345 10 7	74 13 6	1,698 12 7	7,400 -
LANCASHIRE - - -	14,613 2 7	26,302 13 8	127,013 13 6	3,978 17 6	229 2 6	84 14 3	2,415 15 2	6,110 17
LEICESTERSHIRE - - -	3,633 6 6	4,937 7 2	23,876 6 1	2,133 2 7	2,627 3 6	- 12 -	134 18 5	400 -
LINCOLNSHIRE - - -	13,541 4 11	413 7 1	28,449 17 -	2,269 11 5	3,745 2 6	12 - 4	1,101 19 4	1 4
MIDDLESEX - - -	12,029 19 9	- - -	92,273 13 8	1,033 12 -	- - -	20 11 -	3,029 10 2	3,900 -
MONMOUTHSHIRE - - -	1,256 17 10	1,021 6 11	12,957 13 2	346 7 8	649 10 1	10 3 11	233 5 7	3,095 -
NORFOLK - - -	4,660 6 11	76 2 8	12,711 18 10	471 10 1	2,592 3 7	30 12 -	173 8 8	- - -
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE - -	5,291 19 5	1,439 3 10	33,545 4 6	3,089 9 9	3,151 2 1	19 - 9	253 11 10	300 -
NORTHUMBERLAND - - -	4,490 11 10	798 15 6	16,724 2 1	612 16 9	2,527 4 -	1 10 -	260 14 7	715 -
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE - -	5,818 14 5	5,295 15 2	15,499 11 6	1,135 13 6	1,706 7 8	1 15 -	282 12 2	1,608 -
OXFORDSHIRE - - -	10,774 14 7	177 7 4	21,840 14 4	184 7 9	791 1 6	- - -	87 5 3	400 -
RUTLANDSHIRE - - -	83 - 7	274 - 3	3,808 16 11	425 12 -	1,077 - -	- 1 -	17 8 6	- - -
SHROPSHIRE - - -	8,504 11 7	113 5 7	25,982 13 10	1,375 2 -	3,651 7 11	5 6 9	493 8 6	7,505 -
SOMERSETSHIRE - - -	7,169 14 9	2,398 17 10	55,283 12 4	1,693 19 3	1,000 8 4	15 3 8	522 - 6	5,400 -
STAFFORDSHIRE - - -	17,440 1 3	5,456 13 3	54,248 8 7	1,927 6 -	2,350 7 8	19 17 8	886 1 9	400 -
SUFFOLK - - -	2,407 19 3	1,121 13 2	10,300 8 11	405 18 5	1,455 2 2	13 - -	429 14 5	212 -
SURREY - - -	5,736 16 -	618 9 4	58,815 16 2	429 15 1	92 6 2	52 15 -	875 19 9	- - -
SUSSEX - - -	8,632 14 9	2,834 4 4	45,348 9 11	1,648 4 10	348 19 9	10 16 6	1,030 8 -	3,540 -
WARWICKSHIRE - - -	6,648 9 4	1,878 10 9	27,069 9 10	1,220 11 8	2,007 6 1	8 4 11	1,151 8 6	1,650 -
WESTMORELAND - - -	1,300 15 1	1,016 5 2	6,751 18 5	149 2 1	- - -	2 7 6	9 - -	250 -
WILTSHIRE - - -	8,164 2 1	1,721 16 1	33,011 16 10	521 13 1	1,647 2 11	2 10 -	1,081 4 +	7,200 -
WORCESTERSHIRE - - -	6,075 7 10	3,153 10 2	28,863 9 4	166 2 10	4,322 7 8	7 16 3	2,865 11 1	7,500 -
YORKSHIRE - - -	25,663 16 2	23,001 8 5	151,713 18 1	6,467 16 8	9,568 8 4	34 2 -	2,969 12 9	19,884 18
TOTAL - - - £.	297,894 16 9	106,760 9 4	1,402,783 14 9	49,848 3 7	69,280 6 1	664 12 8	30,046 14 11	148,859 16
WALES.								
ANGLESEY - - -	1,320 - -	- - -	5,894 17 2	52 12 1	359 2 11	8 4 -	97 - -	- - -
BRECKNOCKSHIRE - - -	- - -	499 14 11	4,607 4 10	20 - -	1,800 - -	- - -	2 6 3	2,635 -
CAERNARVONSHIRE - - -	358 17 4	87 13 4	3,188 1 11	- - -	19 4 -	- - -	169 14 2	3,993 -
CARDIGANSHIRE - - -	836 12 10	- - -	2,467 3 4	- - -	150 - -	- 10 -	- - -	200 -
CARMARTHENSHIRE - - -	3,794 7 4	111 19 11	10,156 15 2	1 - 2	390 - -	2 7 -	130 3 1	412 10
DENBIGHSHIRE - - -	1,403 13 4	19 17 4	3,088 15 8	104 - 5	456 - -	- - -	128 15 9	- - -
FLINTSHIRE - - -	1,259 19 11	2,318 2 2	11,396 13 11	356 11 3	1,145 9 11	- - -	444 6 5	250 -
GLAMORGANSHIRE - - -	1,628 4 11	1,920 7 -	10,493 10 10	127 18 6	21 8 2	7 10 8	697 8 6	500 -
MERIONETHSHIRE - - -	302 16 11	567 18 8	2,952 2 2	277 11 8	148 1 11	4 7 -	151 11 8	755 -
MONTGOMERYSHIRE - - -	1,931 16 8	- - -	9,164 18 10	805 16 10	2,237 9 2	5 10 10	220 - 7	5,864 -
PEMBROKESHIRE - - -	507 - 9	- - -	1,605 10 -	- - -	283 - -	- - -	7 - -	1,008 1
RADNORSHIRE - - -	574 14 9	61 5 5	1,518 4 4	501 3 5	492 9 -	- - -	63 16 -	1,000 -
TOTAL - - - £.	13,918 4 9	5,586 18 9	66,533 18 2	2,246 14 4	7,502 5 1	28 9 6	2,112 2 5	16,617 11
ENGLAND & WALES.								
ENGLAND - - -	297,894 16 9	106,760 9 4	1,402,783 14 9	49,848 3 7	69,280 6 1	664 12 8	30,046 14 11	148,859 16
WALES - - -	13,918 4 9	5,586 18 9	66,533 18 2	2,246 14 4	7,502 5 1	28 9 6	2,112 2 5	16,617 11
TOTAL - - - £.	311,813 1 6	112,347 8 1	1,469,317 12 11	52,094 17 11	76,782 11 2	693 2 2	32,158 17 4	165,477 7

AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SEVERAL TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, FROM 1 JANUARY 1835 TO 31 DECEMBER 1835, INCLUSIVE; PURSUANT TO THE ACT 3 & 4 WILL. IV., CAP. 80.

EXPENDITURE.																		DEBTS.				ARREARS OF INCOME.						
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	17. 18. 19. SALARIES OF			20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.	27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.																			
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
15,815 6 -	3,504 7 3	347 16 11	2,541 6 9	- - -	414 3 -	422 17 11	100 5 -	275 8 -	831 4 3	432 18 2	2,107 8 4	562 4 5	1,755 - -	262 10 8	2,385 16 8	15,943 7 4	42,974 5 6	4 4	2,443 12 6	12,073 12 6	126 11 2	57,618 1 8	405 - -	252 7 3	- - -	41 3 10	4,343 11 3	5,042 2 4
19,640 13 7	4,643 1 6	2,223 5 2	1,617 19 10	50 6 9	97 16 3	814 11 7	40 - -	321 1 -	818 14 -	347 1 8	2,473 6 3	299 8 8	2,500 - -	839 - 4	1,523 14 -	18,609 10 -	55,865 2 10	4 4	1,435 16 4	1,813 17 11	123 9 1	59,238 6 2	91 2 11	174 - 6	- - -	4,629 - -	4,920 3 5	
19,330 10 9	7,005 19 3	1,949 10 10	1,503 4 6	104 15 -	157 - 10	1,314 7 5	153 3 4	289 - -	693 14 -	537 13 7	1,457 1 -	1,801 13 10	2,937 11 3	1,201 16 3	670 15 -	21,797 6 1	37,582 2 -	4 4	6,228 14 6	16,281 12 7	65 7 1	60,157 16 2	61 1 8	107 5 2	507 11 3	177 1 -	3,643 9 8	
10,908 2 -	3,094 8 -	1,056 19 4	1,255 18 6	- - -	203 5 5	754 8 8	25 10 -	119 4 3	684 18 -	73 19 -	1,260 18 11	121 7 9	100 - -	187 6 3	1,011 - 3	9,949 4 4	34,964 8 8	4 4	149 12 -	5,571 - 5	356 11 4	41,041 12 5	95 10 -	121 11 7	- - -	309 18 11	6,935 - 2	
70,074 15 -	12,006 3 4	4,172 12 -	8,066 2 9	784 17 10	220 12 8	1,981 5 2	101 - -	937 11 -	1,848 10 7	1,625 2 2	13,691 8 9	10,886 - 11	8,901 4 9	1,598 10 5	2,172 18 -	69,614 - 4	310,241 19 11	5 5	8,144 5 4	15,669 1 2	790 3 -	334,845 9 5	919 14 1	830 12 4	247 3 7	1,285 9 -	7,421 8 1	
24,748 - 5	3,450 - -	1,221 5 11	1,312 12 9	1,212 9 2	26 10 4	649 8 3	171 - -	109 16 10	736 4 -	992 1 8	4,976 8 3	10,547 15 9	257 17 6	535 7 3	5 10 -	26,294 7 8	100,176 9 1	4 4	2,016 19 7	5,335 5 2	364 11 6	107,593 5 4	38 17 6	113 - 3	81 13 -	214 1 10	3,047 13 7	
16,875 - 10	5,234 18 1	1,073 11 3	1,546 12 -	29 9 8	25 10 -	452 17 9	161 10 -	266 - -	776 8 4	72 - 4	2,690 13 9	5,256 12 6	319 11 -	484 11 -	- - -	18,390 5 8	108,409 3 6	4 4	2,398 19 3	21,289 13 3	1,883 13 -	133,981 9 -	278 10 3	21 7 -	5 - -	159 8 11	1,004 7 1	
44,366 19 5	10,004 12 1	2,978 17 6	2,586 4 5	8 - 2	91 17 5	882 5 9	85 10 2	558 14 -	1,385 1 7	1,151 12 9	13,915 10 4	3,064 17 2	2,302 19 9	747 19 7	2,877 2 10	42,641 5 6	297,379 - 9	4 4	27,818 15 10	105,150 5 2	2,054 19 5	432,403 1 2	1,072 - 3	247 3 10	3 - -	1,567 - 10	7,910 16 7	
67,829 12 6	9,326 10 8	3,163 19 -	3,318 - 2	744 8 5	431 17 4	2,471 3 2	580 15 -	682 2 -	1,688 7 6	1,854 18 10	18,946 6 8	10,945 - 1	4,915 12 6	2,611 13 7	65 - -	61,745 14 11	446,112 - -	4 4	4,775 16 -	34,949 18 -	2,002 18 10	487,800 12 10	1,726 6 8	483 2 9	212 2 8	992 5 -	18,128 1 9	
22,663 15 7	4,335 11 3	644 15 8	1,211 9 11	585 3 9	34 12 -	1,150 18 -	173 - -	564 17 8	849 6 10	1,443 11 3	5,084 2 7	1,675 - 1	615 - -	736 7 7	1,512 3 10	20,486 4 5	120,781 15 10	4 4	3,692 8 6	6,176 4 2	1,171 12 1	131,822 - 7	575 12 7	35 3 1	- - -	858 4 5	7,236 15 3	
43,314 2 -	10,616 5 8	2,862 7 2	4,371 18 3	1,796 16 1	226 - -	1,728 15 2	175 - -	474 3 -	1,715 15 -	557 11 11	5,525 5 2	2,895 19 3	1,690 - -	1,693 4 2	1,486 17 7	37,815 18 5	133,833 15 2	4 4	1,112 5 -	3,138 6 8	732 7 9	138,816 14 7	637 19 -	216 18 5	222 5 7	3,867 5 9	10,422 12 7	
38,074 17 10	11,200 6 6	4,819 13 2	3,383 - 2	182 17 8	171 18 10	3,014 17 7	160 - -	641 6 8	1,333 4 -	349 6 6	1,196 19 8	10,528 3 10	450 - -	4,561 14 7	450 1 6	42,463 10 8	29,050 - -	4 4	364 11 8	27 5 -	1,114 4 3	30,556 - 11	- - -	360 12 -	250 - -	637 10 2	2,378 14 2	
79,400 16 3	19,527 19 -	7,072 6 -	9,995 14 11	1,164 3 7	533 9 4	2,130 6 8	100 7 8	1,143 3 3	3,968 14 5	1,152 3 8	12,320 14 10	8,533 7 4	4,625 6 5	1,809 4 3	4,148 19 2	77,326 - 6	337,318 1 7	4 4	6,492 17 1	37,973 14 11	7,233 - 10	389,067 14 5	1,427 10 4	110 14 3	15 5 -	261 14 5	15,343 15 6	
30,321 13 6	5,421 13 9	2,097 7 9	2,960 - 1	1,336 4 6	70 8 -	2,102 16 5	97 2 -	834 - -	1,701 1 -	1,327 19 5	3,823 17 -	3,730 7 3	2,549 7 8	1,631 15 7	510 11 4	29,894 11 7	113,558 6 -	4 4	8,490 3 9	30,847 18 7	217 5 3	153,113 13 7	201 15 8	107 2 -	714 5 4	87 9 4	9,928 3 5	
30,663 1 7	5,985 5 9	1,890 10 6	2,325 18 8	1,844 11 5	138 9 7	669 7 10	- - -	237 5 3	975 10 -	755 8 10	2,319 8 3	2,904 16 10	1,657 8 10	315 6 8	3,086 6 3	25,305 14 8	61,524 6 5	4 4	2,360 11 4	4,946 4 9	3,810 16 10	73,641 19 4	27 10 2	48 19 11	5 - -	142 10 -	9,344 15 4	
28,336 6 10	7,886 18 9	4,021 8 1	3,022 1 8	101 17 9	212 5 2	2,113 8 3	95 5 -	495 - -	1,463 - 10	490 3 4	2,590 14 1	1,498 1 8	1,700 - -	455 5 6	578 9 8	26,753 19 9	57,222 16 6	4 4	5,278 14 6	6,050 7 7	53 19 10	65,605 18 5	64 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,881 6 2	
10,707 4 5	2,387 10 2	1,436 12 8	1,671 1 3	183 5 -	209 16 3	468 6 -	96 6 -	141 15 -	480 - -	188 7 6	1,246 8 4	132 7 -	1,600 - -	255 1 5	909 15 -	11,406 11 7	33,025 - -	5 5	- - -	216 9 2	332 4 11	23,393 14 1	51 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,969 3 4	
73,671 9 6	15,112 9 5	10,767 4 -	8,144 14 8	998 - 3	122 10 7	2,721 14 7	265 12 2	1,194 18 -	2,247 17 8	1,833 3 2	10,321 6 7	5,743 5 2	11,089 10 -	1,894 1 9	345 10 7	72,801 18 7	251,575 9 3	4 4	4,560 6 4	58,000 6 -	969 2 1	315,105 3 8	949 14 11	1,267 10 8	306 3 6	1,086 10 8	22,296 14 -	
139,833 - 4	30,407 9 5	10,111 - 10	18,359 13 9	1,037 6 10	234 12 8	2,637 6 10	638 19 4	1,621 17 3	3,254 13 2	1,345 9 2	38,171 2 -	16,532 4 2	15,936 - -	3,272 12 10	229 2 6	143,860 11 5	817,805 8 3	4 4	25,815 13 -	75,079 1 4	29,748 4 7	949,138 7 7	2,432 8 5	252 15 11	62 13 7	3,759 9 3	11,022 2 5	
29,172 2 7	7,508 18 -	1,095 6 6	6,792 7 9	239 12 6	279 17 8	1,929 15 5	53 19 11	329 - 6	1,087 15 -	874 13 10	4,158 5 4	4,757 - 3	283 6 -	821 9 1														

THE GENERAL STATEMENTS OF THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SEVERAL TRUSTS

are arranged in 41 Columns, under the following Heads:—

Col. 1.—NAMES OF TRUSTS; alphabetically arranged, in their respective Counties.

INCOME:

- 2.—Balance in Treasurers' hands, 1 January 1835.
- 3.—Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 January 1835.
- 4.—Revenue received from Tolls.
- 5.—Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.
- 6.—Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.
- 7.—Revenue from Fines.
- 8.—Revenue from Incidental Receipts.
- 9.—Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
- 10.—TOTAL INCOME.

EXPENDITURE:

- 11.—Manual Labour.
- 12.—Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.
- 13.—Materials for Surface Repairs.
- 14.—Land purchased.
- 15.—Damage done in obtaining Materials.
- 16.—Tradesmen's Bills.
- 17.—Salaries of Treasurers.
- 18.—Salaries of Clerks.
- 19.—Salaries of Surveyors.
- 20.—Law Charges.
- 21.—Interest of Debt.
- 22.—Improvements.
- 23.—Debts paid off.
- 24.—Incidental Expenses.
- 25.—Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.
- 26.—TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

DEBTS:

- 27.—Bonded or Mortgage Debts.
- 28.—Rate of Interest per Cent.
- 29.—Floating Debts.
- 30.—Unpaid Interest.
- 31.—Balance due to Treasurers, 31 December 1835.
- 32.—TOTAL DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME:

- 33.—Arrears of Tolls for current Year.
- 34.—Arrears of Parish Composition for current Year.
- 35.—Arrears of other Receipts for current Year.
- 36.—Arrears of former Years.
- 37.—Balance in Treasurers' hands, 31 December 1835.
- 38.—TOTAL ASSETS.

- 39.—Names of Treasurers.
- 40.—Names and Addresses of Clerks.
- 41.—Names of Surveyors.

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AN ABSTRACT of the General Statements of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE
of the several TURNPIKE TRUSTS in the different Counties of *England* and
Wales ;—viz.

ENGLAND :

County of BEDFORD	-	-	-	-	13 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 6
— BERKS	-	-	-	-	15 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 6
— BUCKS	-	-	-	-	14 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 8
— CAMBRIDGE	-	-	-	-	12 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 10
— CHESTER	-	-	-	-	38 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 12
— CORNWALL	-	-	-	-	13 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 14
— CUMBERLAND	-	-	-	-	14 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 16
— DERBY	-	-	-	-	41 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 18
— DEVON	-	-	-	-	28 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 22
— DORSET	-	-	-	-	17 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 24
— DURHAM	-	-	-	-	20 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 26
— ESSEX	-	-	-	-	11 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 28
— GLOUCESTER	-	-	-	-	47 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 28
— HANTS	-	-	-	-	36 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 32
— HEREFORD	-	-	-	-	14 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 36
— HERTFORD	-	-	-	-	11 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 38
— HUNTINGDON	-	-	-	-	7 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 40
— KENT	-	-	-	-	50 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 42
— LANCASTER	-	-	-	-	62 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 46
— LEICESTER	-	-	-	-	24 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 50
— LINCOLN	-	-	-	-	29 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 52
— MIDDLESEX	-	-	-	-	6 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 56
— MONMOUTH	-	-	-	-	10 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 56
— NORFOLK	-	-	-	-	15 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 58
— NORTHAMPTON	-	-	-	-	27 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 60
— NORTHUMBERLAND	-	-	-	-	14 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 62
— NOTTINGHAM	-	-	-	-	22 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 64
— OXFORD	-	-	-	-	21 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 66
— RUTLAND	-	-	-	-	4 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 68
— SALOP	-	-	-	-	39 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 70
— SOMERSET	-	-	-	-	22 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 74
— STAFFORD	-	-	-	-	48 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 76
— SUFFOLK	-	-	-	-	15 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 80
— SURREY	-	-	-	-	20 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 82
— SUSSEX	-	-	-	-	51 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 84
— WARWICK	-	-	-	-	33 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 86
— WESTMORLAND	-	-	-	-	10 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 90
— WILTS	-	-	-	-	32 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 92
— WORCESTER	-	-	-	-	22 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 94
— YORK	-	-	-	-	119 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 96

WALES :

County of ANGLESEY	-	-	-	-	2 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 104
— BRECKNOCK	-	-	-	-	1 Trust	-	-	-	-	-	p. 106
— CAERNARVON	-	-	-	-	4 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 106
— CARDIGAN	-	-	-	-	2 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 108
— CARMARTHEN	-	-	-	-	11 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 108
— DENBIGH	-	-	-	-	6 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 110
— FLINT	-	-	-	-	13 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 112
— GLAMORGAN	-	-	-	-	12 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 112
— MERIONETH	-	-	-	-	6 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 114
— MONTGOMERY	-	-	-	-	5 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 116
— PEMBROKE	-	-	-	-	4 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 116
— RADNOR	-	-	-	-	2 Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	p. 118

COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance Due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barford - - - - -	190 6 8	- - -	430 - -	48 5 5	240 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bedford to Kimbolton - - -	214 7 4	- - -	301 11 -	23 19 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bedford and Newport Pagnell - -	227 3 7	- - -	241 13 4	74 6 5	184 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bedford and Woburn - - -	285 5 11	- - -	508 - 6	165 16 2	294 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Biggleswade to Alconbury Hill -	1,867 2 9	- - -	2,502 - -	210 17 3	429 3 4	17 13 6	4 4 -	- - -
Gt. Staughton to Lavendon, Odell Dis.	54 7 9	- - -	287 5 -	32 14 6	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto, Risely District - - -	166 10 9	- - -	217 3 10	73 19 -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hitchin and Bedford - - -	396 6 9	- - -	1,783 6 8	196 8 8	364 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hockliffe and Woburn ^a - - -	389 16 6	- - -	2,427 18 4	85 15 2	150 - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -
Luton District - - - - -	- - -	56 - 3	705 - -	(¹) 165 13 8	337 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Luton, Bedford District - - -	- - -	244 9 5	922 7 3	106 15 7	300 - -	- - -	17 6 -	- - -
Potton - - - - -	108 14 -	- - -	67 14 1	8 3 6	47 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Puddlehill - - - - -	745 9 1	- - -	1,785 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	4,645 11 1	300 9 8	12,179 - -	1,192 14 4	2,385 16 8	17 13 6	40 1 6	- - -

EXPENDITURE—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barford - - - - -	- - -	122 10 -	- - -	- - -	14 14 -	240 - -	693 - 7
Bedford to Kimbolton - - -	- - -	17 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	244 4 5
Bedford and Newport Pagnell - -	149 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 4 2	184 13 4	576 1 1
Bedford and Woburn - - -	- - -	76 10 -	- - -	- - -	11 6 -	294 - -	866 13 10
Biggleswade to Alconbury Hill -	24 11 2	115 15 -	127 8 11	855 - -	11 5 5	429 3 4	3,430 18 -
Gt. Staughton to Lavendon, Odell Dis.	17 2 -	89 8 -	- - -	- - -	3 12 1	30 - -	330 12 4
Ditto, Risely District - - -	2 2 -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	17 11 -	10 - -	235 18 -
Hitchin and Bedford - - -	111 14 8	345 1 -	234 15 6	- - -	122 8 7	364 - -	2,380 9 5
Hockliffe and Woburn - - -	109 14 2	670 13 6	- - -	500 - -	44 18 10	150 - -	3,021 8 4
Luton District - - - - -	18 8 10	454 7 2	- - -	- - -	13 3 -	337 - -	1,278 4 7
Luton, Bedford District - - -	- - -	57 7 -	- - -	- - -	6 12 11	300 - -	1,017 12 7
Potton - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 - -	94 2 9
Puddlehill - - - - -	- - -	98 6 8	200 - -	400 - -	30 7 9	- - -	1,774 2 9
£.	432 18 2	2,107 8 4	562 4 5	1,755 - -	262 10 8	2,385 16 8	15,943 7 4

(¹) Mis-stated in last Return.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Barford - - - - -	William Jones - -	Thomas Kidman, Bedford - - -	Charles Bailey.
Bedford to Kimbolton - - -	Thomas A. Green -	William Day, St. Neot's - - -	John Turner.
Bedford and Newport Pagnell - -	Ditto - - -	Theed Pearse, Bedford - - -	John Dudley.
Bedford and Woburn - - -	Thomas Kidman - -	Theed Pearse, jun., Bedford - -	Charles Bailey.
Biggleswade to Alconbury Hill -	Francis Rix - -	John Wells, Eynesbury, St. Neot's -	Samuel Staughton, William Hedding.
Gt. Staughton to Lavendon, Odell Dis.	William Rogers - -	William Day, St. Neot's - - -	(The Trustees).
Ditto, Risely District - - -	William Islip - -	Ditto - - -	John Turner.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance Due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Beasselsleigh to Hungerford - - -	481 - -	- - -	368 5 1	- - -	235 10 -	- - -	16 - -	- - -
Chilton Pond - - - - -	210 1 10	- - -	468 8 4	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Fyfield - - - - -	157 17 2	- - -	467 10 -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -
Fyfield, Newbridge & St. John's Bridge	(¹) 2 12 11	- - -	1,371 6 8	52 12 -	579 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Harwell and Streatley - - -	115 9 3	- - -	181 6 8	- - -	319 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -
Hincksey - - - - -	- - -	(¹) 16 18 6	385 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hurley - - - - -	- - -	34 1 1	1,039 9 4	21 12 -	23 - -	- - -	9 11 10	- - -
Maidenhead - - - - -	357 8 2	- - -	1,887 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 1 -	- - -
Nuffield Common, to Wantage and Faringdon.	219 - 4	- - -	602 18 4	3 1 -	- - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -
Reading and Basingstoke - - -	55 12 10	- - -	1,094 19 7	91 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shillingford to Reading - - -	670 2 11	- - -	1,464 7 4	36 2 -	- - -	- - -	220 - -	- - -
Speenhamland and Marlborough -	360 7 3	- - -	1,149 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -
Speenhamland and Reading - - -	681 12 9	- - -	1,326 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -
Twyford and Theale - - - - -	1 5 5	- - -	3,066 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,700 - -
Windsor Forest - - - - -	212 16 1	- - -	996 10 -	- - -	66 12 -	6 - -	- - -	- - -
Reading and Twyford Road (not completed).	£.	3,525 6 11	50 19 7	15,819 18 -	205 2 9	1,523 14 -	391 12 10	1,700 - -

COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

EXPENDITURE.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
718 5 5	148 - 1	- - -	77 3 6	- - -	- - -	28 13 -	- - -	20 - -	42 - -
325 10 -	122 9 10	- - -	51 18 3	- - -	- - -	14 14 4	- - -	12 12 -	25 - -
500 13 1	98 - 10	- - -	69 2 2	- - -	17 6 -	8 9 3	- - -	21 - -	25 - -
967 16 8	215 13 2	- - -	117 4 7	- - -	62 7 9	29 12 4	- - -	20 - -	40 - -
3,163 18 1	652 15 4	12 17 10	535 16 3	- - -	200 14 3	111 15 3	50 - -	36 16 -	266 19 3
349 19 6	113 19 3	- - -	18 1 1	- - -	5 2 10	28 7 1	15 - -	10 - -	- - -
301 2 10	93 1 11	- - -	12 11 4	- - -	7 - -	15 4 10	5 - -	10 - -	20 - -
2,343 15 4	538 16 9	3 - 4	356 16 9	- - -	28 2 4	89 3 6	5 5 -	40 - -	141 5 -
2,698 13 6	578 18 10	173 5 6	528 17 -	- - -	54 7 4	49 13 2	25 - -	25 - -	111 - -
1,207 13 8	405 5 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	40 - -
1,330 - 4	293 - 6	- - -	215 4 6	- - -	39 2 6	36 5 2	- - -	20 - -	50 - -
1,222 17 7	18 17 4	- - -	23 17 6	- - -	- - -	4 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,785 - -	225 7 10	158 13 3	534 13 10	- - -	- - -	6 12 8	- - -	50 - -	70 - -
5,815 6 -	3,504 7 3	347 16 11	2,541 6 9	- - -	414 3 -	422 17 11	100 5 -	275 8 -	831 4 3

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Donded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,450 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,450 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	215 11 6	215 11 6
4,005 - -	5 - -	- - -	6,541 5 -	- - -	10,546 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	295 12 11	295 12 11
3,260 - -	5 - -	- - -	2,971 - -	- - -	6,231 - -	48 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	151 15 7	200 2 3
2,062 10 -	4 - -	- - -	54 - -	- - -	2,116 10 -	- - -	147 14 -	- - -	9 17 -	386 8 9	543 19 9
3) 735 - -	4 345 8 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,080 8 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,600 2 10	1,600 2 10
1,388 - -	5 - -	- - -	1 17 6	- - -	1,389 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 14 11	73 14 11
1,325 - -	5 - -	- - -	1,383 10 -	- - -	2,708 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	231 15 7	231 15 7
8,626 5 6	4 150 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,776 5 6	356 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	359 12 8	716 6 -
5,500 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 1 8	67 1 8
9,740 - -	5 792 7 7	- - -	- - -	126 11 2	10,658 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,062 10 -	5 51 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,114 4 3	- - -	104 13 3	- - -	31 6 10	67 18 4	203 18 5
1,020 - -	5 639 7 9	1,122 - -	- - -	- - -	2,781 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	137 9 5	137 9 5
1,800 - -	5 464 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,264 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	756 7 1	756 7 1
42,974 5 6	- - -	2,443 12 6	12,073 12 6	126 11 2	57,618 1 8	405 - -	252 7 3	- - -	41 3 10	4,343 11 3	5,042 2 4

(2) And arrears.

(3) Including 1,500 l. at four per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Hitchin and Bedford	John Hawkins	Charles Times, Hitchin	Charles Bailey.
Lockfile and Woburn	George Lucas	Samuel Davis, Amptill	Charles Bailey and Thomas Odams.
Luton District	Sharples & Exton	E. C. Williamson, Luton	William Haybread, Edward Sell.
Luton, Bedford District	Thomas Kidman	Theed Pearse, jun., Bedford	Charles Bailey.
Potton	Thomas Woodham	William Day, St. Neot's	Thomas Woodham.
Puddlehill	William F. Brown	E. C. Williamson, Luton	Thomas Pratt.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

EXPENDITURE.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
619 15 1	- - -	- - -	151 16 -	- - -	- - -	51 9 2	- - -	10 - -	36 8 -
618 8 4	240 19 4	- - -	12 19 -	- - -	48 14 3	14 - -	- - -	10 10 -	42 - -
629 10 -	249 9 4	- - -	83 10 9	- - -	- - -	14 - -	- - -	10 10 -	42 - -
2,003 10 8	822 3 9	285 7 2	141 12 2	- - -	30 5 -	19 13 1	10 - -	20 - -	(2) 27 10 -
510 6 8	58 16 -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -
385 2 4	163 9 3	10 - -	- - -	- - -	12 5 -	20 12 6	- - -	10 10 -	40 - -
1,093 13 -	141 1 9	41 7 6	97 6 5	- - -	- - -	22 14 11	- - -	15 15 -	77 - -
1,864 12 -	312 6 1	392 - -	420 - 3	- - -	- - -	227 16 8	15 - -	60 - -	110 - -
695 19 4	165 3 11	- - -	41 5 5	- - -	10 - -	14 - 4	- - -	(2) 37 10 -	81 16 -
1,186 15 4	311 10 8	242 15 10	42 1 5	- - -	- - -	30 5 10	- - -	25 - -	59 - -
1,720 9 4	419 8 5	147 4 9	169 10 -	8 - -	- - -	62 9 -	- - -	- - -	37 19 -
1,153 3 4	391 7 -	170 16 -	174 17 6	23 11 9	2 2 -	11 4 6	- - -	20 - -	70 17 9
1,330 15 -	334 14 6	129 12 6	135 13 -	18 15 -	4 - -	8 3 1	- - -	29 - -	61 12 3
4,706 5 -	724 - 2	717 - 11	76 18 6	- - -	- - -	260 16 -	- - -	41 6 -	112 - -
1,063 8 -	308 11 4	87 - 6	62 9 5	- - -	- - -	84 1 6	15 - -	30 - -	39 - -
19,040 13 7	4,643 1 6	2,223 5 2	1,617 19 10	50 6 9	97 16 3	814 14 7	40 - -	321 1 -	818 11 -

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF

COUNTY OF BERKS—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Besselsleigh to Hungerford - - -	12 - 4	200 - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 2	235 10 -	698 6 8
Chilton Pond - - - - -	1 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 1 -	150 - -	528 13 7
Fyfield - - - - -	1 16 -	32 - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 6	150 - -	571 1 7
Fyfield, Newbridge and St. John's Bridge.	86 6 11	77 10 -	2 13 5	- - -	26 19 2	579 12 -	2,129 12 8
Harwell and Streatley - - -	9 7 10	95 - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 4	319 - -	508 10 2
Hincksey - - - - -	(¹) 46 14 6	25 - -	- - -	- - -	31 14 6	- - -	360 5 9
Hurley - - - - -	32 1 10	370 6 2	- - -	100 - -	15 11 -	23 - -	936 4 7
Maidenhead - - - - -	- - -	215 - -	58 1 4	- - -	141 1 7	- - -	1,951 5 11
Nuffield Common, to Wantage and Faringdon.	- - -	193 10 -	- - -	- - -	91 19 5	- - -	625 15 1
Reading and Basingstoke - - -	4 11 8	160 - -	3 - -	- - -	51 - -	- - -	920 5 5
Shillingford to Reading - - -	- - -	447 18 8	- - -	400 - -	(⁵) 266 19 10	- - -	1,959 - 8
Speenhamland to Marlborough - -	21 19 -	155 - -	28 5 11	- - -	39 12 5	- - -	1,109 13 10
Speenhamland and Reading - - -	16 11 8	70 - -	207 8 -	- - -	72 2 -	- - -	1,078 12 -
Twyford and Theale - - - - -	109 11 -	264 11 5	- - -	2,000 - -	55 2 3	- - -	4,361 6 3
Windsor Forest - - - - -	4 4 11	167 10 -	- - -	- - -	15 6 2	66 12 -	870 15 10
Reading and Twyford Road (not completed). £.	347 1 8	2,473 6 3	299 8 8	2,500 - -	839 - 4	1,523 14 -	18,609 10 -

(¹) Mis-stated in last Return.(²) Quarter of a year.(³) One year and a half.(⁴) Two years.(⁵) Including 220 l. deposits returned.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Besselsleigh to Hungerford - - -	Charles Liddiard -	William Beckett, Wantage - - -	James Stevenson.
Chilton Pond - - - - -	Henry Knapp -	Thomas Curtis, Abingdon - - -	Sir James M'Adam, Thomas Brown.
Fyfield - - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
Fyfield, Newbridge and St. John's Bridge.	James Haines -	Richard W. Crowdy, Faringdon -	Thomas Bradstock.
Harwell and Streatley - - -	Henry Knapp -	Morland & Godfrey, Abingdon -	Richard Lambel, William Tame.
Hincksey - - - - -	J. & R. Morrell -	P. and H. Walsh, Oxford - - -	Richard Swadling.
Hurley - - - - -	W. Parker -	Samuel Cooper, Henley, Oxon -	Sir James M'Adam, Charles Harding.
Maidenhead - - - - -	John Lewington -	W. J. Ward, Maidenhead - - -	- ditto. ditto.

COUNTY OF BUCKS.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aylesbury and Hockliffe - - -	72 2 1	- - -	575 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Beaconsfield and Stokenchurch -	307 9 10	- - -	3,165 16 8	- - -	30 - -	2 15 1	- - -	- - -
Bicester and Aylesbury - - -	337 18 9	- - -	996 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bromham and Olney - - - - -	464 1 7	- - -	476 16 8	132 6 3	80 10 -	- - -	5 13 4	- - -
Buckingham to Hanwell (Upper Division).	354 4 11	- - -	565 5 -	6 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Buckingham and Newport Pagnell -	83 18 11	- - -	544 17 11	62 19 2	87 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Buckingham and Towcester - - -	148 3 7	- - -	348 19 4	29 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Colnbrook - - - - -	1,358 11 3	- - -	3,497 12 -	- - -	- - -	2 2 6	122 2 2	- - -
Great Marlow to Stokenchurch -	139 3 5	- - -	86 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Holyhead Road, Hockliffe District -	1,497 9 8	- - -	3,195 - -	- - -	365 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Princes Risborough and Thame -	192 7 1	- - -	591 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Red Hill - - - - -	- - -	61 15 4	1,346 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 4 -	- - -
Wendover and Buckingham - - -	975 16 7	- - -	1,769 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	114 4 -	- - -
Wendover to Oak Lane, &c. - - -	175 5 7	- - -	890 7 -	- - -	107 10 -	- - -	115 4 2	- - -
£.	6,106 13 3	61 15 4	18,050 3 7	231 6 11	670 15 -	4 17 7	373 7 8	- - -

COUNTY OF BERKS—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4,000 -- --	5	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	4,000 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	402 8 5	402 8 5
400 -- --	4	-- -- --	8 -- --	-- -- --	408 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	299 16 7	299 16 7
870 -- --	4	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	870 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	216 5 7	216 5 7
4,080 -- --	5	416 14 6	297 6 8	123 9 1	4,917 10 3	-- -- --	-- -- --	6 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	6 -- --
2,900 -- --	(6) 5	-- -- --	55 -- --	-- -- --	2,955 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	117 5 9	117 5 9
800 -- --	5	-- -- --	95 -- --	-- -- --	895 -- --	29 12 11	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	7 18 1	37 11 --
7,473 9 6	4½	14 7 3	-- -- --	-- -- --	7,487 16 9	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	123 7 6	123 7 6
4,400 -- --	5	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	4,400 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	269 14 3	269 14 3
4,450 -- --	5	604 10 11	404 7 3	-- -- --	5,458 18 2	61 10 --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	289 4 7	350 14 7
3,200 -- --	5	20 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	3,220 -- --	-- -- --	58 8 6	-- -- --	-- -- --	322 2 9	380 11 3
9,166 13 4	5	145 -- --	361 17 9	-- -- --	9,673 11 1	-- -- --	104 8 --	20 -- --	-- -- --	431 11 7	555 19 7
2,400 -- --	5	49 14 5	65 -- --	-- -- --	2,514 14 5	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	403 16 9	403 16 9
1,775 -- --	5	40 9 3	296 5 --	-- -- --	2,111 14 3	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	933 15 9	933 15 9
6,600 -- --	4½	145 -- --	129 6 3	-- -- --	6,874 6 3	-- -- --	11 4 --	-- -- --	-- -- --	406 4 2	417 8 2
3,350 -- --	5	-- -- --	101 15 --	-- -- --	3,451 15 --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	405 8 3	405 8 3
55,865 2 10	--	1,435 16 4	1,813 17 11	123 9 1	59,238 6 2	91 2 11	174 -- 6	26 -- --	-- -- --	4,629 -- --	4,920 3 5

(6) But not paid regularly.

(7) Including 1,000 l. at four per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Nuffield Common, to Wantage and Faringdon.	Edward Button --	William Beckett, Wantage, J. A. Hedges, Wallingford.	William Herbert, Francis Tame and Thomas Poore.
Reading and Basingstoke --	Robert Harris --	Edward Vines, Reading --	William Winkworth.
Shillingford to Reading --	Edward Wells --	John A. Hedges, Wallingford --	-- ditto.
Speenhamland and Marlborough --	E. B. Bunny & Slocock --	Jeré Bunny, Newbury --	James Pearson.
Speenhamland and Reading --	-- ditto --	-- ditto --	-- ditto.
Twyford and Theale --	William Blandy --	John J. Blandy, Reading --	Thomas Hollis, Charles Hearn.
Windsor Forest --	John R. Wheeler --	John L. Roberts, Wokingham --	Richard Hudson.
Reading and Twyford Road (not completed).			

COUNTY OF BUCKS.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
375 16 8	(1) 300 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	15 19 --	10 10 --	25 -- --	-- -- --
3,198 11 9	491 3 11	685 3 1	518 19 10	-- -- --	4 4 --	146 1 7	-- -- --	21 -- --	120 4 --
996 -- --	(3) 809 7 2	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	263 -- 3	20 -- --	25 -- --	40 -- --
695 6 3	178 6 6	-- -- --	(4) 42 19 10	-- -- --	21 5 --	55 18 10	10 -- --	15 -- --	35 -- --
372 1 --	(5) 315 16 8	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	2 15 6	-- -- --	1 13 4	10 10 --	25 -- --
697 12 1	303 5 8	8 1 9	36 7 3	-- -- --	13 17 2	34 5 8	10 -- --	30 -- --	30 -- --
378 4 10	113 13 --	20 -- --	90 4 10	-- -- --	5 11 --	15 12 10	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --
3,621 16 8	1,076 11 6	882 16 5	204 9 --	74 15 --	44 3 8	511 4 5	20 -- --	30 -- --	75 -- --
86 14 --	(9) 55 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	2 5 6	-- -- --	5 5 --	-- -- --
3,600 -- --	1,527 9 --	125 3 2	211 4 5	-- -- --	62 15 6	42 10 3	25 -- --	25 -- --	80 -- --
591 -- --	(10) 161 17 6	3 12 --	-- -- --	30 -- --	-- -- --	4 5 8	10 -- --	(11) 30 -- --	10 -- --
1,362 17 4	449 12 2	134 9 --	305 1 7	-- -- --	2 6 --	110 7 8	21 -- --	15 15 --	100 -- --
1,883 9 --	(12) 925 2 1	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	70 1 10	25 -- --	25 -- --	73 10 --
1,113 1 2	298 14 1	90 5 5	93 17 9	-- -- --	-- -- --	42 13 11	-- -- --	31 10 --	105 -- --
19,330 10 9	7,900 19 3	1,949 19 10	1,593 4 6	104 15 --	157 -- 10	1,311 7 5	153 3 4	289 -- --	693 14 --

* continued on p. 10.

COUNTY OF BUCKS.—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aylesbury and Hockliffe - - -	12 15 -	125 - -	111 15 -	- - -	17 14 8	- - -	618 13 8
Beaconsfield and Stockenchurch - - -	- - -	299 18 6	660 11 8	250 - -	224 5 4	30 - -	3,451 11 11
Bicester and Aylesbury - - -	- - -	165 - -	- - -	- - -	41 8 11	- - -	1,363 16 4
Bromham and Olney - - -	24 7 6	187 4 -	- - -	- - -	2 17 2	80 10 -	653 8 10
Buckingham to Hanwell (Upper Division.) - - -	32 6 2	46 2 6	104 14 11	- - -	28 12 11	- - -	567 12 -
Buckingham and Newport Pagnell - - -	18 8 8	18 10 -	- - -	- - -	12 4 -	87 15 -	602 15 2
Buckingham and Towcester - - -	26 4 7	10 - -	- - -	100 - -	4 - -	- - -	385 9 3
Colnbrook - - -	180 17 3	40 - -	609 12 2	- - -	621 8 11	- - -	4,370 18 4
Great Marlow to Stokenchurch - - -	1 1 -	- - -	2 10 -	- - -	9 2 9	- - -	75 4 3
Holyhead Road, Hockliffe District - - -	43 9 4	45 - -	- - -	1,500 - -	15 12 6	365 - -	4,068 4 2
Princes Risborough and Thame - - -	(12)69 3 11	161 17 -	- - -	100 - -	16 11 9	- - -	597 7 10
Red Hill - - -	34 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	154 - 1	- - -	1,336 11 6
Wendover and Buckingham - - -	72 4 10	273 9 -	99 - 1	(14)1,007 11 3	33 16 -	- - -	2,604 15 1
Wendover to Oak Lane, &c. - - -	22 15 4	75 - -	213 10 -	- - -	20 1 3	107 10 -	1,100 17 9
£.	537 13 7	1,457 1 -	1,801 13 10	2,957 11 3	1,201 16 3	670 15 -	21,797 6 1

(1) To Parishes for repairs.

(2) Including 2,100 l. at 5 per cent.

(3) Including payments to Parishes.

(4) Including team work.

(5) Work done by contract.

(6) Including 205 l. at 4 per cent.

(7) Including 750 l. at 4 per cent.

(8) Including 200 l. at 5 per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Aylesbury and Hockliffe - - -	Arthur Ashfield -	Thomas Tindal, Aylesbury - - -	(None).
Beaconsfield and Stockenchurch - - -	R. Wheeler, jun. -	John Nash, High Wycombe - - -	Sir James M ^c Adam, M. Anderson.
Bicester and Aylesbury - - -	John Parrott -	James James, Aylesbury - - -	William Cross.
Bromham and Olney - - -	Thomas Palmer -	Iliffe & Garrard, Olney - - -	Joseph Palmer.
Buckinghamham to Hanwell (Upper Division.) - - -	Edward Parrott -	Thomas Hearn, Buckingham - - -	George Cave.
Buckingham and Newport Pagnell - - -	John Oliver -	{ John F. Congreve, Stony Stratford - - - } { Henry Lucas, Newport Pagnell - - - }	John Soe.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrington - - -	352 4 4	- - -	462 10 -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cambridge to Ely, &c. (" The South District.") - - -	663 10 4	- - -	1,965 6 8	231 15 9	171 17 6	1 14 -	24 10 -	- - -
Hauxton and Dunsbridge - - -	637 8 7	- - -	1,250 10 -	- - -	81 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Littleport to Welney (" The North West District.") - - -	41 13 10	- - -	109 15 4	42 10 -	51 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
Newmarket Heath - - -	650 15 11	- - -	780 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 4 -	- - -
Paper Mills - - -	723 3 10	- - -	743 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Red Cross - - -	410 1 1	- - -	596 - -	27 12 5	81 15 -	6 - -	- - -	- - -
Royston to Wandesford Bridge (South District.) - - -	302 6 7	- - -	1,006 5 6	71 11 -	230 - -	- - -	(2) 70 - -	- - -
St. Neot's to Cambridge - - -	791 15 3	- - -	560 - -	15 - -	177 10 -	- - -	15 15 -	- - -
Stump Cross - - -	366 19 11	- - -	1,145 - -	2 - -	136 15 -	- - -	15 7 -	- - -
Wimpole, Wrestlingworth and Potton - - -	- - -	395 7 3	261 9 5	4 9 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wisbeach and Thorney - - -	984 18 9	- - -	570 - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	3 5 -	- - -
£.	5,924 18 5	395 7 3	9,450 11 11	394 18 10	1,011 - 3	2 10 -	139 1 -	- - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrington - - -	43 6 2	22 10 -	- - -	- - -	6 1 8	80 - -	317 9 3
Cambridge to Ely, &c. (" The South District.") - - -	- - -	195 - -	65 7 9	- - -	18 19 6	171 17 6	2,329 10 2
Hauxton and Dunsbridge - - -	- - -	28 15 -	21 - -	- - -	35 8 9	81 4 -	1,111 12 9
Littleport to Welney (" The North West District.") - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 9 4	51 18 9	194 17 3
Newmarket Heath - - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	670 7 4
Paper Mills - - -	- - -	37 19 -	- - -	100 - -	15 9 9	- - -	643 9 3

TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1835.

31 11

COUNTY OF BUCKS—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,500 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 5 1	29 5 1
(²) 4,850 - -	4 - -	1,278 6 6	97 4 10	- - -	6,225 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 9 8	54 9 8
3,300 - -	5 - -	- - -	5,600 - -	29 17 7	8,929 17 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,230 - -	4 - -	- - -	1,975 4 -	- - -	4,205 4 -	- - -	23 7 -	- - -	7 1 -	505 19 -	536 7 -
(³) 805 - -	5 - -	43 9 2	2 10 -	- - -	850 19 2	32 11 8	20 - -	- - -	- - -	358 13 11	411 5 7
(⁷) 2,550 - -	5 - -	- - -	600 - -	- - -	3,150 - -	- - -	63 18 2	- - -	- - -	176 15 10	240 14 -
(⁸) 2,360 - -	4 - -	- - -	777 12 -	- - -	3,137 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	140 19 2	140 19 2
1,000 - -	4 - -	323 16 10	- - -	- - -	1,323 16 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	609 9 7	609 9 7
2,870 - -	5 - -	8 8 -	5,979 3 4	- - -	8,857 11 4	31 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 13 2	182 3 2
1,200 - -	5 - -	4,263 12 3	15 - -	- - -	5,478 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	989 5 6	989 5 6
7,017 2 -	4 to 5	217 3 9	1,234 18 5	- - -	8,469 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	170 - -	185 19 3	355 19 3
200 - -	5 - -	14 3 -	- - -	35 9 6	249 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5,200 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,200 - -	- - -	- - -	(¹⁵) 507 11 3	- - -	254 10 6	762 1 9
1,500 - -	5 - -	79 15 -	- - -	- - -	1,579 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	187 9 -	187 9 -
37,582 2 -	- - -	6,228 14 6	16,281 12 7	65 7 1	60,157 16 2	64 1 8	107 5 2	507 11 3	177 1 -	3,643 9 8	4,499 8 9

(¹⁰) Including contract work.
(¹³) Work done by contract.

(⁹) Work done by contract.
(¹¹) Three Years.
(¹⁴) Including 507 l. 11 s. 3 d. invested.

(¹²) And arrears.
(¹⁶) Exchequer Bills.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Buckingham and Towcester - -	Bartlett & Co. - -	William G. Elliott, Towcester - -	(None).
Colnbrook - -	William Hexter - -	William Long, Windsor - -	Henry Hickman, jun.
Great Marlow to Stockenchurch - -	Thomas Wethered - -	John S. Wright, Great Marlow - -	William Turner.
Holyhead Road, Hockliffe District - -	John Oliver - -	John F. Congreve, Stony Stratford - -	William Salter.
Princes Risborough and Thame - -	Jonathan Clark - -	Edward Prickett, Aylesbury - -	James Stratton.
Red Hill - -	James L. Williams - -	John Charsley, Beaconsfield - -	Sir James M'Adam.
Wendover and Buckingham - -	Henry Hatten - -	Thomas Tindal, Aylesbury - -	John Miller.
Wendover to Oak Lane, &c. - -	John Weller - -	Thomas Marshall, Amersham - -	Joseph Howard.
			Joshua Hoare.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	17. Treasurer.	18. Clerk.	19. Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
542 10 -	71 16 8	8 2 9	40 13 8	- - -	8 - -	6 18 4	- - -	- - -	30 - -
2,395 3 11	453 2 7	434 4 8	569 9 11	- - -	13 10 -	236 - 3	10 10 -	21 - -	110 8 -
1,331 14 -	493 9 -	257 7 2	- - -	- - -	55 6 4	41 2 6	- - -	20 - -	78 - -
204 4 1	19 1 -	51 4 9	23 4 -	- - -	- - -	7 19 5	- - -	10 - -	20 - -
790 4 -	397 16 -	80 9 6	44 17 1	- - -	- - -	37 4 9	- - -	- - -	80 - -
743 15 -	169 17 5	50 11 6	122 - 5	- - -	11 10 -	64 19 -	- - -	31 2 2	40 - -
705 13 5	260 6 1	- - -	1 7 6	- - -	17 7 8	121 16 4	- - -	- - -	40 - -
1,377 16 6	339 9 -	92 1 6	306 3 3	- - -	9 18 4	46 7 10	- - -	22 2 1	109 10 -
768 5 -	105 - 8	27 4 -	24 17 -	- - -	48 2 6	111 5 1	- - -	- - -	59 - -
1,299 2 -	691 5 4	55 13 6	42 12 2	- - -	34 12 8	68 12 8	- - -	- - -	60 - -
265 19 1	43 1 3	- - -	80 13 6	- - -	4 17 11	12 2 6	- - -	- - -	20 - -
573 15 -	(³) 110 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	15 - -	17 - -
10,998 2 -	3,091 8 -	1,056 19 4	1,255 18 6	- - -	203 5 5	754 8 8	25 10 -	119 4 3	684 18 -

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(¹) 300 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	577 5 1	577 5 1
4,600 - -	5 - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	4,670 - -	- - -	17 - -	- - -	- - -	729 4 1	746 4 1
1,000 - -	4 & 5	65 - -	18 15 -	- - -	1,083 15 -	- - -	24 - -	- - -	261 18 11	857 9 10	1,143 8 9
3,251 3 8	5 - -	- - -	1,641 2 -	- - -	4,892 5 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	51 - 8	51 - 8
600 - -	5 - -	- - -	29 11 1	- - -	629 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	770 12 7	770 12 7
690 - -	4 - -	21 6 8	- - -	- - -	711 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	823 9 7	823 9 7

Continued on p. 12

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Red Cross - - - - -	14 1 11	191 7 -	- - -	- - -	- 15 11	81 15 -	728 17 5
Royston to Wandesford Bridge (South District).	1 1 -	75 - -	- - -	- - -	5 6 10	230 - -	1,236 19 10
St. Neol's to Cambridge - - -	- 12 -	208 5 11	- - -	- - -	15 15 -	177 10 -	768 12 2
Stump Cross - - - - -	14 17 11	115 - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 -	136 15 -	1,130 19 3
Wimpole, Wrestlingworth and Potton - - -	- - -	22 2 -	- - -	- - -	44 6 -	- - -	227 3 2
Wisbeach and Thorney - - - -	- - -	335 - -	35 - -	- - -	32 3 6	- - -	589 6 6
£.	73 19 -	1,260 18 11	121 7 9	100 - -	187 6 3	1,011 - 3	9,949 4 4

(') Mis-stated in former Return.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Arrington - - - - -	Charles Finch -	Christopher Pemberton, Cambridge -	David Satchell.
Cambridge to Ely, &c. ("The South District.")	Thomas Mortlock -	Hugh Robert Evans, Ely - - -	George William Careless.
Hauxton and Dunsbridge - - -	Charles Humfrey -	Francis John Gunning, Cambridge -	Charles Rickard.
Littleport to Welney ("The North-west District.")	Thomas Mortlock -	H. R. Evans, Ely - - - - -	George W. Careless.
Newmarket Heath - - - - -	Chas. Hammoud, jun.	Edward Weatherby, Newmarket -	Sir James M'Adam.
Paper Mills - - - - -	George Fisher -	Aaron Chevell, Cambridge - - -	Joseph Dobson.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

1.

INCOME.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ashton and Frodsham - - -	- - -	8 1 1	62 9 -	- - -	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -
Chester and Frodsham - - -	- - -	360 19 10	792 - -	44 15 8	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chester, Neston and Woodside Ferry -	37 17 1	- - -	3,601 18 9	- - -	- - -	- 7 6	58 - -	3,000 - -
Chester and Tarvin - - -	38 11 5	- - -	836 10 -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	6 - -	- - -
Chester and Whitechurch - - -	84 8 1	- - -	1,138 1 8	88 15 8	80 - -	- 10 -	12 - -	- - -
Chester and Wrexham - - -	89 2 7	- - -	2,511 17 6	33 12 -	94 - -	1 - -	8 - -	- - -
Congleton and Buxton - - -	326 12 6	- - -	363 2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 17 9	- - -
Crane and Warrington - - -	1,234 8 -	- - -	2,352 13 4	- - -	- - -	1 10 -	- - -	- - -
Frodsham and Wilderspool - - -	550 19 -	- - -	993 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	(1) 78 9 8	270 - -
Hinderton and Birkenhead - - -	39 15 6	- - -	302 8 8	72 17 8	266 8 4	- - -	8 - -	- - -
Holmes Chapel and Chelford - - -	10 17 5	- - -	112 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(2) 50 - -	- - -
Hyde and Mottram - - - -	235 19 6	- - -	2,030 17 4	82 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,882 15 1
Lawton and Crane - - - - -	34 11 8	- - -	937 10 -	34 6 -	130 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Macclesfield and Buxton - - -	- - -	5 8	1,020 10 4	142 1 6	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -
Macclesfield and Congleton - - -	- - -	25 7 3	760 9 6	105 2 7	- - -	- - -	1 5 -	- - -
Macclesfield and Nether Tabley - - -	- - -	50 16 4	689 - -	29 15 6	- - -	- 12 6	- - -	250 - -
Macclesfield District of the Sandon -	415 10 11	- - -	4,500 - -	222 - -	- - -	2 - -	70 - -	- - -
Manchester and Buxton - - -	1,837 11 2	- - -	15,120 12 3	717 16 8	151 2 10	- - -	206 4 6	- - -
Nantwich and Congleton (6) - - -	- - -	- - -	78 15 8	23 - -	60 - -	2 4 9	2 5 5	1,245 - -
Nantwich and Wheelock - - -	39 12 3	- - -	320 - -	16 2 -	46 5 -	2 10 -	- - -	- - -
Nantwich and Woore - - - -	122 5 5	- - -	565 5 -	38 17 11	95 - -	2 12 6	78 - -	- - -
Newcastle-under-Lyme and Nantwich -	- - -	250 6 5	1,616 13 4	66 14 11	341 2 -	1 10 -	19 5 7	- - -
Northwich and Kelsall - - - -	- - -	- 19 10	636 - -	51 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Runcton to Northwich - - - -	153 12 5	- - -	97 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sandbach and Congleton (10) - - -	- - -	- - -	14 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,340 - -
Spann Smithy, Booth Lane and Winsford.	209 5 1	- - -	1,114 12 10	56 5 2	- - -	- - -	5 15 6	- - -
Spann Smithy and Linley Lane - - -	14 3 10	- - -	914 7 4	112 16 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stayley - - - - -	278 1 3	- - -	214 17 10	- - -	108 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stockport and Ashton - - - -	- - -	230 2 6	1,928 - 5	- - -	355 1 8	- - -	20 - -	1,700 - -
Stockport and Marple - - - -	263 19 -	- - -	671 11 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stockport and Warrington - - -	361 4 11	- - -	951 18 5	398 - -	- - -	- - -	36 14 11	- - -
Ditto, Edgeley Branch - - - -	- - -	1 - 3	96 13 6	101 1 11	- - -	- 10 9	- 6 -	- - -
Tarporley to Acton Forge, near Weaverham.	26 13 4	- - -	272 - -	41 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tarporley and Whitechurch - - -	- - -	55 12 3	177 17 4	96 3 10	65 - -	- - -	9 15 -	- - -
Thornset - - - - -	7 18 4	- - -	133 14 3	- - -	- - -	1 - -	4 8 1	1,910 16 5
Washway (Crossford Bridge to Altrincham.)	42 4 7	- - -	1,228 2 2	- - -	70 - -	1 5 -	50 8 5	- - -
Wilmslow - - - - -	- - -	272 19 1	2,578 - 6	181 7 6	- - -	- - -	5 - -	100 - -
Wilmslow and Lawton - - - -	369 15 8	- - -	1,463 16 11	35 6 5	260 - -	- - -	56 - 6	- - -
£.	6,827 - 11	1,256 10 6	53,200 8 5	2,792 4 4	2,172 18 -	18 - -	792 12 9	11,698 11 6

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,652 - -	5	63 5 4	66 5 -	- - -	2,718 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	386 17 1	386 17 1
2,400 - -	5	- - -	205 - -	- - -	2,668 5 4	- - -	80 11 7	- - -	21 18 -	443 3 3	545 12 10
6,046 5 -	3	- - -	1,760 19 10	- - -	7,807 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 2 -	791 8 1	817 10 1
2,175 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,175 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	535 2 8	535 2 8
3,150 - -	5	- - -	1,299 7 6	356 11 4	4,805 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
8,100 - -	5	- - -	480 - -	- - -	8,580 - -	95 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	969 7 3	1,064 17 3
34,964 8 8	-	149 12 -	5,571 - 5	356 11 4	41,041 12 5	95 10 -	121 11 7	- - -	309 18 11	6,935 - 2	7,462 - 8

(2) From Middle Division.

(3) To parish surveyors for repairs.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Red Cross - - - - -	Rev. W. Mayd -	John Good, Saffron Walden - - -	Sir James M'Adam, William Brown.
Royston to Wandesford Bridge (South District.)	John E. Fordham -	Thomas Dainty, Royston - - -	Sir James M'Adam, Christopher Ash.
St. Neot's to Cambridge - - -	Neville Day - -	John Wells, Eynesbury, near St. Neot's -	James Kidman.
Stump Cross - - - - -	Rev. John Bullen -	John Good, Saffron Walden - - -	Sir James M'Adam, William Brown.
Wimpole, Wrestlingworth and Potton	Charles Finch - -	Pemberton and Hayward, Cambridge -	Thomas Jackson.
Wisbeach and Thorney - - -	H. Jackson & Son -	Edward Jackson, Wisbeach - - -	Joseph Gilby.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
62 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	7 10 -	5 - -
856 15 8	185 17 6	- - -	155 8 1	- - -	2 - -	25 - 10	- - -	22 10 -	40 - -
6,660 6 3	991 15 11	207 12 -	384 - 4	312 17 4	12 6 -	54 17 3	- - -	40 - -	123 - -
872 10 -	196 14 7	- - -	252 1 6	21 - -	- - -	65 18 2	- - -	21 - -	40 - -
1,319 7 4	347 1 3	6 18 3	73 1 -	- - -	5 5 -	78 19 10	- - -	80 - -	69 18 7
2,648 9 6	740 19 7	257 13 7	276 2 11	- - -	19 9 -	162 10 9	- - -	60 - -	80 - -
370 19 10	3 13 6	1 4 5	- - -	- - -	- 6 -	32 15 7	- - -	20 - -	20 - -
2,354 3 4	759 - 6	2 10 -	944 3 7	- - -	- - -	28 3 -	21 - -	30 - -	100 - -
1,341 16 2	79 14 -	1 5 6	103 13 10	19 4 1	- - -	7 15 6	5 - -	15 - -	10 - -
649 14 8	173 2 4	9 3 8	8 14 9	- - -	3 10 -	38 2 10	- - -	10 - -	40 - -
162 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 13 2	- - -	1 1 -	5 - -
3,996 2 5	425 1 -	42 1 10	142 16 9	191 7 1	11 - -	14 - 2	20 - -	42 - -	65 4 2
1,101 16 -	308 9 2	- - -	227 1 4	- - -	7 6 5	8 3 7	5 - -	25 - -	50 - -
1,162 13 10	91 8 6	116 17 6	145 1 2	- - -	4 5 4	9 4 4	- - -	10 - -	54 12 -
865 13 6	303 - 4	167 10 1	15 13 10	- - -	1 10 -	13 13 11	- - -	15 15 -	40 - -
969 8 -	263 17 7	7 1 4	76 14 3	- - -	2 6 -	16 10 10	10 - -	15 - -	30 - -
4,794 - -	755 11 11	1,006 9 1	346 13 6	- - -	44 15 9	205 13 10	- - -	40 - -	170 - -
16,195 16 3	2,945 - 1	1,557 7 10	2,410 16 1	- - -	14 9 6	160 18 -	- - -	315 - -	253 - -
1,411 5 10	162 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	272 - -	- - -	10 - -	14 9 6
384 17 -	107 8 4	- - -	26 4 6	- - -	2 5 -	3 12 1	- - -	(7) 10 -	25 - -
779 15 5	222 12 1	6 5 -	160 19 1	- - -	- - -	186 10 7	- - -	(8) 15 -	47 10 -
2,045 5 10	357 15 7	69 13 9	524 2 5	- - -	25 14 10	133 15 -	- - -	(9) 60 -	70 - -
687 5 3	88 4 5	59 11 1	68 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	5 5 -	25 - -
97 19 6	51 - 9	- - -	14 14 4	- - -	- - -	4 8 -	- - -	5 - -	- - -
1,354 5 4	259 1 -	19 16 11	22 6 10	23 15 -	- - -	173 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,176 13 6	138 16 6	5 15 -	24 15 11	- - -	- - -	29 17 10	- - -	10 - -	40 - -
1,027 4 2	112 19 2	18 19 9	202 16 9	- - -	- - -	8 15 9	- - -	20 - -	26 5 -
323 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4,003 1 8	492 14 11	210 11 10	39 19 6	166 18 10	- - -	20 - 8	- - -	- - -	68 - -
671 11 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 5 -	- - -
1,386 13 4	285 - 8	45 16 8	257 10 3	- - -	1 16 11	84 2 9	- - -	- - -	50 - -
198 12 2	45 15 -	11 8 -	32 6 6	- - -	- - -	2 8 -	- - -	- - -	10 - -
313 9 4	74 1 3	13 14 8	16 4 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	5 5 -	25 - -
348 16 2	59 5 8	48 15 3	29 14 1	- - -	2 18 10	1 2 6	- - -	- - -	20 - -
2,049 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 15 6	22 1 7	40 - -	10 - -	51 - -	105 8 10
1,349 15 7	286 10 -	8 17 -	340 8 -	- - -	- - -	42 4 -	- - -	20 - -	30 - -
2,864 8 -	716 4 7	244 12 8	327 15 11	- - -	8 15 -	17 9 9	- - -	- - -	80 - -
1,815 3 10	574 3 9	24 19 4	415 17 3	- - -	30 15 -	144 6 8	20 - -	- - -	26 2 6
70,671 15 -	12,606 3 4	1,172 12 -	8,066 2 9	784 17 10	220 12 8	1,981 5 2	101 - -	957 11 -	1,848 10 7

* continued on p. 14.

COUNTY OF CHESTER—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ashton and Frodsham - - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -	5 6 -	- - -	49 15 6
Chester and Frodsham - - -	19 16 -	171 6 3	- - -	- - -	6 6 -	20 - -	648 4 8
Chester, Neston and Woodside Ferry	121 11 -	450 2 -	3,662 10 2	200 - -	84 15 10	- - -	6,645 7 10
Chester and Tarvin - - -	17 6 3	154 4 -	10 6 -	50 - -	3 - -	30 - -	861 10 6
Chester and Whitechurch - - -	11 15 6	356 15 2	- - -	400 - -	34 9 -	80 - -	1,494 3 7
Chester and Wrexham - - -	71 16 8	513 - -	31 8 6	- - -	15 9 6	94 - -	2,324 10 6
Congleton and Buxton - - -	- - -	263 18 4	- - -	- - -	13 15 9	- - -	355 13 7
Crane and Warrington - - -	19 17 10	236 16 -	- - -	200 - -	16 2 3	- - -	2,357 13 2
Frodsham and Wilderspool - - -	12 17 7	479 13 11	- - -	300 - -	8 12 3	- - -	1,042 16 8
Hinderton and Birkenhead - - -	(*) 40 16 6	25 - -	1 18 1	- - -	12 7 2	266 8 4	629 3 8
Holmes Chapel and Chelford - - -	- - -	84 8 -	75 - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	169 9 2
Hyde and Mottram - - -	- - -	647 - 3	2,386 5 11	- - -	291 2 9	- - -	4,277 19 11
Lawton and Crane - - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	200 - -	17 12 2	130 - -	1,068 12 8
Macclesfield and Buxton - - -	17 2 2	200 - -	- - -	500 - -	(*) 48 13 6	- - -	1,197 4 6
Macclesfield and Congleton - - -	5 1 6	127 18 8	- - -	80 - -	16 18 9	- - -	787 2 1
Macclesfield and Nether Tabley - - -	12 2 5	486 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	918 3 11
Macclesfield District of the Sandon - - -	18 5 2	940 13 7	129 13 9	750 - -	67 10 3	- - -	4,475 6 10
Manchester and Buxton - - -	105 15 3	4,580 18 6	344 4 9	4,500 - -	425 8 7	151 2 10	17,764 1 5
Nantwich and Congleton (*) - - -	383 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 8 4	60 - -	931 14 9
Nantwich and Wheelock - - -	1 - -	47 10 -	8 - -	- - -	16 7 1	46 5 -	286 - -
Nantwich and Woore - - -	- - -	125 10 -	36 17 2	- - -	22 19 5	95 - -	869 3 4
Newcastle-under-Lyme and Nantwich - - -	- - -	235 11 3	264 - 8	- - -	22 3 10	341 2 -	2,103 19 4
Northwich and Kelsall - - -	4 17 4	119 19 4	278 18 11	100 - -	69 14 8	- - -	824 14 8
Runcora to Northwich - - -	6 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	81 16 9
Sandbach and Congleton (10) - - -	366 11 5	- - -	310 - -	- - -	95 11 9	- - -	1,270 3 11
Spann Smithy, Booth Lane & Winsford - - -	17 1 8	129 11 11	- - -	950 - -	12 3 6	- - -	1,358 2 4
Spann Smithy and Linley Lane - - -	7 2 -	206 3 9	- - -	274 - -	12 17 2	- - -	889 19 4
Stayley - - -	22 3 8	121 13 -	- - -	- - -	15 11 8	108 18 7	268 6 11
Stockport and Ashton - - -	87 9 3	625 10 -	1,021 2 11	- - -	45 18 6	355 1 3	3,123 7 8
Stockport and Marple - - -	- - -	510 9 3	40 8 1	- - -	41 13 10	- - -	618 16 2
Stockport and Warrington - - -	83 - 10	320 2 2	256 4 2	397 4 9	27 8 5	- - -	1,758 7 7
Ditto, Edgeley Branch - - -	- - -	84 3 6	2 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	188 11 -
Tarporley to Acton Forge, near Weaverham. - - -	5 - 4	94 12 -	- - -	- - -	9 1 2	- - -	247 19 -
Tarporley and Whitechurch - - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	8 8 8	65 - -	285 5 -
Thornset - - -	- - -	237 16 5	(11) 1,547 7 11	- - -	3 - -	- - -	2,066 10 3
Washway (Crossford Br. to Altrincham) - - -	48 4 8	235 - -	42 17 6	- - -	10 5 -	70 - -	1,134 6 2
Wilmslow - - -	40 14 6	422 10 -	348 12 4	- - -	33 6 9	- - -	2,240 11 6
Wilmslow and Lawton - - -	77 14 -	280 16 6	95 6 1	- - -	59 4 5	260 - -	2,009 4 6
£.	1,625 2 2	13,691 8 9	10,886 - 11	8,901 4 9	1,598 10 5	2,172 18 -	69,614 - 4

(1) Incl^s 64 l. from county for repair of bridges. (2) And arrears. (3) From county. (4) Incl^s 40 l. to Leek Commissioners. (5) Incl^s 250 l. at 3 p'ct.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Ashton and Frodsham - - -	William Dixon - - -	Henry Potts, Chester - - -	Charles Hilditch, Lynch S. Cotton.
Chester and Frodsham - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Chester, Neston and Woodside Ferry	Williams & Co. - - -	Richard Barker, Chester - - -	Lynch S. Cotton, H. Crakanthorp.
Chester and Tarvin - - -	William Dixon - - -	Henry Potts, Chester - - -	Joseph Grace, Lynch S. Cotton.
Chester and Whitechurch - - -	Thomas Dixon - - -	John F. Maddock, Chester - - -	Ditto - - - ditto.
Chester and Wrexham - - -	Williams & Co. - - -	Henry Potts, Chester - - -	Thomas Davies, Lynch S. Cotton.
Congleton and Buxton - - -	Daintry & Co. - - -	John Cruso, Leek - - -	Joseph Brindley.
Crane and Warrington - - -	Joshua Siddleley - - -	James Roscoe, Knutsford - - -	Thomas Burgess.
Frodsham and Wilderspool - - -	John Greenall - - -	John Fitchett, Warrington - - -	Thomas Johnson.
Hinderton and Birkenhead - - -	Williams & Co. - - -	Richard Barker, Chester - - -	William More.
Holmes Chapel and Chelford - - -	Thomas Foden - - -	John Hollins, Knutsford - - -	George Harrison.
Hyde and Mottram - - -	Joseph Hibbert - - -	John K. Winterbottom, Stockport - - -	Mathew Headon.
Lawton and Crane - - -	Ralph Percival - - -	John E. Williams, Sandbach - - -	John Sherwin.
Macclesfield and Buxton - - -	Daintry & Co. - - -	John James Osborne, Macclesfield - - -	John Walker.
Macclesfield and Congleton - - -	William Hopes - - -	Thomas Parrott, Macclesfield - - -	Joseph Brindley.
Macclesfield and Nether Tabley - - -	Joshua Siddleley - - -	James Roscoe, Knutsford - - -	Thomas Burgess.
Macclesfield District of the Sandon - - -	John S. Daintry - - -	William Brocklehurst, Macclesfield - - -	George H. Ayton.
Manchester and Buxton - - -	(The mortgagees) - - -	J. K. Winterbottom, Stockport - - -	James Worrall, Joseph Roscoe.
Nantwich and Congleton - - -	Nantwich and Congleton branch banks.	— Lowe, Nantwich - - -	G. A. McDermott.
		George Reade, jun. Congleton - - -	

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.								
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Bodmin - - - - -	739 18 4	- - -	1,548 12 6	68 12 4	- - -	- - -	3 - -	1,350 - -	
Callington - - - - -	157 13 11	- - -	586 - - -	55 10 2	- - -	- - -	7 10 -	- - -	
Creed and St. Just - - -	1 6 11	- - -	225 11 2	13 2 -	- - -	- - -	17 9 -	- - -	
Haleworthy - - - - -	207 16 4	- - -	1,045 10 -	66 - - -	- - -	- - -	134 4 -	300 - -	
Hayle Bridge Causeway - - -	- - -	79 18 -	395 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Helston - - - - -	503 14 8	- - -	1,830 13 2	- - -	- - -	1 1 -	57 5 -	600 - -	
Launceston - - - - -	111 4 1	- - -	1,530 - - -	99 4 5	- - -	- - -	20 8 5	- - -	
Liskeard - - - - -	171 3 3	- - -	1,935 - - -	130 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Penryn and Redruth - - -	176 15 10	- - -	992 19 10	12 10 -	- - -	- - -	7 5 -	- - -	
Saint Austell and Lostwithiel - - -	1,010 12 6	- - -	969 6 3	32 5 -	5 10 -	9 - -	126 7 5	- - -	
Saltash - - - - -	(6) 265 5 8	- - -	561 6 8	8 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,300 - -	
Trebarwith Sands Road - - -	15 4 -	- - -	232 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Truro - - - - -	(7) 948 12 10	- - -	3,121 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	376 19 9	- - -	
£.	4,309 7 4	79 18 -	14,973 16 8	486 3 5	5 10 -	1 10 -	731 - 4	8,550 - -	

COUNTY OF CHESTER—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,120 - -	5 - -	- - -	21 10 -	- - -	1,141 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 17 5	4 17 5
4,500 - -	5 - -	- - -	92 - - -	152 8 10	4,744 8 10	61 - - -	16 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	77 18 10
13,100 - -	5 - -	470 6 2	105 - - -	- - -	13,675 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	470 3 4	52 15 6	522 18 10
3,022 10 -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,022 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 10 11	49 10 11
6,731 - -	4½ 5	- - -	19 7 - -	90 8 2	6,840 15 2	18 7 8	59 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	77 11 1
8,500 - -	5 - -	105 - - -	- - -	- - -	8,605 - - -	- - -	4 5 - -	8 - - -	- - -	413 1 7	425 6 7
5,575 - -	5 - -	- - -	331 17 10	- - -	5,906 17 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	341 18 9	341 18 9
4,700 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,700 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,230 18 2	1,230 18 2
9,268 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,268 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	849 18 6	849 18 6
3,400 - -	5 - -	235 7 1	1,335 4 8	- - -	4,970 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 - - -	60 6 6	66 6 6
2,110 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,110 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 18 3	3 18 3
27,905 18 10	5 - -	731 9 8	755 8 9	45 18 -	29,438 15 3	- - -	166 10 -	- - -	197 8 6	- - -	363 18 6
1,650 - -	5 - -	500 - - -	- - -	- - -	2,150 - - -	577 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 15 -	645 5 -
13,351 - -	5 - -	379 3 10	8,882 8 1	34 16 4	22,647 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,700 - -	4½ - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,700 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 4 2	53 4 2
(*) 7,240 - -	5 - -	- - -	227 5 - -	- - -	7,467 5 - -	10 3 4	52 10 8	- - -	- - -	- 7 9	63 1 9
17,391 4 -	5 - -	342 7 6	201 - - -	- - -	17,934 11 6	- - -	50 17 8	- - -	84 3 6	734 4 1	869 5 3
87,118 10 -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	87,118 10 -	20 - - -	353 4 3	- - -	300 - - -	279 6 -	952 10 3
1,245 - -	5 - -	374 13 10	- - -	- - -	1,619 13 10	- - -	46 16 6	- - -	- - -	479 11 1	526 7 7
1,550 - -	5 - -	150 19 6	107 10 -	- - -	1,808 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	138 9 3	138 9 3
1,910 - -	5 - -	54 14 2	40 - - -	- - -	2,004 14 2	- - -	18 6 - -	- - -	5 13 8	32 17 6	56 17 2
3,137 - -	5 - -	- - -	56 17 -	308 19 11	3,502 16 11	- - -	5 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - - -
2,299 7 8	5 - -	- - -	- - -	138 9 3	2,437 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,340 - -	4 - -	50 - - -	- - -	- - -	1,390 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	169 15 2	169 15 2
1,402 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,402 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 1 5	84 1 5
3,070 - -	4½ 5	20 - - -	- - -	- - -	3,090 - - -	- - -	1 - - -	- - -	120 - - -	27 16 3	27 16 3
2,433 - -	5 - -	- - -	121 13 -	- - -	2,554 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	151 8 8	272 8 8
16,070 - -	5 - -	1,518 3 8	281 - - -	- - -	17,869 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	333 10 9	333 10 9
12,761 13 -	5 - -	5 - - -	1,805 3 7	- - -	14,571 16 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	649 11 6	649 11 6
6,100 - -	5 - -	145 4 8	- - -	10 9 4	6,255 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	316 14 -	316 14 -
2,874 - -	5 - -	- - -	124 12 9	- - -	2,998 12 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 - 11	9 - 11
1,892 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,892 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	94 3 8	94 3 8
5,095 - -	5 - -	2,099 - -	1,062 6 -	- - -	8,256 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 18 11	7 18 11
9,110 16 5	5 - -	861 12 3	- - -	8 13 2	9,981 1 10	11 10 -	- - -	239 3 7	- - -	- - -	250 13 7
4,700 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,700 - - -	100 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	257 14 -	357 14 -
8,820 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,820 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	350 17 5	350 17 5
5,049 - -	5 - -	101 3 -	98 17 6	- - -	5,249 - 6	121 3 1	56 - - -	- - -	102 - - -	175 15 -	454 18 1
310,241 19 11	- - -	8,144 5 4	15,669 1 2	790 3 -	334,845 9 5	919 14 1	830 12 4	247 3 7	1,285 9 -	7,421 8 1	10,704 7 1

(*) From 12 June.

(7) On account.

(8) 1½ year.

(9) 3 years.

(10) From 17 June.

(11) Incl's Goyt Bridge.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Nantwich and Wheelock - - -	John Eyton - - -	Richard Edleston, Nantwich - - -	John Redfern.
Nantwich and Woore - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Geo. A. M'Dermott.
Newcastle-under-Lyme and Nantwich - - -	T. Kinnerly & Sons - - -	Ditto & F. Wilkinson, Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	John Redfern.
Northwich and Kelsall - - -	Samuel Fowls - - -	T. J. B. Hostage, Winnington - - -	John Ward.
Runcorn to Northwich - - -	Thomas Firth - - -	John Fitchett, Warrington - - -	Thomas Johnson.
Sandbach and Congleton - - -	John Edward - - -	S. & J. Skerratt, Sandbach - - -	John Johnstone.
Spenn Smithy, Booth Lane & Winsford - - -	John Cheshire - - -	B. L. Vawdrey, Middlewich - - -	John Ward.
Spenn Smithy and Linley Lane - - -	Richard Latham - - -	S. & J. Skerratt, Sandbach - - -	John Sherwin.
Stayley - - -	James Wilkinson - - -	H. & R. Worthington, Altrincham - - -	- - -
Stockport and Ashton - - -	James Newton - - -	J. K. Winterbottom, Stockport - - -	George Radcliffe, Joseph Hesselgrave.
Stockport and Marple - - -	(the Creditors) - - -	Ditto - - -	- - -
Stockport and Warrington - - -	Edward Loyd - - -	H. & R. Worthington, Altrincham - - -	Thomas Kinsey.
Ditto - Edgeley Branch - - -	Edmund Sykes - - -	Ditto - - -	John Sergeant.
Tarporley to Acton Forge, near Weaverham. - - -	Samuel Fowls - - -	T. J. B. Hostage, Winnington - - -	John Ward.
Tarporley and Whitechurch - - -	William Jones - - -	P. Humberston, Chester - - -	Jonathan Hill.
Thornset - - -	Ebenezer Adamson - - -	J. K. Winterbottom, Stockport - - -	Dennis Rangeley.
Washway (Crossford Br. to Altrincham) - - -	Edward Loyd - - -	H. & R. Worthington, Altrincham - - -	Thomas Kinsey.
Wilmslow - - -	Chas. K. Prescott - - -	J. K. Winterbottom, Stockport - - -	Edward Orme.
Wilmslow and Lawton - - -	— Jackson - - -	George Reade, jun., Congleton - - -	— Bell, & G. A. M'Dermott.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

EXPENDITURE.										SALARIES.		
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.			
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.				Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,907 7 10	173 5 11	220 18 8	317 19 7	- - -	1 10 6	52 3 2	20 - - -	30 - - -	80 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
649 - 2	185 16 10	50 6 9	30 12 5	- - -	- - -	23 18 8	12 - - -	20 - - -	60 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
239 10 11	(*) 186 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 16 7	- - -	13 - - -	10 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,545 11 -	136 16 11	104 17 7	241 9 1	200 14 3	9 8 -	25 3 2	15 - - -	15 - - -	55 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
395 - - -	22 4 7	4 9 4	23 8 8	- - -	- - -	8 18 7	- - -	10 16 10	3 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,488 10 2	404 18 5	109 3 8	87 16 4	203 8 11	- - -	61 6 1	63 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,649 12 10	207 16 9	214 6 6	325 13 5	- - -	7 2 -	48 14 2	16 - - -	14 - - -	150 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,065 - -	(*) 481 12 10	1 1 8	- - -	37 1 -	2 5 -	12 18 -	25 - - -	15 - - -	52 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,012 14 10	345 19 6	117 4 -	10 - - -	26 18 8	- - -	26 16 8	- - -	10 - - -	42 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,133 17 8	113 8 6	95 8 3	178 11 -	355 19 11	4 4 10	34 10 -	15 - - -	15 - - -	50 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6,870 6 2	149 9 6	22 12 2	64 16 6	388 6 5	- - -	233 9 2	- - -	12 - - -	35 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
232 17 1	10 6 7	3 8 6	32 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - - -	5 - - -	15 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,497 19 9	1,051 12 2	247 8 10	- - -	- - -	1 15 -	96 14 -	- - -	40 - - -	184 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
24,748 - 5	3,450 - -	1,221 5 11	1,312 12 9	1,212 9 2	26 10 4	649 8 3	171 - -	199 16 10	736 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -

COUNTY OF CORNWALL—continued.

continued from p. 15.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bodmin - - - - -	367 19 10	301 - - -	1,355 15 2	- - - - -	38 17 2	- - - - -	2,959 10 -
Callington - - - - -	50 - - -	127 17 1	- - - - -	- - - - -	21 9 3	- - - - -	612 1 -
Creed and St. Just - - - - -	- - - - -	63 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	3 8 5	- - - - -	231 1 6
Haleworthy - - - - -	25 17 9	173 15 -	438 15 3	- - - - -	66 6 3	- - - - -	1,558 3 3
Hayle Bridge Causeway - - - - -	- - - - -	276 1 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	348 19 -
Helston - - - - -	33 9 1	636 - - -	918 10 6	- - - - -	20 17 7	- - - - -	2,538 10 7
Launceston - - - - -	103 15 11	421 10 -	143 9 4	- - - - -	73 14 2	- - - - -	1,726 2 3
Liskeard - - - - -	20 - - -	1,198 - - -	108 - - -	- - - - -	63 17 6	- - - - -	2,016 16 -
Penryn and Redruth - - - - -	- - - - -	494 16 4	82 13 6	- - - - -	47 7 10	- - - - -	1,203 16 6
Saint Austell and Lostwithiel - - - - -	68 18 4	235 10 -	1,234 1 4	- - - - -	54 16 8	5 10 -	2,460 18 10
Saltash - - - - -	222 - 9	352 16 6	4,786 8 6	257 17 6	14 15 4	- - - - -	6,539 12 4
Trebarwith Sands Road - - - - -	- - - - -	113 6 7	- - - - -	- - - - -	13 9 1	- - - - -	197 16 6
Truro - - - - -	100 - - -	582 15 9	1,480 2 2	- - - - -	116 8 -	- - - - -	3,900 19 11
£.	992 1 8	4,976 8 3	10,547 15 9	257 17 6	535 7 3	5 10 -	26,294 7 8

(¹) Including 250 l. at five per cent. (²) Contract work. (³) Including 600 l. at four, and 3,950 l. at five per cent. (⁴) Contract work.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Bodmin - - - - -	Richard Coom - -	Christopher Wallis, Bodmin - - - -	William Chapple.
Callington - - - - -	Walter Hockin - -	John Martin, Callington - - - -	John Pickthorn.
Creed and St. Just - - - - -	Rev. R. Budd - -	William Moorman, Falmouth - - - -	H. Tretheway.
Haleworthy - - - - -	William F. Pearce - -	Richard Symons, Wadebridge - - - -	Christopher M'Adam, Thomas Huxham.
Hayle Bridge Causeway - - - - -	Joseph Carne - -	Geo. D. John, Penzance - - - -	Charles Michell.
Helston - - - - -	Glynn Grylls - -	Arundel Rogers, Helston - - - -	J. Silvester, H. Rowe.
Launceston - - - - -	Edm. Spettigue - -	Charles Gurney, Launceston - - - -	Christopher M'Adam, John Huxham.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alston - - - - -	132 19 8	- - - - -	2,946 - 9	286 6 9	- - - - -	- 14 -	133 14 8	772 10 1
Brampton and Longtown - - - - -	66 14 4	- - - - -	448 19 10	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	8 2 -	- - - - -
Brougham Bridge - - - - -	- - - - -	68 2 10	279 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Carlisle and Brampton - - - - -	- - - - -	24 5 -	544 13 1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Carlisle and Eamont Bridge, Northern Division. - - - - -	208 7 -	- - - - -	904 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	10 2 -	100 - - -
Ditto, Southern Division - - - - -	142 1 11	- - - - -	726 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 2 -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Carlisle and Temon - - - - -	- - - - -	68 19 8	877 18 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5 8 8	- - - - -
Cockermouth and Carlisle - - - - -	33 16 1	- - - - -	1,311 12 11	- - - - -	- - - - -	2 13 6	48 17 10	- - - - -
Cockermouth and Maryport - - - - -	75 8 2	- - - - -	1,259 3 9	- - - - -	- - - - -	- 10 -	142 7 4	50 - - -
Cockermouth and Workington - - - - -	- - - - -	321 15 9	687 11 4	- - - - -	- - - - -	- 19 -	11 18 5	945 - - -
Keswick - - - - -	89 1 2	- - - - -	1,634 9 10	- - - - -	- - - - -	- 3 6 -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kingstown and Westlinton Bridge - - - - -	56 19 4	- - - - -	167 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5 8 10	- - - - -
Longtown and Haithwaite - - - - -	5 1 6	- - - - -	542 15 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	11 2 4	- - - - -
Whitehaven - - - - -	308 13 -	- - - - -	2,003 4 11	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5 - - -	- - - - -
£.	1,119 2 2	483 3 3	14,332 19 11	286 6 9	- - - - -	6 2 -	382 2 1	1,867 10 1

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incident Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
* Alston - - - - -	21 1 6	- - - - -	1,640 1 9	- - - - -	180 4 2	- - - - -	4,254 3 10
Brampton and Longtown - - - - -	- - - - -	179 - - -	- - - - -	14 10 -	11 17 -	- - - - -	405 18 2
Brougham Bridge - - - - -	- - - - -	216 8 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	8 14 6	- - - - -	231 17 6
Carlisle and Brampton - - - - -	- - - - -	155 7 1	- - - - -	100 - - -	1 12 10	- - - - -	557 12 11
Carlisle and Eamont Bridge, Northern Division. - - - - -	- - - - -	113 2 7	350 - - -	- - - - -	13 2 7	- - - - -	1,133 17 11
Ditto, Southern Division - - - - -	- - - - -	202 2 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	54 7 3	- - - - -	715 18 8
Carlisle and Temon - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	17 4 3	- - - - -	759 18 11
Cockermouth and Carlisle - - - - -	- - - - -	225 - - -	205 3 11	205 1 -	(¹⁰) 90 13 4	- - - - -	1,432 8 7

TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1835.

107/17

COUNTY OF CORNWALL—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7,370 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,370 - -	19 7 6	10 18 -	- - -	12 2 1	747 16 2	790 3 9
(¹) 1,469 - -	4 1/2 - -	350 - -	- - -	- - -	1,819 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	194 13 1	195 3 1
1,250 - -	4 - -	- - -	202 - -	- - -	1,452 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	68 5 9	9 15 4	78 1 1
4,000 - -	5 - -	- - -	411 5 -	- - -	4,911 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 4 -	195 7 1	270 11 1
6,720 - -	5 - -	- - -	1,265 9 6	33 17 -	8,019 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 15 -	- - -	57 15 -
(²) 11,550 - -	4 1/2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,550 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	454 3 3	454 3 3
6,300 - -	4 1/2 - -	409 6 -	139 - -	- - -	6,848 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 14 8	34 14 8
21,734 - -	4 - -	- - -	2,104 - -	- - -	23,838 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	219 7 3	219 7 3
5,972 17 -	5 - -	413 15 7	6 5 -	14 5 10	6,407 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(³) 4,800 - -	4 - -	- - -	123 - -	316 8 8	5,239 8 8	- - -	13 1 3	30 - -	15 - -	- - -	43 16 3
14,019 5 -	5 - -	843 18 -	122 8 1	- - -	14,965 11 1	- - -	118 11 -	- - -	- - -	595 19 6	714 10 6
2,476 18 -	5 - -	- - -	618 15 11	- - -	3,095 13 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 4 7	50 4 7
(⁴) 12,014 9 1	5 - -	- - -	343 1 8	- - -	12,357 10 9	19 10 -	- - -	51 13 -	- - -	545 12 8	616 15 8
100,176 9 1	- - -	2,016 19 7	5,335 5 2	364 11 6	107,893 5 4	38 17 6	143 - 3	81 13 -	214 1 10	3,047 13 7	3,525 6 2

(⁵) Including 2,000 l. at five per cent.(⁶) Mis-stated in last return.(⁷) Mis-stated in former returns.(⁸) Including 800 l. at four per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Liskeard - - - -	Edward H. Pedler -	Stephen Clogg, Liskeard - - - -	Robert Coad.
Penryn and Redruth - - - -	John Bassett -	John Rowe, Mylor, near Falmouth - - - -	Henry Rowe.
Saint Austell and Lostwithiel - - - -	Thomas Coode -	Philip Wheeler, St. Austell - - - -	William Chapple.
Saltash - - - -	Hodge and Norman -	W. H. Berryman, Devonport - - - -	John Pickthorn.
Trebarwith Sands Road - - - -	Richard Watts -	William F. Pearce, Camelford - - - -	Matthew Pope.
Truro - - - -	Henry Willyams -	John Tippet, Truro - - - -	W. & C. M'Adam, Thomas Hickee.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
4,139 6 3	704 12 3	308 4 6	861 13 -	- - -	11 8 6	286 18 2	40 - -	50 - -	150 - -
457 1 10	(²) 150 8 10	2 7 -	2 - 4	- - -	- - -	15 - -	10 - -	7 10 -	27 10 -
279 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	6 - -	- - -
544 13 1	(⁴) 236 13 2	18 9 8	- 12 9	2 2 -	- - -	9 15 5	- - -	7 - -	26 - -
1,014 2 -	(⁵) 521 2 5	60 17 3	- - -	- - -	3 13 6	5 19 7	15 - -	17 - -	34 - -
727 2 -	104 3 10	18 6 9	(⁷) 276 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	15 - -	30 - -
883 7 2	(⁸) 631 7 7	10 13 9	- - -	- - -	8 11 6	7 1 10	20 - -	15 - -	50 - -
1,363 4 3	423 19 1	54 15 9	101 12 7	- - -	- - -	19 12 11	- - -	31 10 -	75 - -
1,452 1 1	614 11 8	137 5 4	116 11 11	- - -	8 6 -	28 - 9 -	- - -	31 10 -	100 - -
1,645 8 9	180 15 3	102 13 4	157 3 1	27 7 8	- - -	6 - 7 -	5 - -	15 - -	25 - -
1,634 13 4	733 15 4	82 6 4	(¹²) 30 - -	- - -	1 8 -	52 6 7	31 10 -	31 10 -	63 18 4
172 8 10	(¹³) 111 10 6	4 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 10 -	5 - -	4 - -	- - -
553 17 4	194 7 6	36 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 1 7	10 - -	5 - -	45 - -
2,008 4 11	622 10 8	236 7 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 1 6	10 - -	30 - -	150 - -
16,875 - 10	5,234 18 1	1,073 11 3	1,546 12 -	29 9 8	25 10 -	452 17 9	161 10 -	266 - -	776 8 4

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(¹) 49,894 4 11	4 10 -	526 7 -	20,260 13 10	- - -	70,681 5 9	- - -	21 7 -	5 - -	33 10 5	18 2 1	77 19 6
4,200 - -	4 - -	- - -	46 - -	- - -	4,246 - -	104 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	117 18 -	222 3 -
(²) 4,300 - -	5 - -	- - -	723 2 6	20 10 4	5,043 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,800 - -	4 - -	1,600 - 11	2 19 1	37 4 10	4,440 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(³) 3,200 - -	4 - -	100 - -	68 10 -	- - -	3,368 10 -	4 3 4	- - -	- - -	20 - -	88 11 1	112 14 5
(⁴) 4,850 - -	4 5 -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	4,852 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	153 5 3	153 5 3
4,700 - -	4 10 -	132 11 4	- - -	35 8 3	4,867 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 8 7	34 8 7

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cockermouth and Maryport - -	15 16 9	301 1 -	405 11 -	- - -	11 12 3	- - -	1,762 9 2
Cockermouth and Workington - -	- - -	156 5 -	2,175 14 1	- - -	26 9 2	- - -	2,877 8 2
Keswick - - -	25 4 9	653 8 10	- - -	- - -	15 - 10	- - -	1,725 9 -
Kingstown and Westlinton Bridge - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 19 10	- - -	127 8 2
Longtown and Haithwaite - -	- - -	60 14 9	- - -	- - -	19 14 4	- - -	386 13 4
Whitehaven - - -	9 17 4	428 4 -	480 1 9	- - -	31 18 8	- - -	2,019 1 4
£.	72 - 4	2,690 13 9	5,256 12 6	319 11 -	484 11 -	- - -	18,390 5 8

(1) Mis-stated in former returns.

(4) Including contract work.

(2) Including contract work.

(5) Including contract work.

(3) Including 400 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

(6) Including 1,150 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Alston - - - -	Jonathan Walton -	John Ruddock, Hexham, Robt. Bainbridge, Alston.	David Wm. Rome.
Brampton and Longtown - -	John Bowman -	William Carrick, Brampton - - -	James Walker.
Brougham Bridge - - -	- None -	George Hutchinson, Woodside, near Temple Sowerby.	- None.
Carlisle and Brampton - -	Peter Dixon -	Christopher Wannop, Carlisle - - -	Emanuel Demain.
Carlisle and Eamont Bridge, N. Div.	John Bowman -	- Ditto - - -	Andrew Patterson.
Ditto, Southern Division - -	Thomas Atkinson -	Edmund Bowman, Penrith - - -	Thomas Turnbull.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alfreton and Derby - - -	514 6 3	- - -	1,790 10 -	70 11 6	228 14 -	- 2 6	1 12 2	- - -
Alfreton, Higham and Tibshelf - -	- - -	155 12 2	283 3 4	27 - -	36 1 -	- - -	50 - -	- - -
Alfreton and Mansfield - - -	42 6 11	- - -	607 9 -	52 9 2	85 17 -	2 12 6	- - -	- - -
Ashborne to Belper Bridge - - -	187 13 8	- - -	399 15 -	8 10 -	51 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ashborne and Yoxhall Bridge - -	103 18 2	- - -	415 9 8	63 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ashford and Buxton - - -	- - -	- - -	644 - 2	24 15 10	39 19 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
Birkin Laue - - -	305 10 11	- - -	53 - -	- - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brimington & Chesterfield to Brampton	- - -	11 4 9	180 - -	112 6 6	81 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - -	172 8 3	- - -	407 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chapel-en-le-Frith and Enterclough Bridge.	- - -	86 16 8	845 10 -	76 16 3	128 12 -	- - -	- - -	1 5 -
Chesterfield and Hernstone Lane Head	- - -	60 19 -	2,900 17 6	140 17 8	225 - -	- - -	8 4 6	- - -
Chesterfield to Matlock, Darley and Rowsley Bridges.	117 17 9	- - -	530 16 6	54 1 10	153 11 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chesterfield to Worksop - - -	24 13 6	- - -	656 15 2	91 5 6	159 19 2	1 12 -	- - -	- - -
Cromford and Belper - - -	23 14 9	- - -	1,056 - -	67 9 8	80 - -	- - -	7 15 6	- - -
Cromford Bridge and Langley Mill -	27 17 8	- - -	503 5 -	62 12 -	96 9 -	4 10 -	5 13 -	- - -
Cromford and Newhaven - - -	251 6 2	- - -	332 5 -	37 14 7	34 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Derby and Burton-upon-Trent - -	191 18 9	- - -	774 15 2	82 - -	- - -	- - -	5 18 10	- - -
Derby and Duffield Roads - - -	- - -	130 3 1	671 13 4	56 2 9	44 3 -	1 15 -	80 18 -	- - -
Derby to Hurdloe House, Northern Division.	108 5 7	- - -	375 - -	4 14 -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto, Southern Division - - -	87 19 3	- - -	1,586 5 -	80 18 1	95 - -	- - -	22 9 4	- - -
Derby, Mansfield and Nutthall - -	774 16 6	- - -	1,052 11 8	- - -	- - -	5 - -	5 3 -	- - -
Derby to Uttoxeter - - -	220 12 5	- - -	1,145 3 3	115 - -	9 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Duffield and Heague - - -	102 19 9	- - -	851 17 -	55 11 1	35 14 -	- - -	30 7 4	- - -
Duffield and Sheffield - - -	495 16 3	- - -	2,924 - -	99 2 3	187 2 10	- - -	- - -	400 - -
Duffield and Wirksworth - - -	24 12 5	- - -	17 10 -	11 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Glossop and Marple Bridge - - -	- - -	877 10 3	1,882 - -	339 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Haddon and Bentley - - -	410 2 1	- - -	251 8 4	39 11 -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ideridgehay and Duffield - - -	141 13 9	- - -	197 - -	12 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"London Turnpike Road" - - -	940 16 10	- - -	1,082 8 -	157 5 -	10 19 -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -
Mansfield and Chesterfield - - -	261 2 -	- - -	1,203 5 8	57 9 3	60 15 -	- 1 -	1 9 -	- - -
Nottingham (from Derby to Risley)	8 8 10	- - -	684 5 4	135 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nottingham Third District - - -	487 14 4	- - -	1,569 1 8	110 18 7	80 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oakethorpe and Ashborne - - -	140 14 3	- - -	265 16 -	80 - -	87 - -	- - -	50 10 6	- - -
Owler Bar - - -	593 14 7	- - -	1,735 1 -	154 19 6	132 12 -	- - -	14 1 7	- - -
Sheffield and Chapel-en-le-Frith - -	705 13 1	- - -	3,111 - -	157 5 -	227 3 -	- - -	14 15 9	- - -
Sheffield and Gander Lane - - -	354 2 10	- - -	1,062 15 4	60 6 -	136 10 -	1 5 -	8 10 8	- - -
Sheffield and Glossop - - -	- - -	2,092 11 2	1,238 5 5	41 10 10	112 - -	- - -	- - -	2,000 - -
Temple Normanton and Tibshelf - -	- - -	11 3 8	63 15 -	16 10 8	43 4 -	- - -	- 9 10	- - -
Tideswell, Blackwell, Edensor and Ashford.	- - -	304 8 2	154 14 -	36 13 2	39 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tupton and Ashover - - -	- - -	143 2 11	164 11 3	7 13 7	30 - -	- - -	- 1 6	- - -
Wirksworth and Hlland Ward - - -	180 17 7	- - -	270 6 8	23 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	8,003 15 1	3,873 11 10	35,940 9 10	2,827 15 9	2,877 2 10	12 5 6	308 - 6	2,401 5 -

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND—continued.

DEBTS—continued.						ARREARS OF INCOME—continued.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5,400 - -	4 10	- - -	- - -	234 19 11	5,634 19 11	3 6 6	- - -	- - -	92 2 4	- - -	95 8 10
(11) 3,270 - -	4 10	- - -	- - -	1,553 15 2	4,823 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
13,740 5 -	4 10	- - -	186 7 10	1 14 6	13,928 7 4	126 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	126 16 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 16 2	102 - -	115 16 2
1,349 13 7	4 10	40 - -	- - -	- - -	1,389 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	172 5 6	172 5 6
10,705 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,705 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	297 16 7	297 16 7
108,409 3 6	- - -	2,398 19 3	21,289 13 3	1,883 13 -	133,981 9 -	278 10 3	21 7 -	5 - -	159 8 11	1,004 7 1	1,468 13 3

(7) Including contract work.

(8) Including 800 l. at four per cent.

(9) Including contract work.

(10) Including 67 l. 10 s. to Maryport road.

(11) Including 1,100 l. at five per cent.

(12) Paid to parishes.

(13) Including contract work.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Carlisle and Temon - - -	John Bowman - - -	Christopher Wannop, Carlisle - - -	Andrew Patterson.
Cockermouth and Carlisle - - -	Jonathan Cooper - - -	John Steel, Cockermouth - - -	Christopher Hodgson.
Cockermouth and Maryport - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	Ditto, Josh. Watson.
Cockermouth and Workington - - -	- Ditto - - -	Joseph Steel, Cockermouth - - -	Josh. Watson.
Keswick - - -	Thomas Hebson - - -	Richard Fisher, Cockermouth - - -	George Watson.
Kingstown and Westlinton Bridge - - -	John Bowman - - -	Christopher Wannop, Carlisle - - -	Andrew Patterson.
Longtown and Haithwaite - - -	Robert Armstrong - - -	James Holmes, Stony Stone Rigg - - -	John Yule.
Whitehaven - - -	John Longmire - - -	E. C. Knubley, Whitehaven - - -	J. L. McAdam, R. Newton.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,091 10 2	392 19 5	167 16 4	190 19 6	- - -	- - -	53 13 9	- - -	20 - -	54 12 -
396 4 4	48 16 6	- - -	12 15 -	- - -	- - -	4 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
748 7 8	248 6 10	13 7 3	19 13 2	- - -	- - -	13 2 11	- - -	- - -	42 - -
459 15 -	135 5 2	5 - -	11 12 4	- - -	- - -	32 14 6	8 8 -	- - -	- - -
478 12 2	110 14 4	3 12 -	6 13 2	- - -	- - -	4 2 1	- - -	21 - -	25 - -
708 15 10	188 1 6	- - -	21 10 -	- - -	- - -	18 8 10	- - -	- - -	30 - -
98 - -	- - -	- - -	(2) 29 2 -	- - -	- - -	2 15 9	2 2 -	- - -	- - -
373 11 -	147 10 9	47 15 5	69 10 8	- - -	1 11 6	5 13 1	- - -	- - -	30 - -
407 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 18 8	- - -	10 - -	20 - -
1,052 3 3	103 2 -	48 5 3	8 11 4	- - -	- - -	2 1 -	15 - -	30 - -	20 16 -
3,274 19 8	1,218 12 10	369 3 8	145 4 9	- - -	- - -	47 7 -	14 7 6	30 - -	100 - -
738 9 6	158 - 9	21 - 2	17 8 2	- - -	3 - 5	18 16 11	- - -	- - -	20 - -
909 11 10	225 3 -	- - -	10 6 1	- - -	6 16 6	23 12 8	- - -	- - -	60 - -
1,211 5 2	222 14 -	- - -	131 6 7	- - -	- - -	6 16 8	- - -	10 10 -	40 - -
672 9 -	137 9 -	1 14 6	218 4 9	- - -	- - -	17 18 7	- - -	(6) 24 - -	20 16 -
404 7 7	102 5 8	1 2 -	8 6 2	- - -	- - -	20 9 6	- - -	20 - -	30 - -
862 14 -	231 1 -	38 8 8	24 9 -	- - -	1 10 -	48 13 8	2 - 4	20 - -	50 1 8
854 12 1	141 18 -	44 3 -	6 13 -	- - -	15 - -	21 - 2	- - -	25 - -	35 - -
419 14 -	168 17 7	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	- - -	17 12 6	- - -	(7) 30 18 -	40 - -
1,784 12 5	317 10 4	52 6 8	10 5 6	- - -	2 2 -	80 15 5	- - -	(8) 35 - -	73 10 -
1,057 19 8	(9) 632 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 16 7	- - -	20 - -	- - -
1,269 3 3	303 14 6	33 19 6	26 16 1	- - -	3 10 9	21 3 6	- - -	25 - -	36 19 4
973 9 5	135 2 5	86 16 11	39 1 8	- - -	9 15 10	40 11 1	- - -	10 - -	15 - -
3,610 5 1	739 4 1	811 12 2	319 17 6	- - -	1 10 -	42 2 11	- - -	- - -	80 - -
28 17 -	11 15 4	- - -	2 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 -	3 - -
2,221 9 -	462 1 6	116 3 10	99 12 1	- - -	1 - -	11 2 9	25 - -	70 - -	33 16 -
350 19 4	60 10 -	4 2 -	69 17 5	1 5 -	3 17 8	7 12 2	- - -	20 - -	25 - -
209 5 -	22 12 10	- - -	11 4 1	- - -	- - -	5 17 6	- - -	- - -	8 8 -
1,250 14 6	310 12 10	115 8 4	144 7 6	- - -	13 11 7	87 6 -	- - -	25 - -	70 1 8
1,322 19 11	134 10 9	129 6 4	35 3 11	- - -	- - -	13 12 -	5 5 -	- - -	88 12 3
819 5 4	150 11 10	51 19 2	84 5 6	3 12 8	- 12 3	37 15 4	- - -	25 - -	45 1 8
1,760 1 3	226 5 -	27 10 3	205 8 9	- - -	20 9 11	51 14 11	- - -	20 - -	42 - -
483 6 6	167 14 9	15 - -	3 3 8	- - -	- - -	8 4 10	- - -	- - -	(13) 25 19 -
2,036 14 1	724 1 2	151 10 5	142 18 8	- - -	2 5 -	21 1 -	- - -	- - -	60 - -
3,510 3 9	894 12 2	413 17 1	313 7 -	- - -	- 10 -	28 7 6	8 2 4	20 - -	70 - -
1,269 7 -	246 9 7	164 - 3	34 13 5	- - -	4 14 -	12 16 1	- - -	26 5 -	40 - -
3,394 16 3	309 8 10	28 2 10	45 5 7	- - -	- - -	8 11 11	- - -	15 16 -	18 18 -
123 19 6	13 10 9	- - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 4	- - -	- - -	5 - -
231 - 6	94 8 4	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	7 8 1	- - -	- - -	15 - -
202 6 4	28 5 -	- - -	25 19 4	- - -	- - -	- 16 -	5 5 -	- - -	- - -
293 17 8	38 11 9	15 13 6	14 6 1	- - -	- - -	10 10 4	- - -	- - -	10 10 -
14,266 19 5	10,004 12 1	2,978 17 6	2,586 4 5	8 - 2	91 17 5	882 5 9	85 10 2	558 14 -	1,385 1 7

* continued on p. 20.

COUNTY OF DERBY—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alfreton and Derby - - -	7 18 -	969 10 -	54 8 8	- - -	8 1 2	228 14 -	2,148 12 10
Alfreton, Higham and Tibshelf - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 5 4	36 1 -	133 4 1
Alfreton and Mansfield - - -	- - -	240 - -	- - -	- - -	7 8 6	85 17 -	669 15 8
Ashborne to Belper Bridge - - -	40 - -	215 19 8	- - -	- - -	18 14 7	51 10 -	619 4 3
Ashborne and Yoxhall Bridge - - -	- - -	267 4 -	- - -	- - -	55 16 11	- - -	494 2 6
Ashford and Buxton - - -	23 16 2	251 1 6	117 18 -	- - -	18 - -	39 19 10	708 15 10
Birkin Lane - - -	5 7 10	93 10 -	- - -	- - -	1 10 -	45 - -	179 7 7
Brimington & Chesterfield to Brampton - - -	12 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 9 10	81 4 6	401 3 11
Chapel-in-the-Frith - - -	(⁵)154 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 6	- - -	201 6 4
Chapel-en-le-Frith and Enterclough Bridge. - - -	6 6 -	558 14 3	- - -	- - -	31 12 8	128 12 -	953 - 6
Chesterfield and Hernstone Lane Head - - -	107 18 8	608 10 6	- - -	- - -	61 15 -	225 - -	2,927 19 11
Chesterfield to Matlock, Darley and Rowsley Bridges. - - -	26 2 8	274 3 6	- - -	- - -	- 6 -	153 11 2	692 9 9
Chesterfield to Worksop - - -	23 5 8	401 - 6	- - -	- - -	11 - 4	159 19 2	921 3 11
Cromford and Belper - - -	- - -	214 1 3	2 15 6	200 - -	44 6 7	80 - -	952 10 7
Cromford Bridge and Langley Mill - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 19 4	96 9 -	527 11 2
Cromford and Newhaven - - -	8 19 4	269 1 -	- - -	- - -	8 19 4	34 8 -	503 11 -
Derby and Burton-upon-Trent - - -	- - -	222 15 -	167 7 4	- - -	3 11 10	- - -	809 18 6
Derby and Duffield Roads - - -	- - -	10 - -	594 3 6	- - -	7 12 4	44 3 -	944 13 -
Derby to Hurdloe House, Northern Division. - - -	- - -	- - -	106 18 10	- - -	21 18 2	40 - -	429 7 7
Ditto, Southern Division - - -	- - -	400 10 -	374 19 2	- - -	34 6 8	95 - -	1,476 5 9
Derby, Mansfield and Nutthall - - -	44 6 9	365 - -	- - -	- - -	16 12 -	- - -	1,090 15 4
Derby to Uttoxeter - - -	- - -	568 - -	1 1 -	- - -	5 8 5	9 - -	1,034 13 1
Duffield and Heague - - -	331 19 -	329 5 9	- - -	(¹⁰)102 19 9	22 5 3	35 14 -	1,158 11 8
Duffield and Sheffield - - -	168 - 1	935 6 11	497 2 2	- - -	22 14 -	187 2 10	3,804 12 8
Duffield and Wirksworth - - -	1 1 -	19 8 -	- - -	- - -	3 18 4	- - -	46 12 8
Glossop and Marple Bridge - - -	12 12 -	554 15 -	174 4 1	- - -	50 11 2	- - -	1,610 18 5
Haddon and Bentley - - -	- - -	257 10 -	7 3 4	- - -	23 10 2	60 - -	530 7 9
Ideridgehay and Duffield - - -	3 4 3	143 2 6	- - -	- - -	1 17 7	- - -	196 6 9
"London Turnpike Road" - - -	- - -	200 8 2	144 18 10	900 - -	5 8 6	10 19 -	2,028 2 5
Mansfield and Chesterfield - - -	36 18 6	314 5 -	253 10 5	500 - -	13 7 6	60 15 -	1,585 6 8
Nottingham (from Derby to Risley) - - -	- - -	145 - -	21 7 1	- - -	3 5 6	- - -	568 11 -
Nottingham Third District - - -	- - -	865 10 -	300 - -	- - -	17 3 8	80 1 -	1,856 3 6
Oakethorpe and Ashborne - - -	- - -	111 - -	- - -	- - -	7 16 2	87 - -	425 18 5
Owler Bar - - -	62 8 3	615 6 9	203 7 11	- - -	41 19 2	132 12 -	2,157 10 4
Sheffield and Chapel-en-le-Frith - - -	15 17 2	1,202 4 8	- - -	600 - -	31 19 2	227 3 -	3,826 - 1
Sheffield and Gander Lane - - -	17 15 6	356 17 4	- - -	- - -	15 2 9	136 10 -	1,055 3 11
Sheffield and Glossop - - -	- - -	1,782 14 1	- - -	- - -	18 6 7	112 - -	2,339 3 10
Temple Normanton and Tibshelf - - -	10 17 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 3	43 4 -	89 - 6
Tideswell, Blackwell, Edensor and Ashford. - - -	18 2 -	- - -	43 11 4	- - -	15 6 9	39 13 4	263 9 10
Tupton and Ashover - - -	9 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	(¹⁵)31 10 6	30 - -	130 18 -
Wisksworth and Hulland Ward - - -	3 4 3	153 15 -	- - -	- - -	2 3 1	- - -	248 14 -
£.	1,151 12 9	13,915 10 4	3,064 17 2	2,302 19 9	747 19 7	2,877 2 10	42,641 5 6

(¹) Due from the late treasurer, a bankrupt. (²) Contract work. (³) Not known.
(⁴) Due from the late clerk, who died insolvent. (⁵) And arrears.
(⁶) Two years. (⁷) And arrears. (⁸) And arrears.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Alfreton and Derby - - -	John Wright - -	G. C. Hall, Alfreton - - -	William Gill.
Alfreton, Higham and Tibshelf - - -	Wylde & Bolger - -	Ditto - - -	Thomas Blackton.
Alfreton and Mansfield - - -	Ditto - - -	Joseph Wilson, Alfreton - - -	George Pendleton.
Ashborne to Belper Bridge - - -	Charles Arkwright - -	Johnson & Wise, Ashborne - - -	S. Clarke & J. Winson.
Ashborne and Yoxall Bridge - - -	Webb & Blurton - -	W. H. Holmes, Sudbury - - -	J. Deaville.
Ashford and Buxton - - -	Gilbert Crompton - -	John Charge, Chesterfield - - -	Matthew Frost.
Birkin Lane - - -	John Gratton - -	James Milnes, Matlock - - -	John Gratton.
Brimington & Chesterfield to Brampton - - -	Crompton & Co. - -	John Charge, Chesterfield - - -	George Bland.
Chapel-in-the-Frith - - -	Brocklehurst & Co. - -	John J. Osborne, Macclesfield - - -	Thomas Broome.
Chapel-en-le-Frith and Enterclough Bridge. - - -	Michael Ellison - -	Thomas Ellison, Glossop Hall, Sheffield - - -	James Ollerenshaw.
Chesterfield and Hernstone Lane Head - - -	Gilbert Crompton - -	Thomas Mander, Bakewell - - -	Matthew rost.
Chesterfield to Matlock, Darley and Rowsley Bridges. - - -	Crompton & Co. - -	B. M. Lucas, Chesterfield - - -	T. Fall.
Chesterfield to Worksop - - -	Bernard Lucas - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Cromford and Belper - - -	Charles Arkwright - -	James Milnes, Matlock - - -	Matthew Frost, jun.
Cromford Bridge and Langley Mill - - -	G. Goodwin - -	T. Ingle, Belper - - -	William Gill.
Cromford and Newhaven - - -	Arkwright & Co. - -	John Cruso, Leek - - -	Thomas Hall.
Derby and Burton-upon-Trent - - -	Samuel Evans - -	William Whiston, Derby - - -	William Marshman.
Derby and Duffield Roads - - -	Crompton & Co. - -	Francis Jessopp, Wardwick - - -	John Tomlinson.
Derby to Hurdloe House, Northern Division. - - -	Samuel Evans - -	James B. Simpson, Derby, Thomas Wise, Ashborne. - - -	James Hardy.
Ditto, Southern Division - - -	Ditto - - -	J. B. Simpson, Derby - - -	Francis Hardy.

COUNTY OF DERBY—continued.

DEBTS.										ARREARS OF INCOME.							
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.						
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.						
£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
9,695 - - 5	-	-	10,179 15	-	19,874 15	149 1 8	-	-	-	457 3 7	606 5 3						
3,050 - - 5	-	-	5,490 - -	-	8,540 - -	-	-	-	119 5 3	107 8 1	226 13 4						
2,400 - - 5	-	-	367 10	-	2,767 10	-	-	50 15 8	(1) 254 19 11	120 18 11	426 14 6						
3,990 - - 4	1,505 3	-	1,035 15 10	-	6,530 18 10	54 6 8	-	-	56 19 8	128 4 5	239 10 9						
3,850 - - 4	662 5 6	-	420 10	-	4,932 15 6	54 5 9	-	-	14 3 4	88 7 10	156 16 11						
1,172 4 11	5	-	3,199 4 4	-	7,371 9 3	5 8 4	-	-	-	-	5 8 4						
1,870 - - 5	-	-	(3) - -	-	1,870 - -	-	-	-	-	224 3 4	224 3 4						
2,087 10	5	-	4,439 2 6	38 17 8	6,565 10 2	-	-	-	(4) 264 19 10	-	264 19 10						
4,352 - - 5	-	-	776 3 1	-	5,128 3 1	-	-	-	-	378 6 4	378 6 4						
11,156 7	5	-	474 15 6	-	11,661 2 6	-	35 18 4	-	385 17 9	12 6 1	434 2 2						
10,522 10	5	2,053 4 1	605 14 6	-	13,181 8 7	229 6 8	-	-	-	286 - 9	515 7 5						
10,967 12 6	5	-	15,079 12 6	-	26,047 5	-	22 1 -	-	-	163 17 6	213 8 6						
7,760 - - 5	-	-	13,228 - -	-	20,988 - -	-	-	-	-	13 1 5	13 1 5						
7,250 - - 5	6,094 16	-	6,845 6	-	20,190 2	88 - -	-	-	-	282 9 4	370 9 4						
2,215 - - 5	-	-	6,619 - 1	-	8,834 - 1	-	-	-	-	172 15 6	172 15 6						
4,181 - - 5	-	-	2,090 10	-	6,271 10	-	-	-	-	152 2 9	152 2 9						
3,600 - - 4 10	100 - -	-	-	-	3,700 - -	-	-	-	-	244 14 3	244 14 3						
200 - - 5	-	-	-	220 4 -	420 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-						
- - - -	-	7 19	-	-	7 19	64 6 8	-	-	29 2 6	98 12 -	192 1 2						
9,200 - - 4 10	-	-	247 10	-	9,447 10	-	-	3 - -	-	396 5 11	399 5 11						
6,400 - - 5	60 - -	-	-	-	6,460 - -	22 6 8	-	-	7 - -	742 - 10	771 7 6						
12,060 - - 5	-	-	130 - -	-	12,190 - -	-	-	-	-	455 2 7	455 2 7						
6,614 17	4 & 5	412 14 6	-	82 2 6	7,109 14	-	-	-	-	-	-						
18,000 - - 5	100 - -	-	1,760 - -	-	19,860 - -	224 18 6	-	-	-	301 8 8	526 7 2						
1,940 - - (11)	-	(12)	-	-	1,940 - -	3 15 -	-	-	-	6 16 9	10 11 9						
10,395 - - 5	-	-	306 5	266 19 8	10,968 4 8	-	45 - -	-	-	-	45 - -						
5,150 - - 5	-	-	5,407 10	-	10,557 10	-	24 10 -	-	6 8 4	230 13 8	261 12 -						
2,862 10	5	10 3 7	1,431 5	-	4,303 18 7	-	-	-	-	154 12 -	154 12 -						
2,000 - - 5	-	-	-	-	2,000 - -	-	-	-	-	163 8 11	163 8 11						
5,500 - - 5	-	-	-	1 4 9	5,501 4 9	-	15 3 11	-	-	-	15 3 11						
2,300 - - 5	900 - -	-	25 - -	-	3,225 - -	78 17 4	-	-	-	259 3 2	338 - 6						
11,910 - - 5	675 - -	-	-	-	12,585 - -	-	-	-	-	391 12 1	391 12 1						
2,220 - - 5	28 2 10	-	1,221 - -	-	3,469 2 10	-	-	-	143 2 11	198 2 4	341 5 3						
9,932 - - 5	-	-	3,126 - -	-	13,058 - -	-	-	-	-	472 18 4	472 18 4						
23,184 12 8	5	28 - 10	4,476 2 11	-	27,688 16 5	-	8 2 6	-	115 18 4	389 16 9	513 17 7						
7,992 3 10	5	-	3,852 2 2	-	11,844 6 -	89 10 -	-	-	-	568 5 11	657 15 11						
53,125 - - 4 10	15,172 12 5	-	-	1,036 18 9	69,334 11 2	-	45 12 5	-	141 13 -	-	187 5 5						
(14) 2,930 10	5	-	1,318 14 6	-	4,249 4 6	-	-	-	-	23 15 4	23 15 4						
5,918 2 10	5	-	5,591 16 3	336 17 6	11,846 16 7	-	-	-	-	-	-						
1,320 - - 5	-	-	1,716 - -	71 14 7	3,107 14 7	-	-	-	-	-	-						
3,075 - - 5	-	8 14 1	3,690 - -	-	6,773 14 1	7 17 -	-	-	-	226 1 3	233 18 3						
297,379 - 9	-	27,818 15 10	105,150 5 2	2,054 19 5	432,403 1 2	1,072 - 3	247 3 10	3 - -	1,567 - 10	7,910 16 7	10,800 1 6						

(9) Paid to parishes.

(10) Floating debt paid off.

(11) According to income.

(12) Not known.

(13) And arrears.

(14) Mis-stated in last return.

(15) Including 25 l. to Tibshelf road.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Derby, Mansfield and Nutthall	Crompton & Co.	J. B. Simpson, Derby	- None.
Derby to Uttoxeter	- Ditto	Francis Jessopp, Wardwick	William Marshman, John Deaville.
Duffield and Heague	G. B. Strutt	Thos. Ingle, Belper	Samuel Daykin.
Duffield and Sheffield	Crompton & Co.	B. M. Lucas, Chesterfield	T. Fall.
Duffield and Wirksworth	Charles Arkwright	James Milnes, Matlock	John Wilmot.
Glossop and Marple Bridge	Michael Ellison	Thos. Ellison, Glossop Hall	James Ollerenshaw.
Haddon and Bentley	Peter Arkwright	Andrew Brittlebank, Winster	Thomas Hall.
Ideridgehay and Duffield	Arkwright & Co.	P. Hubbersty, Wirksworth	George White.
"London Turnpike Road"	Crompton & Co.	Francis Jessopp, Wardwick	William Marshman, John Tomlinson.
Mansfield and Chesterfield	Maltby & Robinson	George Walkden, Mansfield	W. Cook & M. Siddon.
Nottingham (from Derby to Risley)	Crompton & Co.	Francis Jessopp, Wardwick	William Marshman.
Nottingham Third District	John Barker	John Barker, Burre House, near Bakewell	Matthew Frost.
Oakerthorpe and Ashborne	Arkwright & Co.	P. Hubbersty, Wirksworth	Thomas Hall.
Owlter Bar	Parker & Shore	Wm. Waller, Chesterfield	George Bland.
Sheffield and Chapel-en-le-Frith	- Ditto	Joseph Hall, Castleton	Robert H. Ashton.
Sheffield and Gander Lane	- Offley Shore	James Wilson, Sheffield	Thomas Fall.
Sheffield and Glossop	- Ditto	Thomas Ellison, Glossop Hall	Matthew Frost.
Tibshelf and Tibshelf	Crompton & Co.	John Charge, Chesterfield	William Haslam.
Tideswell, Blackwell, Edensor and Ashford.	Gilbert Crompton	- Ditto	Matthew Frost.
Tupton and Ashover	John Gratton	James Milnes, Matlock	John Gratton.
Wirksworth and Hildon Ward	Arkwright & Co.	P. Hubbersty, Wirksworth	George White.

COUNTY OF DEVON.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ashburton - - - - -	598 10 2	- - -	1,388 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 5 5	6,000 - -
Barnstaple - - - - -	- - -	597 12 6	3,727 3 9	208 1 5	- - -	1 5 -	9 - -	300 - -
Bideford - - - - -	- - -	418 15 -	1,911 18 6	- - -	- - -	2 2 6	63 18 9	515 - -
Braunton - - - - -	96 - - -	- - -	259 13 10	- - -	30 - - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -
Countess Wear Bridge - - -	100 15 4	- - -	212 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cullompton - - - - -	579 6 7	- - -	531 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dartmouth, Torquay and Shaldon	422 19 3	- - -	2,407 17 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 18 1	- - -
Exeter - - - - -	4,956 1 5	- - -	14,310 - -	- - -	- - -	9 12 5	550 10 1	1,450 - -
Exmouth Road - - - - -	206 7 4	- - -	461 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 - -
Great Torrington - - - - -	538 - 1	- - -	1,854 2 3	20 17 6	- - -	6 3 -	- - -	- - -
Honiton - - - - -	94 12 2	- - -	1,081 11 1	19 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -
Honiton and Ilminster - - -	726 9 11	- - -	745 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Honiton and Sidmouth - - -	312 6 7	- - -	445 11 8	4 - - -	35 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ilfracombe, Local - - - - -	51 13 1	- - -	220 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	250 - -
Kingsbridge and Dartmouth - -	- - -	69 3 3	1,643 5 -	53 10 1	- - -	5 12 6	50 - -	- - -
Modbury - - - - -	18 4 -	- - -	1,021 - -	38 16 3	- - -	1 7 6	12 11 -	- - -
Moretonhampstead - - - - -	272 5 1	- - -	221 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Newton Bushell - - - - -	- - -	1,037 5 3	619 3 -	29 14 9	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -
Okehampton - - - - -	247 - 1	- - -	1,376 5 -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -
Plymouth, Eastern - - - - -	543 9 2	- - -	1,510 13 4	15 - - -	- - -	- - -	260 - -	- - -
Plymouth and Exeter Road (18)	274 10 5	- - -	1,051 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Plymouth and Tavistock - - -	897 5 7	- - -	2,063 10 -	3 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	750 - -
Southmolton - - - - -	431 15 6	- - -	897 6 -	26 4 1	- - -	17 6 -	7 10 -	- - -
Stonehouse - - - - -	9 14 2	- - -	857 - -	- - -	- - -	3 13 9	- - -	- - -
Tavistock - - - - -	- - -	214 4 8	1,892 19 -	81 - - -	- - -	- - -	467 10 -	1,000 - -
Teignmouth and Dawlish (and two branches)	562 16 7	- - -	1,593 17 3	77 15 -	- - -	- - -	139 10 7	1,100 - -
Tiverton - - - - -	271 5 8	- - -	5,082 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 5 6	- - -
Totnes and Bridgetown-Pomeroy	184 3 6	- - -	2,380 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	178 2 3	2,000 - -
£.	12,378 6 -	2,337 - 8	51,767 4 10	563 17 7	65 - -	25 18 5	1,792 11 8	13,615 - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ashburton - - - - -	659 9 4	447 16 -	2,260 7 3	- - -	14 5 -	- - -	3,879 18 3
Barnstaple - - - - -	93 13 7	2,108 18 11	- - -	- - -	188 19 2	- - -	3,960 15 11
Bideford - - - - -	28 6 -	961 19 7	423 10 2	- - -	19 3 -	- - -	2,334 7 1
Braunton - - - - -	27 11 11	18 - -	- - -	230 - -	19 18 4	30 - -	369 4 3
Countess Wear Bridge - - -	15 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 - -	- - -	209 7 3
Cullompton - - - - -	- - -	346 5 -	- - -	- - -	8 14 3	- - -	382 7 5
Dartmouth, Torquay and Shaldon	- - -	853 10 -	45 11 -	765 12 6	27 5 7	- - -	2,459 6 5
Exeter - - - - -	405 14 8	4,819 15 10	2,283 19 1	750 - -	865 5 11	- - -	16,018 12 10
* Exmouth Road - - - - -	24 18 4	155 7 10	- - -	- - -	23 18 3	- - -	624 14 3
Great Torrington - - - - -	20 8 9	555 - -	8 19 2	- - -	34 6 -	- - -	1,359 14 2
Honiton - - - - -	19 4 8	367 10 -	- - -	- - -	61 18 -	- - -	1,120 11 1
Honiton and Ilminster - - -	- - -	460 17 6	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	638 7 2
Honiton and Sidmouth - - -	- - -	130 - -	16 9 4	- - -	7 - 5	35 - -	318 15 6
Ilfracombe, Local - - - - -	12 7 -	147 10 11	246 9 6	- - -	21 13 6	- - -	481 - 5
Kingsbridge and Dartmouth - -	59 15 9	253 18 -	29 3 -	300 - -	168 8 10	- - -	1,567 14 4
Modbury - - - - -	- - -	546 15 3	- - -	270 - -	12 12 6	- - -	1,073 7 3
Moretonhampstead - - - - -	- - -	172 7 -	- - -	- - -	7 17 4	- - -	287 11 6
Newton Bushell - - - - -	49 11 2	443 1 -	27 17 9	- - -	20 9 9	- - -	839 - 11
Okehampton - - - - -	- - -	249 - -	158 2 8	300 - -	8 - 8	- - -	1,370 17 8
Plymouth, Eastern - - - - -	- - -	240 - -	836 16 8	- - -	36 9 5	- - -	1,835 14 1
Plymouth and Exeter Road (18)	- - -	920 1 4	- - -	250 - -	15 17 8	- - -	1,232 14 7
Plymouth and Tavistock - - -	37 9 11	545 12 6	974 1 9	1,550 - -	46 5 8	- - -	3,917 8 11
Southmolton - - - - -	- - -	52 - -	- - -	- - -	106 1 10	- - -	1,032 19 10
Stonehouse - - - - -	- - -	169 7 6	55 16 -	400 - -	6 18 2	- - -	867 - 2 2
Tavistock - - - - -	15 8 9	263 7 11	1,393 10 4	- - -	21 18 2	- - -	2,504 12 8
Teignmouth and Dawlish (and two branches)	- - -	664 1 2	1,092 10 -	100 - -	70 17 5	- - -	2,676 19 2
Tiverton - - - - -	- - -	1,935 13 10	527 15 5	- - -	(25) 510 19 11	- - -	5,288 19 3
Totnes and Bridgetown-Pomeroy	385 3 8	1,128 9 7	564 1 -	- - -	182 8 10	- - -	3,093 10 7
£.	1,854 18 10	18,946 6 8	10,945 - 1	4,915 12 6	2,611 13 7	65 - -	61,745 14 11

- (1) Work done by contract. (2) Including contract work. (3) Including 7,925 l. at four cent. (4) Including 200 l. from Torrington Trust.
 (5) Contract work. (6) Including 7,850 l. at four per cent. (7) Contract work. (8) Two years.
 (9) Including 5,340 l. 12 s. 6 d. at four per cent. (10) Contract work. (11) Including 4,675 l. at four per cent. (12) Contract work.
 (13) Work done by contract. (14) Including 1,650 l. at four per cent. (15) Work done by contract.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Ashburton - - - - -	W. Lloyd, S. P. Knowles	R. Abraham & Kitson, jun., Ashburton - - -	Henry C. Creagh.
Barnstaple - - - - -	John Law - - -	John Rawle, Bishop's Tawton - - -	James Cooksley.
Bideford - - - - -	W. C. Hatherly - -	Robert Hamlyn, Bideford - - -	Henry Lear.
Braunton - - - - -	John Marshall - -	Hugh Ballment, Barnstaple - - -	Thomas Dummatt.
Countess Wear Bridge - - -	H. C. Splatt - - -	Hugh M. Ellicombe, Exeter - - -	Christopher M'Adam.
Cullompton - - - - -	Richard Hurley - -	Frederick Leigh, Cullompton - - -	None.
Dartmouth, Torquay and Shaldon	Nicholas Baker - -	R. Abraham, Ashburton, W. Kitson, jun., Torquay -	Thomas Tucker.
Exeter - - - - -	H. M. Ellicombe - -	Mark Kennaway, Exeter - - -	Christopher M'Adam.
Exmouth Road - - - - -	John Warren - - -	Francis G. Coleridge, Ottery St. Mary - - -	- ditto.
Great Torrington - - - - -	William G. Glubb - -	John Soley, Great Torrington - - -	William Thomas.
Honiton - - - - -	Christopher Flood - -	Courtenay Gidley, Honiton - - -	George Ware.
Honiton and Ilminster - - -	Christopher S. Flood -	Christopher Flood, Honiton - - -	John Pope.
Honiton and Sidmouth - - -	J. G. Jenkins - - -	Flood & Mules, Honiton - - -	None.
Ilfracombe, Local - - - - -	John Law - - -	G. Coates, Ilfracombe - - -	James Cooksley.

COUNTY OF DEVON.

EXPENDITURE.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7,410 2 8	(¹)291 10 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 10 4	20 - -	40 - -	50 - -
4,245 10 2	(²)1,207 - 9	- - -	23 7 6	- - -	7 19 8	100 7 -	50 - -	30 - -	130 - -
2,492 19 9	(³)667 8 5	20 9 4	- - -	15 - -	16 - 7	57 19 4	30 - -	35 - -	80 - -
289 19 10	(⁴)26 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 10	- - -	10 - -	4 - -
212 10 -	29 15 4	5 8 -	16 15 -	- - -	1 11 6	28 12 1	- - -	(⁵)10 10 -	- - -
531 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 -	12 - -	15 - -	- - -
2,437 15 1	155 9 7	90 4 10	246 1 4	35 10 -	- - -	96 1 7	- - -	40 - -	104 - -
16,320 2 6	2,003 1 -	1,619 16 2	1,546 18 1	36 7 6	215 15 10	901 18 9	150 - -	- - -	420 - -
661 5 -	67 14 5	9 15 -	18 4 2	279 9 9	- - -	6 6 -	30 - -	- - -	15 - -
1,875 6 -	(¹⁰)625 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	53 12 5	30 - -	10 - -	20 - -
1,151 1 1	267 19 6	71 3 9	11 2 2	4 10 10	- - -	218 2 2	30 - -	30 - -	39 - -
745 - -	(¹²)125 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 9 8	10 - -	30 - -	- - -
484 11 8	47 12 6	21 13 2	3 10 -	- - -	5 - -	12 5 1	15 - -	30 - -	- - -
470 - -	16 - -	17 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 -	7 17 6
1,752 7 7	(¹³)497 10 -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	126 8 9	21 - -	31 10 -	60 - -
1,073 14 9	78 9 4	66 4 -	47 18 6	- - -	2 11 6	12 6 2	- - -	10 - -	26 10 -
221 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 7 2	5 - -	10 - -	4 - -
649 7 9	116 12 11	36 5 4	55 4 4	- - -	1 8 -	28 10 8	10 - -	20 - -	30 - -
1,377 - -	(¹⁵)551 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 3 2	31 10 -	26 - -	30 - -
1,771 8 4	143 3 4	184 - 10	179 3 2	- - -	53 15 6	25 10 2	- - -	36 15 -	100 - -
1,051 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 15 7	- - -	21 - -	- - -
2,817 3 6	143 1 1	207 - 5	249 18 6	- - -	27 14 10	24 14 3	- - -	31 10 -	80 - -
931 17 7	613 2 5	79 18 2	- - -	3 2 6	19 14 9	26 - 2	35 - -	30 - -	68 - -
860 13 9	43 16 6	65 4 8	50 18 10	- - -	- - -	38 15 6	- - -	26 5 -	20 - -
3,441 9 -	108 8 4	22 15 -	(²¹)504 17 2	40 - -	- - -	59 7 -	- - -	25 - -	50 - -
2,911 2 10	128 12 7	72 9 7	21 8 -	284 - -	1 10 -	108 15 5	51 5 -	31 10 -	50 - -
5,084 12 3	1,045 15 8	419 15 -	295 17 5	46 7 10	54 11 2	142 3 -	50 - -	60 - -	200 - -
4,558 8 1	326 13 6	154 15 9	16 16 -	- - -	26 19 -	168 3 3	- - -	40 - -	100 - -
67,829 12 6	9,326 10 8	3,163 19 -	3,318 - 2	744 8 5	431 17 4	2,471 3 2	580 15 -	682 2 -	1,688 7 6

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
14,900 - -	4 & 5	- - -	236 18 -	- - -	15,136 18 -	25 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,128 14 7	4,154 6 7
(³)43,475 - -	5 - -	- - -	150 - -	312 18 3	43,937 18 3	58 16 3	52 - 4	- - -	(¹)204 10 -	- - -	315 6 7
(⁶)16,720 - -	5 - -	- - -	843 11 9	260 2 4	17,823 14 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4,171 - -	5 220 -	- - -	1,194 15 6	- - -	5,585 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 15 7	16 15 7
3,512 - -	4 - -	- - -	8,288 - -	- - -	11,800 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	103 18 1	103 18 1
6,975 - -	5 - -	- - -	3,855 11 -	- - -	10,830 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	728 4 2	728 4 2
(⁹)17,108 12 6	5 - -	- - -	98 18 9	- - -	17,207 11 3	33 15 8	124 6 8	- - -	177 5 10	401 7 11	786 16 1
110,200 - -	4 & 5	1,452 6 -	3,755 3 10	- - -	115,437 9 10	- - -	- - -	192 2 8	- - -	5,257 11 1	5,449 13 9
2,600 - -	5 - -	- - -	154 19 11	- - -	2,754 19 11	325 - -	- - -	- - -	30 8 4	242 18 1	598 6 5
(¹¹)11,336 10 -	5 150 - -	- - -	500 - -	- - -	11,986 10 -	87 16 6	20 17 6	- - -	- - -	1,053 11 11	1,162 5 11
7,400 - -	5 300 - -	- - -	598 3 6	- - -	8,298 3 6	89 19 7	66 10 -	- - -	- - -	125 2 2	281 11 9
9,806 10 -	5 100 - -	- - -	2,451 12 -	- - -	12,358 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	833 2 9	833 2 9
3,950 - -	5 10 - -	- - -	549 10 10	- - -	4,509 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	478 2 9	478 2 9
2,100 - -	5 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 12 8	40 12 8
20,685 - -	5 1,400 - -	- - -	7,343 10 -	- - -	29,428 10 -	- - -	99 7 2	- - -	381 12 6	115 10 -	596 9 8
(¹⁴)24,143 - -	5 767 10 -	- - -	647 15 9	- - -	25,558 5 9	- - -	9 14 1	- - -	- - -	1 5 10	40 19 11
4,397 - -	4 & 5	- - -	534 12 6	- - -	4,931 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	206 3 7	221 3 7
6,312 7 6	5 50 - -	- - -	81 18 4	1,226 18 5	7,671 4 3	99 11 8	- - -	- - -	62 7 8	- - -	161 19 4
(¹⁶)6,100 - -	4 20 - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	6,156 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 1 8	253 2 5	286 4 1
(¹⁷)4,800 - -	5 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,800 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	479 3 5	479 3 5
16,250 - -	5 - - -	- - -	93 15 -	- - -	16,343 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 4 2	93 4 2
9,150 - -	(¹⁹)5 - -	- - -	- - -	202 19 10	9,352 19 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,150 - -	4 10 - -	- - -	111 11 7	- - -	2,271 11 7	- - -	38 2 -	- - -	47 19 -	330 13 3	416 14 3
2,800 - -	(²⁰)4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,800 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 9	3 5 9
(²²)13,980 - -	4 & 5	50 - -	676 5 8	- - -	14,716 5 8	- - -	72 5 -	- - -	40 - -	722 11 8	834 16 8
(²³)20,350 - -	5 - - -	- - -	1,701 5 5	- - -	22,051 5 5	29 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	707 - 3	826 - 3
(²⁴)37,550 - -	5 246 - -	- - -	473 - -	- - -	38,269 - -	747 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 18 8	614 1 8
(²⁶)23,180 - -	5 - - -	- - -	502 18 8	- - -	23,682 18 8	229 12 -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	1,649 1 -	1,898 13 -
146,112 - -	- - -	1,775 16 -	34,909 18 -	2,002 18 10	487,800 12 10	1,726 6 8	183 2 9	212 2 8	992 5 -	18,128 1 9	21,511 18 10

(18) Including 1,000 l. at five per cent.

(17) Reduced to four per cent. from Lady-day 1836.

(15) For the year ending 13 July 1836.

(19) Reduced from five to four per cent. from Christmas 1835.

(20) From Michaelmas last.

(21) Contract work. (22) Now reduced to four per cent.

(23) Including 860 l. at four per cent.

(24) Including 380 l. for paving trust tolls.

(25) Including 11,550 l. at four per cent.

(26) Including 2,700 l. at four, and 680 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Kingsbridge and Dartmouth	J. Square	T. Harris, Kingsbridge	Gillard & Case.
Modbury	Rev. J. Longmore	William Holberton, Plymouth	Thomas Barnes.
Moretonhampstead	John Germon	M. W. Harvey, Moretonhampstead	Samuel Gray.
Newton Bushell	Thomas Sweeting	R. Abraham, Ashburton, W. Kitson, jun., Torquay	William Chudleigh.
Okehampton	Solon Luxmoore	William Ponsford, Okehampton	James Rendle.
Plymouth, Eastern	Christopher Harris	Henry Woolcombe, Plymouth	William Francis.
Plymouth and Exeter Road	- ditto	- ditto	None.
Plymouth and Tavistock	- ditto	Ditto & Edward Jago, Plymouth	William Francis.
Southmolton	James Pearse	John G. Pearse, Southmolton	William Trant.
Stonehouse	Christopher Harris	Henry Woolcombe, Plymouth	William Francis.
Tavistock	Nicholas Rundle	Henry Cornish, Tavistock	Daniel Ward.
Telgumouth and Dawlish (and two branches)	H. M. Ellicombe	Mark Kennaway, Exeter	Christopher M'Adam.
Tiverton	Henry Dunsford	Thomas Helling, Tiverton	William Rew.
Totnes and Bridgetown-Pomeroy	Thornton Bentall	George Farwell, Totnes	Thomas Laskey.

COUNTY OF DORSET.

1.	INCOME.								
NAMES OF TRUSTS.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Axminster - - - - -	326 15 8	- - -	1,454 17 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 1 -	- - -	
Blandford and Poole - - -	403 7 -	- - -	465 - -	- - -	99 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Blandford and Wimborne - -	90 19 4	- - -	317 11 9	3 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Bridport, First District - -	359 8 1	- - -	1,831 - -	82 2 5	117 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ditto - Second District - -	- - -	776 - 11	993 - -	- - -	- - -	17 6 -	- - -	200 - -	
Bridport and Broadwinsor - -	156 18 -	- - -	289 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Cerne Abbas - - - - -	179 - 5	- - -	326 18 9	30 2 9	98 10 -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	
Dorchester and Wool - - -	327 2 3	- - -	416 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Harnham, Blandford and Dorchester	- - -	30 13 4	2,293 4 -	- - -	190 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Lyme Regis and Crewkerne - -	333 14 -	- - -	1,072 11 5	- - -	9 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Maiden Newton - - - - -	908 13 6	- - -	893 10 -	- - -	210 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Poole - - - - -	92 12 5	- - -	1,443 6 8	17 5 1	- - -	1 - -	5 - -	- - -	
Shaftesbury and New Road to Blandford.	349 16 9	- - -	1,580 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 15 -	- - -	
Sherborne - - - - -	725 13 4	- - -	1,915 13 -	- - -	400 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Vale of Blackmoor (Old and New) -	6 3 9	- - -	1,660 16 -	88 2 6	367 12 10	5 - -	22 17 -	- - -	
Wareham (Three Branches) - -	338 - 4	- - -	1,364 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 -	- - -	
Weymouth, Melcombe Regis' and Dorchester	96 1 5	- - -	2,322 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
£.	4,694 6 3	806 14 3	20,640 17 6	220 12 9	1,512 3 10	1 13 6	88 8 -	200 - -	

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Axminster - - - - -	138 1 3	383 1 3	1 19 2	100 - -	18 11 4	- - -	1,039 10 4
Blandford and Poole - - -	14 13 8	210 10 10	- - -	- - -	4 16 9	99 10 -	583 10 9
Blandford and Wimborne - -	- - -	156 7 6	- - -	- - -	57 17 10	20 - -	381 - 3
Bridport, First District - -	219 4 10	677 5 -	15 13 8	- - -	30 12 9	117 10 -	1,702 16 1
Ditto - Second District - -	8 5 6	187 18 2	- - -	- - -	7 13 9	- - -	479 10 11
Bridport and Broadwinsor - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -	11 16 -	- - -	330 18 7
Cerne Abbas - - - - -	- - -	153 1 7	- - -	- - -	17 15 -	98 10 -	435 16 8
Dorchester and Wool - - -	25 13 10	156 3 4	- - -	- - -	10 12 4	- - -	355 7 7
Harnham, Blandford and Dorchester	665 - -	532 - -	569 13 2	- - -	143 18 5	190 - -	3,562 8 5
Lyme Regis and Crewkerne - -	(⁶) 290 1 8	302 13 6	- - -	115 - -	54 5 9	9 1 -	1,350 4 3
Maiden Newton - - - - -	- - -	198 6 -	42 2 7	- - -	48 12 2	210 - -	833 1 10
Poole - - - - -	19 5 6	266 5 6	143 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	902 10 6
Shaftesbury and New Road to Blandford.	- - -	242 5 -	171 13 11	- - -	37 7 7	- - -	1,217 10 1
Sherborne - - - - -	- - -	301 5 9	111 14 -	200 - -	24 17 11	400 - -	2,147 18 5
Vale of Blackmoor (Old and New) -	- - -	497 4 3	70 12 2	- - -	221 19 1	367 12 10	1,676 18 1
Wareham (Three Branches) - -	23 6 11	243 14 11	- - -	- - -	19 16 8	- - -	1,163 8 10
Weymouth, Melcombe Regis and Dorchester.	39 18 1	486 - -	548 8 11	100 - -	25 14 3	- - -	2,324 12 10
£.	1,443 11 3	5,084 2 7	1,675 - 1	515 - -	736 7 7	1,512 3 10	20,486 4 5

(¹) Including 1,150*l.* at 5 per cent.

(²) Including 550*l.* at 5 per cent.

(³) Including 8,595*l.* at 4½ per cent.

(⁴) Interest has been added since last Return.

(⁵) Including 2,000*l.* at 4½ per cent.

(⁶) Including 148*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* at 5 per cent.

(⁷) Including 800*l.* at 5 per cent.

(⁸) And arrears.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Axminster - - - - -	Thomas Chapple - - -	Charles Bond, Axminster - - -	William Pickering.
Blandford and Poole - - -	Edwin Andrews - - -	Septimus Smith, Blandford - - -	John Palmer.
Blandford and Wimborne - -	P. N. Bastard - - -	J. T. King, Blandford - - -	Prince Lawrence.
Bridport, First District - -	Samuel Gundry - - -	James Templer, Bradpole - - -	Benjamin Cox.
Ditto - Second District - -	Samuel Cox - - -	Richard Ames, Beaminster - - -	John Cox.
Bridport and Broadwinsor - -	S. & W. E. Gundry - - -	- - - Js. Templer, Bradpole, Edwin Nicholetts, Bridport.	- Ditto.
Cerne Abbas - - - - -	R. R. Harvey - - -	John Frampton, Cerne Abbas - - -	Charles Frampton.
Dorchester and Wool - - -	William Eliot - - -	George Arden, Weymouth - - -	(The Trustees).
Harnham, Blandford and Dorchester	W. Mansfield and P. N. Bastard	T. Coombs, Dorchester, J. T. King, Blandford	J. D. Harvey.

COUNTY OF DORSET.

EXPENDITURE.										
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF			
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,494 18 5	202 9 11	30 6 -	4 13 10	- - -	1 10 -	68 17 7	15 - -	25 - -	50 - -	- - -
561 10 -	157 - 8	1 10 -	30 17 1	27 19 6	- - -	36 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
340 11 9	56 2 4	1 10 -	44 15 9	- - -	- - -	3 14 -	- - -	10 - -	30 12 10	- - -
2,030 12 5	258 - 5	59 11 -	158 16 11	- - -	3 8 -	55 3 6	- - -	60 - -	47 10 -	- - -
1,193 17 6	9 4 3	- - -	- - -	195 14 3	- - -	32 3 -	- - -	12 12 -	26 - -	- - -
289 5 -	- - -	- - -	147 17 10	34 11 -	- - -	16 13 9	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -
456 1 0	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 10 1	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -
416 13 4	98 10 7	- - -	23 12 2	- - -	- - -	25 5 4	- - -	15 10 -	- - -	- - -
2,183 4 -	471 3 6	131 - 4	240 15 11	278 2 9	4 10 3	138 4 1	15 - -	60 - -	120 - -	- - -
1,081 12 5	258 7 6	56 19 2	25 9 2	- - -	2 - -	87 6 10	17 4 -	(8) 131 15 8	- - -	- - -
1,403 10 -	183 14 7	1 13 -	- - -	2 1 3	- - -	49 12 3	25 - -	30 - -	42 - -	- - -
1,460 17 9	213 19 -	24 16 6	(10) 132 13 6	- - -	- - -	76 8 -	5 - -	21 - -	- - -	- - -
1,691 11 -	(11) 591 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 1 11	20 - -	40 - -	50 - -	- - -
2,315 13 -	(14) 807 17 6	- - -	- - -	38 5 -	- - -	143 18 3	10 - -	40 - -	70 - -	- - -
2,139 13 4	216 2 2	13 16 -	41 14 6	7 10 -	3 9 -	65 18 1	16 - -	29 - -	125 - -	- - -
1,369 4 2	402 11 4	221 19 9	- - -	- - -	17 12 -	66 3 3	30 - -	30 - -	108 4 -	- - -
2,322 - -	309 5 10	98 13 11	360 3 3	1 - -	2 2 9	183 5 10	20 - -	30 - -	120 - -	- - -
22,663 15 7	4,335 11 3	644 15 8	1,211 9 11	585 3 9	34 12 -	1,150 18 -	173 4 -	564 17 8	819 6 10	- - -

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(1) 8,200 - -	4 10 -	- - -	374 15 -	- - -	8,574 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	782 3 9	782 3 9
(2) 2,950 - -	4 - -	- - -	184 - -	- - -	3,134 - -	50 3 4	- - -	- - -	6 10 -	384 6 3	440 19 7
1,800 - -	4 10 -	- - -	267 15 -	- - -	2,067 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 10 10	50 10 10
(3) 18,795 - -	5 - -	258 18 2	677 4 5	- - -	19,731 2 7	120 - -	23 3 6	- - -	60 - -	687 4 5	890 7 11
(4) 15,471 15 10	5 - -	1,618 17 8	90 10 5	61 14 4	17,242 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 7 -	- - -	66 7 -
(5) 5,500 - -	5 - -	755 11 10	1,385 13 4	- - -	7,641 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 18 -	115 4 5	176 2 5
(6) 5,103 - -	4 - -	72 - 1	205 16 6	- - -	5,380 16 7	98 - 5	11 19 7	- - -	7 9 9	199 5 3	316 15 -
(7) 2,550 - -	4 - -	- - -	108 5 -	- - -	2,658 5 -	2 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	388 8 -	391 1 4
7,390 - -	5 - -	- - -	95 - -	1,109 17 9	8,594 17 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(8) 8,835 - -	4 10 -	323 - 3	1,885 17 -	- - -	11,043 17 3	220 5 -	- - -	- - -	53 - -	65 2 2	338 7 2
4,467 - -	4 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,467 - -	62 10 -	- - -	- - -	446 - -	1,179 1 8	1,687 11 8
5,550 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,550 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	650 19 8	650 19 8
(12) 5,050 - -	5 - -	- - -	4 10 -	- - -	5,054 10 -	- - -	- - -	(13) - - -	- - -	733 17 8	733 17 8
(15) 5,200 - -	4 10 -	200 - -	147 10 -	- - -	5,547 10 -	7 10 6	- - -	- - -	118 - -	893 7 11	1,018 18 5
7,850 - -	5 - -	136 10 9	749 7 6	- - -	8,735 18 3	14 10 -	- - -	- - -	39 19 8	469 19 -	524 8 8
(16) 6,450 - -	4 10 -	327 9 9	- - -	- - -	6,777 9 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	543 15 8	543 15 8
9,620 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,620 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 8 7	93 8 7
120,781 15 10	- - -	3,692 8 6	6,176 4 2	1,171 12 1	131,822 - 7	575 12 7	35 3 1	- - -	858 4 5	7,236 15 3	8,705 15 4

(9) Including 2,585 l. at 4 and 2,350 l. at 5 per cent.

(10) Contract work.

(11) Contract work.

(12) Including 1,600 l. at 4½ per cent.

(13) £. 1,391. 4 s. 7 d. due from New to Old Trust.

(14) Work done by contract.

(15) Including 1,100 l. at 5 per cent.

(16) Including 1,600 l. at 5 per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Lyme Regis and Crewkerne - - -	John Drayton - - -	John Hingeston, Lyme Regis - - -	Nathaniel Hawkins, John Serle.
Maiden Newton - - -	Peter Cox - - -	John Jennings, Evershot - - -	John Gill Rendell.
Poole - - -	Robert H. Parr - - -	Henry Rowden, Wimborne.	- - -
Shaftesbury and New Road to Blandford.	Walter Swyer - - -	- - Charles Hannen, Richard Buckland, Shaftesbury.	John Hale.
Sherborne - - -	Daniel Penny - - -	James P. Melmoth, Sherborne - - -	Robert Poyner.
Vale of Blackmoor (Old and New) -	Robert R. Harvey - - -	Thomas Dashwood, Sturminster Newton -	David Williams.
Wareham (Three Branches) - - -	Thomas Bartlett - - -	Thomas Phippard, Wareham - - -	Thomas Dugdale.
Weymouth, Melcombe Regis and Dorchester.	John Henning - - -	Henry H. Tizard, Weymouth - - -	Charles Harris.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Berwick and North Durham - -	121 7 11	- - -	4,054 7 -	248 17 2	9 1 -	2 8 -	9 2 3	- - -
Bishopwearmouth and Norton - -	674 5 1	- - -	1,458 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	125 12 3	- - -
Boroughbridge and Durham - -	185 3 5	- - -	3,102 15 6	- - -	- - -	2 12 6	71 15 8	6,000 - -
Bowes and Sunderland Bridge ⁽³⁾ -	- - -	133 1 4	1,076 15 -	242 16 10	- - -	7 6 -	- - -	- - -
Catterick Bridge to Durham - -	709 11 9	- - -	1,520 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cockerton Bridge and Staindrop -	33 17 -	- - -	590 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Darlington, or Angel Inn and Barton Lane End.	211 16 6	- - -	980 - -	14 4 2	68 8 3	- - -	- - -	1,000 - -
Darlington and West Auckland - -	- - -	114 1 10	727 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 15 8	- - -
Derwent and Shotley Bridge ⁽⁶⁾ -	- - -	- - -	19 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,960 - -
Durham and Shotley Bridge - -	- - -	25 10 8	267 1 4	- - -	65 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Durham and Tyne Bridge - -	791 12 11	- - -	4,706 16 10	387 19 11	- - -	- - -	114 5 -	- - -
Edmondbyers - -	205 13 7	- - -	89 10 7	20 10 -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -
Egglestone Coal Road - -	124 17 -	- - -	663 10 -	2 12 6	35 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gateshead and Hexham - -	260 1 7	- - -	1,039 5 5	55 5 4	128 8 -	- - -	30 18 -	- - -
Lobley Hill and Branches - -	548 4 6	- - -	1,675 13 9	- - -	443 16 4	10 - -	- - -	- - -
South Shields - -	51 14 9	- - -	317 - -	99 14 6	99 4 -	- - -	26 5 -	- - -
Stockton and Barnard Castle - -	95 8 10	- - -	1,287 5 -	205 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sunderland and Durham - -	223 3 8	- - -	1,805 16 1	89 4 11	240 - -	- - -	15 15 1	- - -
Wearmouth Bridge to Tyne Bridge and Branch.	184 9 3	- - -	1,872 14 6	64 5 6	268 - -	3 - -	228 3 4	- - -
West Auckland - -	43 7 4	- - -	433 14 3	3 2 8	130 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -
Whorlton to Staindrop and Greta Bridge, no return can be obtained. £.	4,464 15 1	272 13 10	27,687 14 -	1,433 17 2	1,486 17 7	6 1 -	739 12 3	11,960 - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Berwick and North Durham - -	- - -	1,345 12 -	9 1 4	- - -	127 17 10	9 1 -	4,031 15 8
Bishopwearmouth and Norton - -	- - -	150 - -	546 5 8	- - -	118 16 1	- - -	1,725 5 7
Boroughbridge and Durham - -	- - -	294 17 3	632 6 2	- - -	198 8 7	- - -	4,158 17 5
Bowes and Sunderland Bridge ⁽³⁾ -	- - -	94 12 -	- - -	- - -	15 4 2	- - -	1,100 10 4
Catterick Bridge to Durham - -	- - -	673 15 5	- - -	- - -	19 9 6	- - -	1,442 10 6
Cockerton Bridge and Staindrop -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	170 4 1	- - -	621 16 11
Darlington, or Angel Inn and Barton Lane End.	8 7 4	682 5 9	732 11 6	- - -	9 5 3	68 8 3	2,316 5 4
Darlington and West Auckland - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	215 5 5	- - -	839 19 3
Derwent and Shotley Bridge ⁽⁶⁾ -	390 5 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	244 10 5	- - -	5,460 8 9
Durham and Shotley Bridge - -	13 - -	88 15 -	- - -	- - -	4 6 8	65 - -	266 4 8
Durham and Tyne Bridge - -	52 6 2	756 18 1	- - -	1,250 - -	236 19 10	- - -	4,723 12 7
Edmondbyers - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4 -	- - -	95 15 -
Egglestone Coal Road - -	- - -	124 10 -	183 6 2	- - -	15 14 4	35 - -	737 8 11
Gateshead and Hexham - -	63 13 10	65 11 8	- - -	400 - -	34 13 10	128 8 -	1,363 7 9
Lobley Hill and Branches - -	- - -	383 14 -	- - -	- - -	6 19 9	443 16 4	2,106 5 6
South Shields - -	7 - 6	- - -	- - -	40 - -	3 9 4	99 4 -	356 5 1
Stockton and Barnard Castle - -	- - -	295 15 -	40 - -	- - -	60 7 5	- - -	1,236 7 6
Sunderland and Durham - -	6 4 6	115 4 -	514 14 -	- - -	8 8 -	240 - -	2,212 - -
Wearmouth Bridge to Tyne Bridge and Branch.	16 13 11	363 15 -	33 7 -	- - -	186 17 2	268 - -	2,384 8 1
West Auckland - -	- - -	- - -	204 7 5	- - -	12 2 6	130 - -	636 13 7
Whorlton to Staindrop and Greta Bridge, no return can be obtained. £.	557 11 11	5,525 5 2	2,895 19 3	1,690 - -	1,693 4 2	1,486 17 7	37,815 18 5

(1) Mis-stated in last return. (2) Including contract work. (3) No return for 1835 can be obtained. The return for 1834 is now inserted.

(4) Including payments to townships.

(5) One year and a quarter.

(6) From passing of Act 10 June 1833.

(7) Including 500 l., at 4 l. 15 s. per cent.

(8) Contract work.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Berwick and North Durham - -	John Langhorn - -	William Willoby, Berwick - -	Alexander Lowrey.
Bishopwearmouth and Norton - -	William Rand - -	Robert T. Rand, Stockton - -	John Gilmore.
Boroughbridge and Durham - -	Jonathan Backhouse -	Thomas Bowes, Darlington - -	John Trotter, Jervis Robinson.
Bowes and Sunderland Bridge - -	Backhouse & Co. - -	Thomas Wheldon, Barnard Castle	John Trotter and R. Scaife.
Catterick Bridge to Durham - -	Wm. Skinner, sen. - -	J. R. Wilson, Stockton - -	James Drummond.
Cockerton Bridge and Staindrop -	Wm. Skinner, jun. - -	Thomas Bowes, Darlington - -	John Trotter, William Davison.
Darlington, or Angel Inn and Barton Lane End.	John Backhouse - -	Francis Mewburn, Darlington -	William Smith.
Darlington and West Auckland - -	Wm. Skinner, jun. - -	Thomas Bowes, Darlington - -	John Trotter, Richard Wilson.
Derwent and Shotley Bridge - -	Peter Annandale - -	John Clayton, Newcastle - -	Luke Pearson.
Durham and Shotley Bridge - -	Nicholas Greenwell -	John Hutchinson, Durham - -	John Proud.
Durham and Tyne Bridge - -	Thomas Easton - -	Joseph Willis, Gateshead - -	John Trotter.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

EXPENDITURE.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4,323 15 5	455 17 3	- - -	1,643 5 10	- - -	152 1 7	58 18 10	- - -	100 - -	130 - -
1,583 17 -	(²)587 11 6	34 2 5	120 15 7	- - -	- - -	72 14 4	10 - -	5 - -	80 - -
9,177 3 8	293 16 11	732 5 6	612 1 6	1,078 4 11	5 8 -	131 8 7	- - -	30 - -	150 - -
1,319 19 4	556 10 6	278 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 - 8	- - -	30 - -	90 - -
1,520 1 2	(⁴)401 3 11	34 9 5	64 2 9	113 - -	- - -	35 4 6	- - -	20 - -	(⁵)81 5 -
590 - -	80 17 2	73 11 -	126 7 2	- - -	- - -	15 17 6	- - -	15 - -	60 - -
2,062 12 5	163 17 1	169 5 1	34 15 -	352 3 -	7 10 -	35 17 1	- - -	- - -	52 - -
744 14 -	189 6 8	92 - -	211 8 -	- - -	- - -	31 19 2	- - -	40 - -	50 - -
4,979 4 6	3,206 1 6	231 17 10	55 4 -	139 - -	18 17 10	874 11 6	- - -	- - -	300 - -
332 1 4	40 - -	20 - -	16 7 4	- - -	- - -	6 - 8	- - -	5 5 -	7 10 -
5,209 1 9	1,025 7 5	546 18 1	424 - 3	- - -	10 10 4	90 12 5	39 - -	50 - -	250 - -
111 - 7	(⁸)91 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
701 2 6	116 1 6	71 13 2	155 1 -	- 16 -	- - -	4 6 9	- - -	21 - -	10 - -
1,253 16 9	474 6 4	14 1 -	28 10 -	- - -	2 - -	52 3 1	10 - -	40 - -	50 - -
2,120 - 1	(¹¹)1,068 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 13 4	34 4 11	60 - -	3 3 -	105 - -
542 3 6	116 9 -	3 17 -	13 18 11	- - -	- - -	13 11 4	10 - -	(¹²)18 15 -	30 - -
1,492 8 8	208 17 8	187 14 8	301 3 9	- - -	10 2 9	32 6 3	- - -	30 - -	70 - -
2,150 16 1	592 14 8	238 15 1	188 13 3	108 12 2	8 19 8	68 14 8	20 - -	21 - -	80 - -
2,433 6 4	772 12 2	130 11 3	376 3 11	5 - -	9 16 6	96 11 2	25 - -	20 - -	80 - -
666 16 11	174 9 3	3 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 11 9	10 - -	25 - -	40 - -
43,314 2 -	10,616 5 8	2,862 7 2	4,371 18 3	1,796 16 1	226 - -	1,728 15 2	175 - -	474 3 -	1,715 15 -

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(¹)30,683 - -	5 - -	- - -	620 - -	- - -	31,303 - -	78 11 6	9 15 -	- - -	927 16 9	413 7 8	1,429 10 11
3,000 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,000 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	532 16 6	572 16 6
9,300 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,203 9 8	5,203 9 8
1,759 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,759 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	86 7 8	136 7 8
8,073 - -	5 - -	- - -	36 15 -	- - -	8,109 15 -	165 11 8	- - -	- - -	79 8 4	787 2 5	1,032 2 5
1,600 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,600 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - 1	2 - 1
13,926 10 -	5 - -	67 5 -	549 3 10	41 16 5	14,584 15 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
200 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	209 7 1	409 7 1	27 1 8	- - -	- - -	27 1 8	- - -	51 3 4
4,960 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	481 4 3	5,441 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(⁷)1,800 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,800 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 6 -	40 6 -
16,175 - -	4½ - -	- - -	3 5 -	- - -	16,178 5 -	- - -	97 10 9	- - -	1,138 2 -	1,277 2 1	2,512 14 10
2,063 - -	(⁹) - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,063 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	220 19 2	220 19 2
2,490 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,490 - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	88 10 7	95 10 7
(¹⁰)3,331 16 -	4 - -	- - -	11 15 10	- - -	3,343 11 10	85 6 -	- - -	- - -	1,021 19 4	150 10 7	1,257 15 11
8,555 - -	4 - -	- - -	492 17 -	- - -	9,047 17 -	117 18 3	- - -	- - -	436 2 9	561 19 1	1,116 - 1
3,300 - -	5 - -	540 - -	1,314 - -	- - -	5,154 - -	- - -	14 4 8	- - -	- - -	237 13 2	251 17 10
5,915 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,915 - -	57 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	351 10 -	409 5 -
1,840 - -	5 - -	205 - -	25 10 -	- - -	2,070 10 -	28 8 4	32 8 -	1 - -	108 9 -	161 19 9	332 5 1
7,379 9 2	5 - -	300 - -	85 - -	- - -	7,764 9 2	- - -	16 - -	6 - -	62 7 3	233 7 6	317 14 9
7,483 - -	(¹³) - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,483 - -	47 6 7	- - -	(¹⁴)215 5 7	65 18 8	73 10 8	402 1 6
133,833 15 2	- - -	1,112 5 -	3,138 6 8	732 7 9	138,816 14 7	657 19 -	216 18 5	222 5 7	3,867 5 9	10,422 12 7	15,387 1 4

(⁹) No securities have been given, nor interest paid.(¹⁰) No interest has been paid on 2,950 l. borrowed in 1784, but subject to a reduction.(¹¹) Including contract work.(¹²) One year and a quarter.(¹³) No interest has ever been paid.(¹⁴) In banker's hands.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Edmondbyers - - -	Cuthbert Rippon, M.P.	Thomas Ward, North Throckley - - -	N. Burnett.
Egglestone Coal Road - - -	Wm. Skinner, jun. - - -	George Benson, Egglestone - - -	William Barnes.
Gateshead and Hexham - - -	James D. Bell - - -	Jasper Gibson, Hexham - - -	Luke Pearson.
Lobley Hill and Branches - - -	Nicholas Greenwell - - -	Christopher Rymer, Wolsingham - - -	T. Chapman and J. Proud.
South Shields - - -	Robert Dawson - - -	T. W. Keenlyside, Newcastle; C. R. Fell, Sunderland.	John Gilmore.
Stockton and Barnard Castle - - -	Wm. Skinner, jun. - - -	Thomas Bowes, Darlington - - -	John Trotter, John Robinson.
Sunderland and Durham - - -	Robert Renney - - -	Robert Davidson, Bishopwearmouth - - -	John Gilmore.
Wearmouth Bridge to Tyne Bridge and Branch.	Robert Spoor - - -	R. A. Davison, Bishopwearmouth - - -	Ditto.
West Auckland - - -	James D. Bell - - -	Jasper Gibson, Hexham - - -	John Armstrong, William Bewick.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Chelmsford - - - - -	2,551 14 8	- - -	5,021 7 -	- - -	95 1 6	- - -	51 14 3	1,500 - -
Coggeshall and Bocking - - -	309 17 -	- - -	347 7 9	- - -	34 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Colchester - - - - -	629 1 9	- - -	1,984 4 -	2 2 -	127 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dunmow - - - - -	223 19 6	- - -	808 15 -	- - -	36 9 -	- - -	6 - -	200 - -
Epping and Ongar - - - - -	- - -	805 5 4	2,379 5 -	- - -	- - -	80 - -	41 15 -	1,000 - -
Essex, Second District - - -	30 10 2	- - -	313 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 3 3	- - -
Halsted - - - - -	616 6 4	- - -	807 18 7	36 14 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hockerill - - - - -	674 16 4	- - -	3,270 - -	- - -	66 - -	16 8 -	41 3 -	- - -
Middlesex and Essex - - - -	1,140 7 8	- - -	14,286 8 11	665 17 11	- - -	- - -	211 11 6	3,500 - -
Notley - - - - -	35 19 6	- - -	220 14 7	49 13 -	90 14 6	- - -	- - -	250 - -
Rochford Hundred - - - - -	(⁶)245 15 2	- - -	540 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 11 -	- - -
£.	6,458 8 1	805 5 4	29,979 14 8	754 7 -	450 1 6	80 16 8	359 18 -	6,450 - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Chelmsford - - - - -	94 13 4	17 1 11	4,636 3 5	- - -	(¹)925 1 11	95 1 6	9,406 11 10
Coggeshall and Bocking - - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	9 16 1	34 4 -	381 17 1
Colchester - - - - -	- - -	35 - -	269 5 8	- - -	(²)152 4 5	127 12 6	2,899 4 2
Dunmow - - - - -	37 3 2	68 2 -	346 18 9	200 - -	22 16 3	36 9 -	1,169 16 8
Epping and Ongar - - - - -	69 8 6	580 8 10	1,311 14 3	- - -	73 3 10	- - -	3,404 11 4
Essex, Second District - - -	22 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	333 1 4
Halsted - - - - -	- - -	- - -	165 8 8	- - -	61 5 8	- - -	971 15 11
Hockerill - - - - -	23 6 4	375 - -	336 13 8	- - -	43 4 6	66 - -	2,650 12 6
Middlesex and Essex - - - -	47 13 -	94 16 11	3,427 13 10	- - -	(³)3,243 14 11	- - -	19,866 15 3
Notley - - - - -	6 2 -	16 10 -	24 8 2	250 - -	6 - 6	90 14 6	600 10 1
Rochford Hundred - - - - -	48 6 6	- - -	9 17 5	- - -	24 6 6	- - -	778 14 6
£.	349 6 6	1,196 19 8	10,528 3 10	450 - -	4,561 14 7	450 1 6	42,463 10 8

(1) Including watering; also 250 l. to Notley Trust.

(2) Including watering.

(3) To acting Trustees.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Chelmsford - - - - -	Rev. Wm. Walford -	William Codd, jun., Maldon - - -	Sir James M'Adam.
Coggeshall and Bocking - - -	Henry Hanbury -	- Ditto - - - - -	The Trustees.
Colchester - - - - -	J. F. Mills -	- Ditto - - - - -	Thomas Tracy.
Dunmow - - - - -	Viscount Maynard, Rev. W. Toke.	G. Wade, Dunmow - - - - -	Sir James M'Adam, James Weeks.
Epping and Ongar - - - - -	Benjamin Doubleday	John Windus, Epping - - - - -	- Ditto - - - Ditto.
Essex, Second District - - -	Thomas Nunn - -	John Ambrose, Mistley - - - - -	Nine Acting Trustees.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Berkeley, Dursley, Wotton-under- Edge, Frocester and Cainscross.	487 1 9	- - -	4,251 9 10	446 12 7	537 - -	- 9 -	12 - -	1,000 - -
Bibury, or Dancy's Fancy - - -	180 14 -	- - -	266 7 2	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bristol - - - - -	5,651 14 1	- - -	21,673 16 11	377 16 4	- - -	- 10 -	102 11 5	- - -
Campden and Clifford - - - -	- - -	20 - 11	446 16 8	46 8 -	138 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chapel-on-the-Heath and Bourton-on- the-Hill.	358 13 11	- - -	1,100 8 -	13 13 8	150 - -	- 3 6	- - -	- - -
Cheltenham - - - - -	286 14 -	- - -	5,544 7 7	47 12 7	177 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cheltenham at Gloucester - - -	63 19 4	- - -	1,374 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cheltenham and Gloucester - - -	91 12 -	- - -	1,770 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cheltenham and Painswick - - -	226 15 2	- - -	821 3 5	60 - -	235 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chipping Campden - - - - -	104 10 11	- - -	210 - -	76 18 -	166 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cirencester - - - - -	- - -	25 7 9	4,040 7 8	32 5 -	1,078 4 -	3 8 6	30 - -	- - -
Cirencester and Bath - - - -	- - -	24 17 9	2,192 4 4	29 19 -	100 5 -	- - -	3 - -	- - -
Cirencester and Wootton Bassett -	- - -	1,343 9 5	116 - -	14 13 4	84 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cleeve and Evesham - - - - -	225 6 3	- - -	545 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

EXPENDITURE.										
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF			
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6,668 2 9	1,224 6 1	743 19 -	488 6 9	101 - -	88 1 10	595 2 9	60 - -	87 13 4	250 - -	*
381 11 9	72 13 9	40 15 3	49 17 1	- - -	3 - -	129 19 5	- - -	31 11 6	- - -	
2,113 18 6	813 - 2	270 14 5	345 19 3	20 10 -	2 10 -	702 18 3	- - -	34 9 6	125 - -	
1,051 4 -	183 11 10	24 2 -	101 1 6	- - -	7 1 6	37 10 8	- - -	- - -	105 - -	
3,501 - -	363 1 1	487 9 8	259 3 6	- - -	- - -	78 11 8	50 - -	31 10 -	100 - -	
319 13 9	(³)204 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	106 7 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	
844 12 8	312 6 5	2 12 -	281 8 7	- - -	- - -	67 11 9	20 - -	31 2 10	30 - -	
3,377 19 8	727 1 8	211 1 3	404 7 5	- - -	71 5 6	78 8 2	30 - -	60 - -	224 4 -	
18,663 18 4	6,995 14 5	2,834 2 -	1,326 8 1	- - -	- - -	1,156 12 1	- - -	315 - -	425 - -	
611 2 1	94 5 4	- - -	38 14 11	- - -	- - -	17 5 2	- - -	24 19 6	31 10 -	
541 14 4	210 5 9	204 17 7	87 13 1	61 7 8	- - -	44 10 -	- - -	(⁷)25 - -	(⁷)62 10 -	
38,074 17 10	11,200 6 6	4,819 13 2	3,383 - 2	182 17 8	171 18 10	3,014 17 7	160 - -	641 6 8	1,353 4 -	

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,500 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	186 14 5	1,686 14 5	- - -	- - -	250 - -	300 - -	- - -	550 - -
200 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	309 11 8	309 11 8
700 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	156 3 11	856 3 11	- - -	17 17 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 17 -
1,000 - -	5 - -	99 2 8	27 5 -	1,126 7 8	1,126 7 8	- - -	5 5 -	- - -	- - -	105 6 10	110 11 10
11,500 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	708 16 8	12,208 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 2 7	17 2 7
(⁴)8,000 - -	4 1/2 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	8,700 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	489 3 1	489 3 1
5,000 - -	4 - -	165 9 -	- - -	62 9 3	5,227 18 3	- - -	337 10 -	- - -	225 - -	1,402 3 6	1,402 3 6
250 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	250 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 11 6	46 11 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112 10 2	8 15 -	121 5 2
29,050 - -	- - -	364 11 8	27 5 -	1,114 4 3	30,556 - 11	- - -	360 12 -	250 - -	637 10 2	2,378 14 2	3,626 16 4

(⁴) Including 600 l. at five per cent.(⁵) Including wells, watering and lighting.(⁶) Mis-stated in last Return.(⁷) 1 1/4 year.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Halsted - - - -	Rev James Sperling	William Codd, jun., Maldon - - -	John Stuck.
Hockerill - - - -	Martin Nockolds -	Thomas Samuel Mott, Much Hadham -	Sir James M'Adam, James Weeks.
Middlesex and Essex - - -	Richard Fuller -	George Dacre, Stratford, George Johnson, Bow.	Samuel Farey, John Ledger.
Notley - - - -	Edward W. Banks -	William Codd, jun., Maldon - - -	Thomas Tracy.
Rochford Hundred - - -	Sparrow & Co. -	Michael Comport, Rochford - - -	Thomas Carr and Edmund Low.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

EXPENDITURE.										
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF			
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6,247 11 5	1,983 7 7	315 14 1	703 - 9	210 12 6	5 17 9	178 10 11	- - -	131 8 6	300 - -	
269 7 2	(¹)167 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 -	- - -	
22,154 14 8	3,824 4 -	3,234 18 9	3,390 1 7	353 2 6	293 17 8	572 11 4	- - -	(²)370 9 9	1,504 1 2	
631 16 8	183 13 3	- - -	79 10 1	16 15 -	6 10 -	52 19 3	- - -	15 - -	- - -	
1,264 5 2	338 2 9	64 17 2	102 15 4	- - -	6 4 -	37 11 11	- - -	- - -	100 - -	
5,769 10 2	1,174 5 4	943 9 2	773 10 1	- - -	- - -	53 15 1	20 - -	40 - -	146 14 -	
1,374 15 -	298 11 7	125 12 -	331 19 9	- - -	- - -	53 19 9	- - -	- - -	71 - -	
1,770 - -	- - -	- - -	191 13 4	- - -	- - -	24 12 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	
1,116 3 5	145 - -	2 8 -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	7 11 -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	
452 19 -	171 9 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 17 2	- - -	- - -	4 - -	
5,184 5 2	1,341 11 11	162 12 2	78 1 6	- - -	16 9 5	80 6 8	- - -	53 3 -	150 - -	
2,325 8 4	1,239 8 -	240 1 3	4 17 2	- - -	35 - 2	112 3 1	- - -	20 - -	167 17 3	
214 13 4	73 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 17 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	
545 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—continued.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME—continued.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coldharbour District	222 2 6	- - -	743 15 -	10 10 -	89 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Crickley Hill and Campsfield	219 17 4	- - -	1,191 9 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 19 -	- - -
Elton	- - -	31 7 5	538 8 -	6 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Forest of Dean	- - -	639 14 1	1,973 6 8	70 5 -	77 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Foss and Cross (Stow-on-the-Wold)	275 8 9	- - -	1,185 1 9	115 7 11	420 - -	- - -	8 15 10	- - -
Haw Bridge and Roads	207 4 -	- - -	310 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Huntley and Mitcheldean	162 8 9	- - -	1,543 9 9	- - -	16 16 -	- - -	4 17 -	- - -
Kingsholm	- - -	327 18 9	776 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kingswood	14 7 8	- - -	107 8 9	99 2 7	35 4 -	- - -	18 4 9	- - -
Lightpill and Birdlip	244 7 7	- - -	497 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Maisemore	- - -	167 9 9	574 6 3	9 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Malmesbury, Downend District	9 18 11	- - -	41 4 5	48 10 -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto, Shipton Moyne District	6 16 5	- - -	86 - -	- - -	23 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Marshfield	430 5 6	- - -	769 12 9	6 11 -	- - -	- - -	4 19 3	- - -
Minchinhampton, Tetbury and Bisley	213 15 1	- - -	333 13 4	11 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nailsworth, Woodchester and Dud- bridge, and Avening Branch.	576 12 8	- - -	1,313 6 8	59 11 -	- - -	2 6 -	- - -	- - -
Newent and Aston Ingham District	- - -	7 15 4	670 6 -	33 13 10	175 - -	- - -	8 9 -	200 - -
Northgate	- - -	1,170 17 5	661 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Over	21 10 7	- - -	1,900 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -
Painswick	197 5 11	- - -	812 15 6	40 - -	96 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pucklechurch	7 1 -	- - -	368 18 9	231 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sodbury Division	282 12 7	- - -	1,189 - 11	54 - 7	- - -	- - -	2 14 9	- - -
Ditto, Aust District	91 15 3	- - -	61 2 6	84 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Southgate	- - -	598 1 11	1,548 15 -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	160 - -	- - -
Stroud and Bisley	- - -	919 17 5	86 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stroud, Caincross and Minchinham- pton, Upper Division.	- - -	- - -	52 17 2	(15) 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto, Lower Division	59 17 8	- - -	195 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stroud and Chalford	712 3 2	- - -	796 - -	26 5 11	12 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stroud and Gloucester (through Pitch- combe.)	926 15 10	- - -	286 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -
Stump Cross Roads	10 7 10	- - -	125 - -	10 11 3	24 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tewkesbury	- - -	60 11 8	4,041 5 4	- - -	380 11 8	1 7 6	2 10 -	- - -
Tewkesbury Severn Bridge and Roads	- - -	1,000 - -	761 18 -	21 18 -	117 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Winchcomb	- - -	(21) 246 7 11	1,342 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	130 - -	200 - -
£.	12,569 16 5	6,583 17 6	71,237 13 8	2,094 11 5	4,148 19 2	7 1 -	512 11 -	1,400 - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Berkeley, Dursley, Wotton-under- Edge, Frocester and Caincross.	24 3 2	413 17 -	650 13 3	58 13 3	99 18 10	537 - -	5,612 17 7
Bibury, or Dancy's Fancy	2 5 6	35 - -	28 2 6	- - -	6 13 -	- - -	244 14 9
Bristol	243 11 9	2,074 4 9	3,622 5 9	900 - -	559 14 6	- - -	20,943 3 6
Campden and Clifford	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	20 7 9	138 12 -	573 7 4
Chapel-on-the-Heath and Bourton-on- the-Hill.	14 9 3	147 - -	- - -	200 - -	6 11 -	150 - -	1,167 11 5
Cheltenham	172 19 -	1,090 10 -	434 14 9	500 - -	15 10 -	177 10 -	5,542 17 5
Cheltenham at Gloucester	32 9 8	75 - -	96 1 -	- - -	3 10 -	- - -	1,088 3 9
Cheltenham and Gloucester	43 12 -	1,080 16 8	- - -	- - -	14 5 6	- - -	1,355 - 3
Cheltenham and Painswick	- - -	629 17 5	- - -	200 - -	89 17 2	235 - -	1,377 13 7
Chipping Campden	- - -	35 - -	- - -	87 10 -	32 19 6	166 1 -	508 17 5
Cirencester	7 4 -	1,242 10 4	125 11 5	1,178 4 2	73 6 8	1,078 4 -	5,587 5 3
Cirencester and Bath	67 5 2	135 - -	65 6 10	- - -	30 - -	100 5 -	2,217 3 11
Cirencester and Wootton Bassett	9 16 8	67 3 6	- - -	- - -	1 8 6	84 - -	240 16 3
Cleeve and Evesham	5 5 -	- - -	128 - -	- - -	14 10 -	- - -	177 17 3
Coldharbour District	- - -	74 16 -	- - -	- - -	13 15 -	89 5 -	838 16 8
Crickley Hill and Campsfield	- - -	50 - -	35 - -	- - -	17 4 -	- - -	1,326 11 2
Elton	6 - 2	- - -	12 7 -	- - -	14 18 8	- - -	504 8 4
Forest of Dean	- - -	258 12 -	38 1 -	135 - -	44 13 3	77 3 6	1,694 4 11
Foss and Cross (Stow-on-the-Wold)	34 16 11	81 - -	229 - -	- - -	- - -	420 - -	1,935 18 11
Haw Bridge and Roads	- - -	178 15 -	- - -	- - -	18 13 1	- - -	223 3 1
Huntley and Mitcheldean	7 8 2	375 - -	- - -	- - -	41 8 7	16 16 -	1,472 9 9
Kingsholm	43 9 10	48 8 4	2 2 -	261 - -	23 5 -	- - -	727 2 1
Kingswood	- - -	113 17 -	- - -	- - -	16 19 2	38 4 -	278 14 10
Lightpill and Birdlip	9 6 -	232 14 4	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	- - -	345 10 4
Maisemore	51 13 2	63 13 4	- - -	540 - -	- 3 -	- - -	951 2 -
Malmesbury, Downend District	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 3	12 - -	113 4 8
Ditto, Shipton Moyne District	- - -	42 - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	23 5 -	117 19 6
Marshfield	32 15 10	15 - -	- - -	100 - -	14 15 1	- - -	768 - -
Minchinhampton, Tetbury and Bisley	- - -	109 19 6	- - -	- - -	2 16 -	- - -	351 18 4
Nailsworth, Woodchester and Dud- bridge, and Avening Branch.	- - -	400 16 6	- - -	330 - -	43 10 10	- - -	1,282 - -

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—continued.

EXPENDITURE—continued.										
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF			
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
843 10 -	444 11 1	12 4 6	23 19 3	-	-	36 8 9	-	43 17 1	100 - -	-
1,195 8 10	568 2 2	122 12 7	321 15 2	36 - -	4 13 -	54 19 3	10 10 -	15 15 -	90 - -	-
544 13 6	237 10 11	44 7 6	132 12 10	-	-	46 11 3	-	10 - -	-	-
2,120 15 2	634 1 10	209 13 3	109 3 11	20 - -	-	27 16 2	-	40 - -	100 - -	-
1,729 5 6	573 14 10	48 - 3	347 9 6	-	16 4 4	58 13 1	7 - -	-	120 - -	-
310 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 15 -	10 - -	-
1,565 2 9	431 8 6	220 16 1	227 15 2	-	-	41 17 3	-	30 - -	80 - -	-
775 13 4	189 13 -	10 -	101 6 6	-	-	16 7 5	-	-	41 - -	-
263 - 1	88 8 9	4 18 -	4 1 -	-	-	12 6 11	-	-	-	-
497 - -	(⁹)80 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 - -	-	-
583 18 11	143 4 1	-	73 3 5	-	22 18 3	25 6 9	-	-	31 - -	-
101 14 5	50 12 10	-	20 8 2	-	-	3 - 5	-	-	26 2 -	-
109 5 -	33 1 7	1 8 -	4 10 1	-	-12 -	1 2 10	-	-	10 - -	-
781 3 -	309 12 6	125 3 7	26 2 3	-	20 4 6	48 6 3	-	6 - -	70 - -	-
345 10 -	(¹⁰)115 3 4	-	-	-	-	4 5 9	-	(¹¹)103 6 5	16 13 4	-
1,373 - 2	(¹²)545 6 2	-	-	-	2 3 4	7 17 2	-	18 19 4	33 6 8	-
1,687 8 10	252 1 1	19 4 6	90 16 -	-	3 4 -	34 6 4	18 9 2	-	75 - -	-
661 13 4	292 6 4	10 16 -	101 19 6	-	-	14 15 1	-	-	21 - -	-
1,900 11 8	316 2 1	216 6 6	407 5 6	-	-	44 1 8	-	-	131 - -	-
948 15 6	249 14 5	14 2 6	88 6 6	-	-	31 10 1	-	6 - -	-	-
600 8 9	215 - 9	63 2 8	9 -	-	5 15 -	6 18 5	-	10 - -	40 - -	-
1,245 16 3	726 19 -	96 9 8	66 7 6	-	-	57 15 9	-	11 - 6	100 - -	-
145 3 6	61 12 6	20 6 3	60 15 10	-	-	12 7 -	-	12 12 -	-	-
1,709 15 -	280 5 4	81 5 4	403 8 -	-	-	21 - 1	-	-	100 - -	-
86 5 -	(¹⁴)25 - -	-	-	-	-	22 - -	44 8 6	10 18 8	-	-
58 17 2	4 9 6	-	-	-	-	12 - -	-	-	-	-
195 7 2	(¹⁶)15 - -	-	4 2 -	-	-	20 17 4	-	10 - -	-	-
634 15 11	(¹⁷)204 12 7	-	-	17 - -	7 - -	12 4 4	-	33 13 -	10 - -	-
306 10 -	(¹⁸)15 - -	-	-	-	-	9 5 3	-	10 - -	-	-
159 11 3	-	25 16 9	-	-	-	7 - -	-	-	-	-
4,425 14 6	940 19 1	609 1 6	706 18 9	300 13 7	74 17 11	90 4 5	-	40 - -	200 - -	-
901 8 -	73 8 -	-	16 11 6	-	3 3 -	29 7 7	-	10 - -	30 - -	-
1,672 4 3	470 3 10	36 8 -	40 18 -	210 - -	8 15 -	105 8 4	-	(²²)42 - -	90 - -	-
79,400 16 3	19,327 19 -	7,072 6 -	9,095 14 11	1,164 3 7	533 9 4	2,130 6 8	100 7 8	1,113 3 3	3,963 14 5	-

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
8,840 - -	5	13 10 5	250 12 11	-	9,104 3 4	147 9 4	9 - -	12 - -	-	1,121 15 7	1,290 4 11
700 - -	5	70 18 9	-	-	770 18 9	-	-	-	23 12 6	295 6 5	228 18 11
(³)50,300 - -	4	748 14 9	22 10 -	-	51,071 4 9	-	23 - -	-	-	6,863 5 3	6,886 5 3
1,200 - -	5	-	-	-	1,200 - -	111 5 -	45 7 4	-	22 12 -	38 8 5	217 12 9
(⁴)2,900 - -	5	-	-	-	2,900 - -	-	-	-	-	455 7 8	455 7 8
(⁵)23,010 - -	5	360 - -	698 9 -	-	24,068 9 -	-	-	-	-	513 6 9	513 6 9
1,500 - -	5	-	50 - -	-	1,550 - -	-	-	-	-	350 10 7	350 10 7
18,786 8 -	5	400 - -	479 2 4	-	19,665 10 4	176 13 4	-	-	1 2 8	506 11 9	684 7 9
(⁶)14,729 3 1	5	217 14 2	100 16 4	34 15 -	15,082 8 7	-	-	-	-	-	-
662 10 -	5	140 - -	-	-	802 10 -	-	-	-	-	48 12 6	48 12 6
23,237 12 9	5	-	-	428 7 10	23,686 - 7	-	-	-	17 10 10	-	17 10 10
2,800 - -	4 10	36 - -	-	-	2,836 - -	7 11 8	-	-	-	83 6 8	99 18 4
1,300 - -	5	-	1,568 15 11	1,369 12 4	4,238 8 3	-	3 10 -	-	-	-	3 10 -
(⁷)15,850 - -	5	70 - -	396 5 -	-	16,316 5 -	217 10 -	-	-	-	592 9 -	809 19 -
1,070 - -	4	-	19 18 -	-	1,689 18 -	14 5 -	-	-	-	226 15 10	241 - 10
1,000 - -	5	200 - -	-	-	1,200 - -	-	-	-	-	88 15 -	88 15 -
-	-	172 4 6	8 12 -	-	180 16 6	140 5 4	-	-	-	8 17 9	149 3 1
14,735 - -	(⁸)	-	79 6 6	213 3 10	15,027 10 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,650 - -	4 10	-	11 5 -	-	2,061 5 -	47 7 9	-	-	-	68 15 4	116 3 1
3,575 - -	5	610 19 10	210 - -	-	4,395 19 10	-	-	-	-	294 - 11	294 - 11
5,695 - -	5	-	9 15 -	-	5,704 15 -	241 7 3	-	3 5 -	-	255 1 9	499 1 -
1,514 - -	4	-	-	278 7 6	1,792 7 6	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,717 - -	5	153 7 9	477 7 7	1 7 1	4,349 2 5	-	-	-	7 - 1	-	7 - 1
5,662 - -	5	-	299 1 7	-	5,961 1 7	1 1 8	-	-	54 10 -	395 17 3	451 8 11
593 - -	5	-	12 10 -	534 12 10	1,140 2 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,795 3 6	5	859 13 9	7,602 11 2	1 11 4	19,258 19 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
420 - -	5	-	-	1 18 1	421 18 1	21 10 -	-	-	-	-	21 10 -
1,050 - -	4 10	-	42 15 -	-	1,092 15 -	-	-	-	-	443 8 6	443 8 6
3,999 12 -	5	32 - -	831 9 5	-	4,863 1 5	-	2 19 2	-	-	207 6 9	210 5 11
10,490 10 8	5	108 6 8	825 4 10	-	11,424 2 2	-	14 17 9	-	-	567 12 10	582 10 7

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Newent, and Aston Ingham District -	- - -	190 11 6	287 18 2	- - -	11 7 3	175 - -	1,157 18 -
Northgate - - - - -	34 6 3	92 - 6	254 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	821 11 6
Over - - - - -	78 12 8	45 10 9	1,047 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,286 10 1
Painswick - - - - -	- - -	432 8 9	- - -	34 19 -	102 1 10	96 - -	1,055 3 1
Pucklechurch - - - - -	- - -	267 11 7	- - -	- - -	6 16 7	- - -	615 14 -
Sodbury Division - - - - -	- - -	8 - - -	353 12 2	100 - -	24 1 1	- - -	1,544 5 8
Ditto, Aust District - - - - -	15 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 - 4	- - -	188 15 1
Southgate - - - - -	15 8 8	367 9 -	- - -	- - -	9 7 10	- - -	1,278 4 3
Stroud and Bisley - - - - -	10 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	113 7 9
Stroud, Caincross and Minchinhampton, Upper Division.	- - -	41 6 8	- - -	- - -	1 1 -	- - -	53 17 2
Ditto, Lower Division - - - - -	8 17 6	109 7 5	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	169 4 3
Stroud and Chalford - - - - -	- - -	421 14 -	41 14 5	- - -	126 18 7	12 10 -	887 6 11
Stroud and Gloucester (through Pitchcombe).	10 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(19) 123 7 -	- - -	168 2 3
Stump Cross Roads - - - - -	13 7 8	42 10 -	- - -	- - -	5 13 -	24 - -	111 14 5
Tewkesbury - - - - -	18 - -	214 5 -	781 9 1	- - -	(20) 109 9 6	380 11 8	4,466 10 6
Tewkesbury Severn Bridge and Roads	- - -	610 - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 11	117 12 -	901 8 -
Winchcomb - - - - -	(22) 139 8 -	347 8 -	299 9 3	- - -	42 15 -	- - -	1,832 13 5
£.	1,152 3 8	12,320 14 10	8,533 7 4	4,625 6 5	1,809 4 3	4,148 19 2	77,326 - 6

(1) Work done by contract.

(2) Including office clerk, 100 l.

(3) Including 3,700 l. at 4½, and 300 l. at 5 per cent.

(4) Including 900 l. at 4 per cent.

(5) Including 5,000 l. at 4 per cent.

(6) Incl^s 1,200 l., at 4 per cent.; mis-stated in last Return.(7) Mis-stated in former Returns, and now incl^s all arrears of interest to June 1835.

(8) 700 l. at 4 per cent.; and 3,390 l. at 5 per cent.

(9) Contract work.

(10) Work done by contract.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Berkeley, Dursley, Wotton-under-Edge, Frocester and Cainscross.	George Vizard, L'E.S. Austin, H. C. Clifford & Henry Wyatt.	Henry Vizard, Dursley, James Bracey, Wotton-under-Edge, Charles Evans, Frampton, Hawker and Fryer.	Joseph Shellard, George Basham.
Bibury, or Dancy's Fancy - - -	Raymond Cripps - - -	Timothy Stevens, Cirencester - - -	Daniel Trinder.
Bristol - - - - -	Gabriel Goldney and six others.	Osborne, Ward and Osborne, Bristol - - -	J. L. M'Adam & Son, and eight sub-surveyors.
Campden and Clifford - - -	Edmund D. Ford - - -	Henry O. Hunt, Stratford-on-Avon - - -	None.
Chapel-on-the-Heath and Bourton-on-the-Hill.	Rev. S. W. Warneford, n. d.	Robert Brookes, Stow-on-the-Wold - - -	J. Allen Stokes.
Cheltenham - - - - -	William Pitt - - -	Edmund L. Newman, Cheltenham - - -	Loudon M'Adam, James Maule.
Cheltenham at Gloucester - - -	Gloucestershire Bank - - -	H. H. Wilton, Gloucester - - -	Edward Turner.
Cheltenham and Gloucester - - -	William Pitt - - -	J. C. Straford, Cheltenham - - -	None.
Cheltenham and Painswick - - -	Watts, Wyatt & Co. - - -	T. R. Ward, Painswick - - -	William Steel.
Chipping Campden - - - - -	William Holmes - - -	J. R. Griffiths, Chipping Campden - - -	William Fletcher.
Cirencester - - - - -	Raymond Cripps - - -	Bevir & Son, Cirencester - - -	Thomas Bradstock.
Cirencester and Bath - - - - -	Jacob Wood - - -	J. T. Paul, Tetbury - - -	R. Tanner and M. Smart.
Cirencester and Wootton Bassett - - -	Joseph Pitt, jun. - - -	John Bevir, Cirencester - - -	Charles Wood.
Cleeve and Evesham - - - - -	William Pitt - - -	J. C. Straford, Cheltenham - - -	None.
Coldharbour District - - - - -	George Vizard - - -	Henry Vizard, Dursley - - -	Moses Smart.
Crickley Hill and Campsfield - - -	James S. Price - - -	George Newmarch, Cirencester - - -	John A. Stokes.
Elton - - - - -	Rev. C. Crawley - - -	Thomas Davis, Gloucester - - -	Rev. C. Crawley.
Forest of Dean - - - - -	Henry Davies - - -	John James, Newnham - - -	Duncombe Pyrke.
Foss and Cross (Stow-on-the-Wold)	Jackson Clarke - - -	Robert Brookes, Stow-on-the-Wold - - -	J. Allen Stokes.
Haw Bridge and Roads - - - - -	Pitt, Gardner & Co. - - -	Griffiths & Pruen, Cheltenham - - -	Edward Turner.
Huntley and Mitcheldean - - - - -	Gloucestershire Bank - - -	Thomas Davis, Gloucester - - -	Duncombe Pyrke.
Kingsholm - - - - -	- Ditto - - -	H. H. Wilton, Gloucester - - -	Edward Turner.
Kingswood - - - - -	William Tanner - - -	Vizard & Co., Dursley - - -	Thomas Evans.

COUNTY OF HANTS.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aldermaston and Basingstoke, First District.	- - -	42 11 9	270 - -	7 15 6	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -
Ditto, Second District - - -	(1) 19 17 4	- - -	51 4 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Andover and Basingstoke - - -	1,838 14 6	- - -	3,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	360 - -	- - -
Andover and Chilton Pond - - -	546 12 7	- - -	1,093 - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 -	3 - -	- - -
Andover and Winchester (Andover District).	26 2 5	- - -	289 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Rounded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Int. rest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4,655 - -	5	- -	44 19 -	78 4 6	4,778 3 6	80 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 16 8
400 - -	5	- -	12 10 -	1,330 15 7	1,743 5 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,260 - -	5	- -	30 - -	364 7 10	1,654 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
8,695 1 7	5	65 9 5	- - -	- - -	8,760 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 18 4	90 18 4
3,567 15 -	5	- - -	45 - -	8 4 3	3,620 19 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(15) 100 - -	4	- - -	- - -	15 16 10	115 16 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5,950 - -	5	75 - -	20 - -	166 11 2	6,211 11 2	27 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 3 8	75 8 8
1,700 - -	5	340 - -	954 6 -	947 - 1	3,941 6 1	16 10 -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	23 10 -
2,380 - -	5	- - -	239 18 10	- - -	2,619 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,783 - -	5	219 17 1	872 4 -	- - -	4,875 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	86 - 7	86 - 7
15,001 5 -	5	40 - -	1,227 12 5	- - -	16,268 17 5	20 - -	- - -	- - -	39 14 5	659 12 2	719 6 7
10,400 - -	5	1,089 - -	8,910 9 -	- - -	20,399 9 -	24 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,065 3 7	1,089 8 7
850 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	850 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 4 8	58 4 8
4,400 - -	4 10	120 - -	54 - -	101 7 8	4,675 7 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
31,609 - -	5	- - -	11,337 - 1	1,000 - -	46,937 - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 9 7	- - -	5 9 7
6,774 - -	5	350 - -	229 8 -	406 17 1	7,760 5 1	132 7 4	12 - -	- - -	83 2 4	- - -	227 9 8
337,318 1 7	-	6,492 17 1	37,973 14 11	7,283 - 10	389,067 14 5	1,427 10 4	110 14 3	15 5 -	261 14 5	15,343 15 6	17,158 19 6

(11) Including bills for former years.

(14) Contract work.

(12) Work done by contract.

(15) 2 years.

(13) Mis-stated in last Return.

(16) Contract work.

(17) Work done by contract.

(18) Contract work.

(19) Including 120 £. to Southgate district.

(20) Including lighting.

(21) Mis-stated in last Return.

(22) 2 years.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Lightpill and Birdlip - - -	James Wason - -	Henry Newman, Stroud - - -	James Withey.
Maisemore - - -	Gloucestershire Bank	H. H. and R. Wilton, Gloucester - - -	Edward Turner.
Malmesbury, Downend District - -	William T aylor	Osborne & Ward, Bristol - - -	Moses Higgs.
Ditto, Shipton Moyne District - -	T. G. B. Estcourt	William Crowdy, Highworth - - -	R. Emmerson.
Marshfield - - -	Tugwell & Co. - -	Audley Harvey, 16, Broad-street, Bath - -	William Golding.
Minchinhampton, Tetbury and Bisley	Jacob Wood - -	George Wathen, Painswick - - -	Moses Smart.
Nailsworth, Woodchester and Dud-	George Thomas - -	- Ditto - - -	M. and T. Smart.
bridge, and Avening Branch.			
Newent, and Aston Ingham District	Thomas Severne - -	Thomas Cadle, Newent - - -	Edward Turner.
Northgate - - -	Gloucestershire Bank	H. H. Wilton, Gloucester - - -	- Ditto.
Over - - -	- Ditto - - -	H. H. and R. Wilton, Gloucester - - -	- Ditto.
Painswick - - -	Watts, Wyatt & Co.	T. R. Ward, Painswick - - -	W. Steele and J. C. Upton.
Pucklechurch - - -	Rev. F. Pelly - -	Walter Swayne, Pucklechurch - - -	Charles Baber.
Sodbury Division - - -	William Higgs - -	John Fowler, Chipping Sodbury - - -	William Higgs.
Ditto, Aust District - - -	W. N. Tonge - -	Crossman & Lloyd, Thornbury - - -	Samuel Legg.
Southgate - - -	James Wood - -	J. A. Whitcombe, Gloucester - - -	J. A. Stokes.
Stroud and Bisley - - -	George Wathen - -	Henry Newman, Stroud - - -	None.
Stroud, Caincross and Minchinham-	Watts, Wyatt & Co. -	Henry Hayercraft, Bowbridge - - -	James Clark.
pton, Upper Division.			
Ditto, Lower Division - - -	- Ditto - - -	Henry Newman, Stroud - - -	James Withey.
Stroud and Chalford - - -	- Ditto - - -	George Wathen, Painswick - - -	None.
Stroud & Gloucester (through Pitch-	- Ditto - - -	Henry Newman, Stroud - - -	Thomas Smith.
combe.)			
Stump Cross Roads - - -	Thomas Bowen - -	Robert Brookes, Stow-on-the-Wold - - -	Charles Baylis.
Tewkesbury - - -	Lechmere & Co. - -	L. Winterbotham, Tewkesbury - - -	Richard Tree.
Tewkesbury Severn Bridge and Roads	Thomas Taylor - -	- Ditto - - -	John A. Stokes.
Winchcomb - - -	William Pitt - -	J. C. Straford, Cheltenham - - -	Charles Wynne.

COUNTY OF HANTS.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
280 15 6	48 17 2	45 14 -	32 5 2	- - -	- 4 -	16 4 2	- - -	8 8 -	5 - -
31 4 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 15 -	- - -	(-) 10 - -	- - -
3,300 - -	729 18 10	431 - 6	478 11 5	510 - -	- - -	115 13 7	20 - -	42 - -	243 - -
1,006 8 2	386 6 2	63 2 9	10 8 3	4 10 -	- - -	42 16 2	- - -	30 - -	49 - -
329 - -	95 3 10	36 7 10	32 4 8	- - -	- - -	21 16 6	- - -	10 19 -	15 - -

COUNTY OF HANTS—continued.

* continued from p. 32.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME—continued.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
Basingstoke, Hartfordbridge and Blackwater.	£. s. d. 838 19 7	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 2,070 - -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 8 -	£. s. d. 15 18 6	£. s. d. -
Basingstoke, Preston Candover and Alton.	313 16 7	- - -	358 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bishop's-Waltham and Fisher's-Pond Botley	- - -	217 6 10	114 15 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	289 10 -
Cranbourne Chase and New Forest (?)	319 9 10	- - -	174 16 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Farnham and Petersfield	- - -	28 8 4	87 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,256 - -
Gosport and Bishop's-Waltham, Wickham and Chawton.	- - -	12 15 1	166 4 3	43 15 -	65 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
London and Southampton (through Bishop's-Waltham).	644 10 7	- - -	1,593 19 8	38 14 3	81 12 -	4 6	7 - -	1,900 - -
Lower St. Cross, Mill-lane to Park Gate.	161 16 -	- - -	166 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lymington, Lyndhurst and Rumbridge	183 9 3	- - -	434 6 8	17 19 7	68 14 -	- - -	56 5 -	- - -
Odiham and Alton	449 13 6	- - -	633 1 3	- - -	- - -	12 -	- - -	- - -
Odiham and Farnham	238 - 4	- - -	180 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Petersfield to near Ropley	108 12 3	- - -	203 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Popham-lane to Winchester	158 16 8	- - -	127 9 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 7 6	- - -
Portsmouth and Sheet Bridge	272 6 10	- - -	805 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ringwood, Longham and Leigh	236 16 1	- - -	2,785 10 4	- - -	- - -	42 15 3	30 1 -	- - -
Romsey, Broughton, Stockbridge and Wallop.	412 10 7	- - -	582 - -	2 18 -	5 12 -	- - -	3 - -	- - -
Romsey and Ringwood	286 1 11	- - -	428 - -	- - -	37 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Southampton, North District	245 19 -	- - -	307 - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	1 10 -	- - -
Ditto South District	439 14 7	- - -	1,159 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stockbridge	209 10 11	- - -	762 18 4	38 8 -	12 10 -	- - -	18 - -	- - -
Stockbridge and Winchester	220 16 3	- - -	905 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 3 7	- - -
Titchfield and Cosham	13 10 11	- - -	249 18 4	- - -	33 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Whitechurch and Aldermaston	241 5 2	- - -	1,006 - 2	94 - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -
Whiteparish, Romsey and Southampton	110 2 2	- - -	176 16 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Winchester, Upper District	174 5 3	- - -	764 18 4	- - -	47 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Winchester and Alton, Lower District	524 15 1	- - -	1,066 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -
Winchester to Newtown River, through Whitechurch.	276 6 -	- - -	1,440 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	226 10 -	- - -
Winchester and Petersfield	126 13 5	- - -	773 11 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 13 5	- - -
Winchester and Romsey	10 1 2	- - -	312 11 8	23 15 -	43 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Winchester and Waltham	172 11 -	- - -	488 2 8	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	236 19 6	117 10 11	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	9,821 17 9	538 1 6	25,144 9 11	267 5 4	510 11 4	44 7 11	909 9 -	3,445 10 -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
Aldermaston and Basingstoke, First District.	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 7 4 8	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 163 17 2
Ditto, Second District	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 18 -	- - -	31 13 -
Andover and Basingstoke	7 4 -	199 2 6	230 18 9	800 - -	356 1 2	- - -	4,163 10 8
Andover and Chilton Pond	21 8 -	175 2 7	226 18 9	- - -	24 10 4	- - -	1,025 3 -
Andover and Winchester (Andover District).	- - -	26 14 6	10 - -	- - -	46 15 3	- - -	294 6 7
Basingstoke, Hartfordbridge and Blackwater.	16 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	(?) 208 7 10	- - -	1,574 12 11
Basingstoke, Preston Candover and Alton.	- - -	180 - -	- - -	- - -	3 13 -	- - -	420 12 9
Bishop's-Waltham and Fisher's-Pond Botley	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 1 8	- - -	187 2 2
Cranbourne Chase and New Forest	7 - 10	22 5 -	- - -	- - -	5 19 6	- - -	90 9 4
Farnham and Petersfield	806 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,327 8 1
Gosport and Bishop's Waltham, Wickham and Chawton.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 9 -	65 4 -	274 8 8
London and Southampton (through Bishop's-Waltham.)	53 - 11	319 17 6	1,565 8 10	200 - -	28 8 5	81 12 -	3,738 6 4
Lower St. Cross, Mill-lane to Park Gate.	6 8 -	137 12 6	- - -	- - -	5 1 2	- - -	192 12 2
Lymington, Lyndhurst and Rumbridge	11 17 10	- - -	- - -	88 2 6	42 15 7	68 14 -	330 12 6
Odiham and Alton	- - -	73 5 -	- - -	431 5 -	7 6 10	- - -	851 - 8
Odiham and Farnham	3 15 5	59 10 -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	114 9 5
Petersfield to near Ropley	8 8 -	52 8 -	- - -	- - -	4 9 -	- - -	149 13 10
Popham-lane to Winchester	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 11 -	- - -	142 11 11
Portsmouth and Sheet Bridge	- - -	213 15 -	68 10 6	- - -	15 3 5	- - -	629 5 9
Ringwood, Longham and Leigh	67 7 6	147 - -	867 11 3	- - -	46 7 -	- - -	2,848 9 2
Romsey, Broughton, Stockbridge and Wallop.	3 3 -	117 - -	- - -	- - -	10 13 2	5 12 -	371 1 11
Romsey and Ringwood	28 9 7	155 5 -	- - -	- - -	21 15 -	37 10 -	512 8 -
Southampton, North District	- - -	87 15 -	- - -	- - -	2 19 9	15 - -	267 15 9
Ditto South District	- - -	157 2 8	- - -	600 - -	19 5 6	- - -	1,304 4 8
Stockbridge	11 12 10	8 - -	98 8 7	- - -	10 16 8	12 10 -	748 - 11
	22 5 2	166 10 -	30 - -	- - -	46 4 1	- - -	978 12 2

COUNTY OF HANTS—continued.

EXPENDITURE—continued.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,086 6 6	566 15 9	358 6 3	246 7 5	- - -	28 3 11	108 6 11	30 - -	60 - -	252 1 -
358 - -	(⁵)154 - 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 19 2	- - -	15 - -	10 - -
404 5 2	55 7 2	38 - -	16 13 6	- - -	3 13 6	41 6 4	- - -	25 - -	- - -
174 16 10	- - -	- - -	7 4 -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	25 - -	20 - -
1,343 - -	231 10 5	39 17 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	250 - 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
275 3 3	96 11 9	81 5 4	14 12 3	- - -	- - -	16 - 7	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,621 10 5	27 1 8	- 14 4	(⁵)450 7 3	771 2 -	- - -	87 10 5	- - -	42 - -	111 3 -
166 - -	6 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 8 8	- - -	20 - -	- - -
577 5 3	57 11 8	3 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 5 6	- - -	20 - -	25 - -
633 13 3	98 10 4	124 12 -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	61 1 6	- - -	21 - -	30 - -
180 - -	(¹¹)36 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 17 3	- - -	5 5 -	- - -
203 - -	37 13 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 14 11	- - -	10 - -	20 - -
152 16 9	54 16 -	27 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - 11	- - -	10 - -	- - -
805 18 4	89 1 8	78 7 -	57 6 -	- - -	- - -	27 10 2	- - -	25 - -	54 12 -
2,858 6 7	419 7 1	- - -	(¹⁴)858 - 8	20 10 -	- - -	285 14 6	- - -	50 - -	86 11 -
593 10 -	113 13 10	48 14 11	7 - -	- - -	- - -	33 - -	- - -	20 - -	12 5 -
465 10 -	157 2 3	- - -	34 19 8	- - -	- - -	38 14 6	5 - -	12 12 -	21 - -
323 10 -	(¹⁵)104 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 1 -	10 - -	25 - -	20 - -
1,159 11 8	118 - 4	86 2 6	70 4 6	15 2 6	- - -	178 6 8	- - -	20 - -	40 - -
831 16 4	265 1 1	93 11 3	- - -	- - -	10 - -	87 3 6	- - -	26 5 -	124 12 -
919 16 11	329 15 5	98 16 6	101 16 7	- - -	- - -	44 4 5	- - -	26 - -	113 - -
283 13 4	52 19 -	1 3 -	27 - 1	- - -	- - -	29 7 10	- - -	15 - -	40 - -
1,108 - 2	32 13 5	12 4 4	42 11 3	- - -	- - -	129 2 7	- - -	20 - -	30 - -
176 16 10	15 - -	61 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 5 6	2 2 -	5 - -	- - -
812 - 8	205 - 9	14 10 -	86 3 6	- - -	- - -	114 16 -	10 - -	50 - -	35 - -
1,096 9 2	264 13 4	186 10 9	160 15 -	- - -	28 6 7	49 11 9	- - -	65 - -	159 4 -
1,666 10 -	147 17 5	122 15 10	112 17 3	- - -	- - -	46 6 10	- - -	40 - -	100 - -
841 5 3	141 4 6	37 10 4	70 14 9	15 - -	- - -	69 18 6	- - -	30 - -	52 - -
379 18 8	73 14 10	- - -	28 2 9	- - -	- - -	12 14 8	- - -	20 - -	11 13 -
568 2 8	177 8 6	6 12 -	9 - 2	- - -	- - -	33 12 10	20 - -	20 - -	20 - -
137 10 11	31 18 6	- - -	- 14 -	- - -	- - -	15 12 11	- - -	10 - -	10 - -
30,321 13 6	5,421 13 9	2,097 7 9	2,960 - 1	1,336 4 6	70 8 -	2,102 16 5	97 2 -	834 - -	1,701 1 -

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,960 - -	4 - -	- - -	472 - -	- - -	3,432 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	74 6 7	74 6 7
1,365 - -	4 - -	- - -	109 4 -	- - -	1,474 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 9 3	39 9 3
3,200 - -	4½ - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -	3,500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,035 3 10	1,035 3 10
4,500 - -	4 - -	31 3 11	124 - -	- - -	4,655 3 11	182 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	617 17 9	799 17 9
594 - -	4½ - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	594 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 15 10	60 15 10
- - -	- - -	350 - -	- - -	- - -	350 - -	- - -	- - -	(⁴)706 5 4	- - -	1,050 13 2	1,756 18 6
2,400 - -	5 - -	100 - -	390 - -	- - -	2,890 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	251 3 10	251 3 10
4,000 - -	5 - -	45 - -	(⁵) - - -	- 3 10	4,045 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,650 - -	5 - -	- - -	1,125 12 6	- - -	2,775 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	403 17 4	403 17 4
3,756 - -	5 - -	- - -	560 - -	12 16 5	4,328 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(⁶)7,250 - -	5 - -	126 18 6	2,620 - -	12 - 6	10,008 19 -	- - -	90 18 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 18 -
8,550 - -	4½ - -	550 - -	46 2 6	- - -	9,146 2 6	9 6 8	12 - -	8 - -	- - -	527 14 8	557 1 4
5,505 - -	5 - -	- - -	5,558 14 6	- - -	11,063 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 3 10	135 3 10
5,200 - -	5 - -	4,219 17 6	6,500 - -	- - -	15,919 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	430 2 -	430 2 -
(¹⁰)1,343 15 -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,343 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	232 6 1	232 6 1
1,190 - -	5 - -	50 - -	620 - -	- - -	1,860 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	303 10 11	303 10 11
(¹²)1,590 - -	5 - -	50 - -	1,460 8 3	- - -	3,100 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	161 18 5	161 18 5
1,866 - -	4 - -	2,000 - -	892 9 9	- - -	4,758 9 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	169 1 6	169 1 6
(¹³)1,850 - -	5 - -	- - -	84 - 3	- - -	4,934 - 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 6 8	448 19 5	464 6 1
(¹⁵)2,950 - -	4 - -	- - -	15 5 -	- - -	2,965 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	246 13 6	246 13 6
2,600 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,600 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	634 18 8	634 18 8
3,750 - -	4½ - -	80 - -	6,238 11 3	- - -	10,068 11 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 16 6	239 3 11	282 - 5
1,950 - -	4½ - -	35 - -	155 - -	- - -	2,140 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	301 13 3	301 13 3
2,470 - -	5 - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	2,500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	295 1 7	295 1 7
100 - -	4 - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	104 - -	- - -	4 4 -	- - -	- - -	293 6 4	297 10 4
4,100 - -	4½ - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	162 1 -	162 1 -
328.											

COUNTY OF HANTS—continued.

* continued from p. 35.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stockbridge and Winchester - - -	- - -	37 10 -	- - -	- - -	8 15 6	33 15 -	245 10 5
Titchfield and Cosham - - -	11 - 4	486 - -	139 5 4	100 - -	3 6 6	- - -	1,006 3 9
Whitechurch and Aldermaston - -	76 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 -	- - -	176 6 2
Whiteparish, Romsey and Southampton	30 - -	144 10 -	63 4 9	- - -	12 12 -	47 2 4	812 19 4
Winchester, Upper District - - -	- - -	76 10 -	8 19 -	300 - -	44 19 3	- - -	1,344 9 8
Winchester and Alton, Lower District	55 17 8	176 16 3	393 14 -	- - -	(18) 343 3 -	- - -	1,539 8 3
Winchester to Newtown River, through Whitechurch.	43 5 10	158 10 -	- - -	- - -	(19) 180 2 4	- - -	798 6 3
Winchester and Petersfield - - -	11 4 6	24 5 6	- - -	30 - -	38 9 9	43 12 -	236 17 -
Winchester and Romsey - - -	25 12 4	121 10 -	27 7 6	- - -	11 2 -	80 - -	552 5 4
Winchester and Waltham - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 6	20 - -	92 15 11
£.	1,327 19 5	3,523 17 -	3,730 7 3	2,549 7 6	1,631 15 7	510 11 4	29,894 11 7

(1) Mis-stated in last return.

(2) 2 years.

(3) Including 206 l. invested.

(4) Exchequer Bills on hand.

(5) Paid to parishes.

(6) Not yet determined.

(7) Return very incomplete.

(8) Including 1,000 l. at 3 per cent.

(9) Work done by contract.

(10) Including 168 l. 15 s. at 5 per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Aldermaston, &c. (First District) -	John Simmons -	James Warner, Basingstoke - - -	Henry Willis.
Ditto - - - (Second District) -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.	-
Andover and Basingstoke - - -	Wm. H. Heath -	Harry Footner, Andover - - -	Turner P. Clarke.
Andover and Chilton Pond - - -	Bunny & Slocock -	Philip Lockton, Newbury - - -	James Pearson.
Andover & Winchester (Andover Dis.)	Wm. H. Heath -	Harry Footner, Andover - - -	Turner P. Clarke.
Basingstoke, Hartfordbridge, &c. -	Richard Raggett -	John Cole, Odiham - - -	Sir James M'Adam, Richard Smith.
Basingstoke, Preston, Candover, &c. -	Ditto - - -	George Lamb, Basingstoke - - -	R. Smith.
Bishop's-Waltham and Fisher's-Pond	George Bond -	William Gunner, Bishop's-Waltham	John Spencer.
Botley - - - - -	James Warner -	Joseph Paddon, Fareham - - -	John Powell.
Cranbourn Chase and New Forest -	Benjamin Hicks -	Wm. Baldwin, Ringwood, George Chitty, Shaftesbury.	Stephen Curtis.
Farnham and Petersfield - - -	James Stevens -	John L. Hollest, Farnham - - -	Sir James M'Adam.
Gosport and Bishop's-Waltham, &c. -	George Gillman -	Thomas F. Kelsall, Fareham - - -	Nicholas Geary.
London and Southampton, &c. - -	M. Maddison -	William Gunner, Bishop's Waltham.	-
Lower St. Cross, Mill Lane, &c. -	Leonard Leigh -	C. Wooldridge, jun., Winchester	Peter Light.
Lymington, Lyndhurst and Rumbidge	Charles St. Barbe -	Richman and Royle, Lymington	William Pitt.
Odiham and Alton - - - -	Richard Raggett -	John Cole, Odiham - - -	Joseph Monk.
Odiham and Farnham - - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Henry Brooke.
Petersfield to near Ropley - - -	Henry Lacy - -	William Mitchell, Petersfield.	-

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Blue Mantle Hall - - - -	126 - 8	- - -	260 - -	- - -	39 11 8	- 16 8	- - -	- - -
Bromyard - - - - -	- - -	102 14 4	1,600 - -	- - -	400 - -	- - -	21 7 -	600 - -
Hereford (1) - - - - -	1,377 7 2	- - -	5,320 13 2	139 13 6	550 - -	1 19 3	7 11 -	- - -
Kington - - - - -	252 12 2	- - -	1,434 11 3	302 19 1	365 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ledbury - - - - -	217 15 3	- - -	2,556 13 4	167 18 5	886 - -	1 4 -	- - -	1,500 - -
Leominster - - - - -	194 17 10	- - -	1,666 7 5	- - -	248 6 8	- - -	38 15 1	- - -
Leominster and Ledbury - - -	21 5 11	- - -	196 13 4	88 4 1	130 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Monkland and Parton - - - -	209 15 -	- - -	227 6 -	101 9 1	51 8 10	- - -	20 18 6	- - -
Presteigne - - - - -	291 5 3	- - -	775 4 7	- - -	67 18 4	- - -	21 6 5	- - -
Ross (5) - - - - -	582 10 11	- - -	2,688 7 6	- - -	- - -	2 8 11	74 11 6	6,000 - -
Ross, Abergavenny, Grosmont and Hay.	- - -	(6) 3,364 15 6	254 16 8	10 15 5	70 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Whitechurch and Llangarren - -	- - -	304 12 10	596 15 4	22 19 8	83 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Whitney and Bredwardine - - -	484 6 5	- - -	477 6 10	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wyeside - - - - -	190 17 8	- - -	345 - -	41 12 4	74 5 4	- - -	10 10 -	- - -
£.	3,948 14 3	3,772 2 8	18,399 15 5	875 11 7	3,086 6 3	6 8 10	194 19 6	8,100 - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Blue Mantle Hall - - - -	5 - 10	25 - -	18 10 1	- - -	6 5 3	39 11 8	231 18 4
Bromyard - - - - -	69 10 10	231 1 9	317 4 9	- - -	18 4 8	400 - -	2,711 3 8
Hereford (1) - - - - -	511 14 -	224 - 9	439 6 3	600 - -	57 12 3	550 - -	5,962 12 11

TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1835.

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COUNTY OF HANTS—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
800 - - -	5 - - -	- - -	28 15 -	- - -	828 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(17) 20 - -	51 13 10	71 13 10
11,300 - -	4 10 -	- - -	1,238 12 6	- - -	12,538 12 6	10 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	343 1 7	353 10 7
1,641 - -	4 - - -	- - -	131 5 6	- - -	1,772 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	110 12 10	110 12 10
3,050 - -	5 - - -	250 - -	55 - -	- - -	3,355 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	173 6 7	173 6 7
1,400 - -	4 10 -	75 - -	- - -	- - -	1,475 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	276 14 7	276 14 7
3,300 - -	4 10 -	50 - -	20 - -	- - -	3,370 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	403 7 9	403 7 9
2,500 - -	4 10 -	40 - -	20 - -	- - -	2,560 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	169 12 5	169 12 5
4,777 11 -	4 10 -	100 - -	1,974 7 7	- - -	6,851 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 6 2	96 2 10	105 9 -
3,000 - -	4 10 -	37 3 10	245 15 -	- - -	3,882 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	188 8 4	188 8 4
1,500 - -	5 - - -	- - -	128 15 -	192 4 6	1,820 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
113,558 6 -	- - -	8,490 3 9	30,847 18 7	217 5 3	153,113 13 7	201 15 8	107 2 -	714 5 4	87 9 4	9,928 3 5	11,038 15 9

(11) Work done by contract.

(12) Including 120 l. at 4 per cent.

(13) Including 500 l. at 4 per cent.

(14) Contracted for.

(15) Including 1,000 l. at 4½ per cent.

(16) Work done by contract.

(17) Sinking Fund.

(18) Including 30 l. to Upper District.

(19) Including 92 l. 10 s. to Andover District.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Popham-Jane to Winchester -	Knapp & Co. -	George Hollis, Winchester -	George Thomas Batt.
Portsmouth and Sheet Bridge -	J. E. Atkins, H. Lacy -	William Mitchell, Petersfield, George L. Greetham, Portsmouth.	T. Geary and J. Harding.
Ringwood, Longham and Leigh -	John Cranston, sen. -	William Baldwin, Ringwood -	R. Osman and W. Hapgood.
Romsey, Broughton, Stockbridge, &c. -	W. A. Footner -	Holmes and Curtis, Romsey -	Jeremiah Lordan.
Romsey and Ringwood -	Moses Pepper -	- Ditto -	Thomas T. Sharp.
Southampton, North District -	Wickham & Co. -	James Lampard, Winchester -	Aaron Blandford.
Ditto - South District -	P. C. Fall -	Thomas Ridding, Southampton -	W. M'Adam & Son, James Joyce.
Stockbridge -	W. H. Heath -	W. H. Attwood, Stockbridge -	T. P. Clarke.
Stockbridge and Winchester -	Wickham & Co. -	James Lampard, Winchester -	Aaron Blandford.
Titchfield and Cosham -	Geo. Gillman -	Thomas F. Kelsall, Fareham -	Thomas Deering.
Whitchurch and Aldermaston -	John Bishop -	William Holding, Kingsclere -	Samuel Troughton.
Whitchurch, Romsey & Southampton -	Moses Pepper -	W. C. Daman, Romsey -	Henry Ploughman.
Winchester, Upper District -	John Hollett -	John L. Hollett, Farnham -	Sir James M'Adam, Henry Brooke.
Winchester and Alton, Lower District -	Charles Fielder -	Thomas Woodham, Winchester -	George Thomas Batt.
Winchester to Newtown River, &c. -	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	Aaron Blandford.
Winchester and Petersfield -	Wickham & Co. -	L. Lipscomb, New Alresford -	T. P. Clarke.
Winchester and Romsey -	Ralph Good -	John Henry Todd, Winchester -	Aaron Blandford.
Winchester and Waltham -	Wickham & Co. -	James Lampard, Winchester -	- Ditto.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
300 8 4	76 5 8	- - -	34 18 5	- - -	5 19 9	- - -	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,621 7 -	725 3 1	88 18 -	227 8 11	466 12 6	21 12 6	47 6 8	- - -	5 6 8	20 - -
6,019 16 11	1,787 12 5	396 14 6	946 2 -	- - -	67 13 7	92 13 5	- - -	21 - -	80 - -
2,103 1 9	268 9 4	246 10 3	342 2 7	- - -	16 11 6	75 9 7	- - -	59 3 9	250 - -
5,111 15 9	1,085 11 9	58 3 -	143 1 11	34 - -	- 6 -	49 6 3	- - -	42 4 6	110 - -
1,983 9 2	570 7 10	105 18 6	322 6 1	- - -	14 8 -	113 14 8	- - -	(1) 15 - -	125 - -
414 17 5	73 11 2	- - -	37 17 10	- - -	- - -	14 1 2	- - -	10 - -	134 10 -
401 2 6	115 19 7	- - -	21 16 9	- - -	5 10 -	10 - 8	- - -	- - -	20 - -
864 9 4	223 6 5	- - -	128 - 2	- - -	- - -	25 17 7	- - -	5 6 8	25 - -
8,765 7 11	693 6 4	855 7 7	228 19 6	1,343 18 11	- - -	165 9 8	- - -	20 - -	30 - -
336 12 1	97 12 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 3 6	- - -	(2) 20 16 8	105 - -
702 19 -	71 17 6	23 9 8	10 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -
597 6 10	159 18 -	- - -	60 19 -	- - -	7 - -	12 9 6	- - -	10 - -	16 - -
471 7 8	36 4 3	115 9 -	21 13 -	- - -	5 8 -	14 15 5	- - -	15 15 -	40 - -
39,063 1 7	5,985 5 9	1,890 10 6	2,525 18 8	1,844 11 5	138 9 7	669 7 10	- - -	12 12 -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	237 5 3	975 10 -

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
500 - - -	5 - - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -	500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	194 10 8	194 10 8
5,200 - -	4 10 -	- - -	- - -	195 11 -	5,395 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,700 - -	4 10 -	- - -	4 10 -	- - -	4,794 10 -	12 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,414 11 2	1,415 8 8

COUNTY OF HEREFORD—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Kington - - - - -	- - -	162 10 -	51 14 3	(2)235 4 10	32 - 11	365 11 5	1,948 9 2
Ledbury - - - - -	- - -	291 9 9	52 - -	- - -	36 6 -	886 - -	2,776 4 8
Leominster - - - - -	10 9 8	70 - -	351 17 10	- - -	11 7 -	248 6 8	1,963 6 3
Leominster and Ledbury - - - - -	- - -	124 - -	- - -	- - -	4 2 2	130 - -	403 12 4
Monkland and Parton - - - - -	- - -	15 - -	27 13 2	- - -	35 - 4	51 8 10	307 9 4
Presteigne - - - - -	13 17 2	155 - -	84 13 1	- - -	15 3 6	67 18 4	749 2 11
Ross (3) - - - - -	119 12 8	368 8 2	1,511 15 9	507 12 -	38 16 7	- - -	5,958 7 2
Ross, Abergavenny, Grosmont and Hay. - - - - -	- - -	255 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 - -	505 15 8
Whitchurch and Llangarren - - - - -	1 8 6	125 1 11	- - -	114 12 -	19 2 11	83 4 -	475 9 -
Whitney and Bredwardine - - - - -	- - -	132 12 10	40 1 8	- - -	34 18 -	120 - -	623 14 -
Wyside - - - - -	23 15 2	140 - -	15 - -	200 - -	6 7 1	74 5 4	665 9 3
£.	755 8 10	2,319 8 3	2,904 16 10	1,657 8 10	315 6 8	3,086 6 3	25,305 14 8

(1) The Madley Trust was united to this in June 1835.

(2) Including 500 l. at four per cent.

(3) Temporary loan, repaid to bankers.

(4) Half year.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Blue Mantle Hall - - - - -	Henry P. Cooke -	Henry Milnes, Leominster - - -	John M. Clarke.
Bromyard - - - - -	Matthews & Phillips -	R. Dangerfield, Bromyard - - -	John Watkins.
Hereford - - - - -	J. H. Matthews -	Thomas J. Bell, Hereford - - -	Joseph Griffiths.
Kington - - - - -	John Meredith -	James Watkins, Kington - - -	M. and W. Sayce.
Ledbury - - - - -	George Watson -	Thomas Bibbs, Ledbury - - -	Thomas Jones.
Leominster - - - - -	E. P. & S. Southall -	Samuel Dipple, Leominster - - -	John M. Clarke.
Leominster and Ledbury - - - - -	Matthews & Co. -	Wm. Homes, Poolend, near Ledbury -	Walter Pitt.

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Baldock and Bournbridge - - - - -	524 14 4	- - -	348 10 2	88 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cheshunt - - - - -	635 1 2	- - -	4,360 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dunstable - - - - -	74 9 5	- - -	2,790 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gally Corner - - - - -	693 17 5	- - -	1,361 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Reading and Hatfield - - - - -	545 2 7	- - -	2,356 19 1	- - -	286 - -	- - -	154 - -	- - -
St. Alban's and Barnet - - - - -	931 19 3	- - -	(3)3,371 - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sparrow's Herne - - - - -	656 7 -	- - -	3,440 - -	- - -	82 11 -	- - -	29 18 11	- - -
Stevenage and Biggleswade - - - - -	286 12 -	- - -	1,613 - -	3 6 8	55 7 -	- - -	40 4 5	- - -
Wadesmill - - - - -	111 11 3	- - -	3,981 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -
Watton - - - - -	326 18 -	- - -	1,105 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Welwyn - - - - -	458 6 10	- - -	2,690 - -	- - -	154 11 8	- 10 -	- - -	- - -
£.	5,244 19 3	- - -	27,416 16 2	91 7 8	578 9 8	- 10 -	249 3 4	- - -

EXPENDITURE—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Baldock and Bournbridge - - - - -	118 3 -	157 10 -	38 13 11	- - -	1 1 3	- - -	590 2 3
Cheshunt - - - - -	25 - -	40 - -	1,279 5 3	- - -	156 19 4	- - -	4,638 18 7
Dunstable - - - - -	- - -	252 10 -	- - -	- - -	42 2 -	- - -	2,918 9 3
Gally Corner - - - - -	- - -	76 10 -	- - -	- - -	(1)78 13 6	- - -	1,168 5 11
Reading and Hatfield - - - - -	193 8 4	344 10 -	15 12 -	- - -	33 15 3	286 - -	2,317 13 7
St. Alban's and Barnet - - - - -	48 11 -	329 15 6	- - -	500 - -	58 5 5	- - -	3,325 - 10
Sparrow's Herne - - - - -	30 8 6	579 - -	- - -	1,000 - -	30 11 -	82 11 -	3,481 2 8

* continued from p. 37.

*

COUNTY OF HEREFORD—continued.

DEBTS—continued.

ARREARS OF INCOME—continued.

27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(³) 5,992 - -	5 - -	- - -	972 4 11	- - -	6,964 4 11	5 - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 -	407 4 9	424 14 9
8,390 - -	4 10 -	- - -	130 10 -	- - -	8,520 10 -	- - -	5 6 4	- - -	- - -	2,553 6 4	2,558 12 8
1,545 - -	5 100 -	- - -	60 5 -	- - -	1,705 5 -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	15 - -	185 - 9	205 - 9
3,534 - -	4 2,120 -	- - -	629 17 -	- - -	6,283 17 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 11 -	32 11 -
2,100 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,100 - -	- - -	43 13 7	- - -	- - -	303 8 1	347 1 8
2,300 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	406 11 8	406 11 8
14,400 - -	4 to 5 115 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,515 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,389 11 8	3,389 11 8
4,435 - -	5 - -	- - -	2,876 5 -	3,534 19 1	10,846 4 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(⁴) 2,425 8 -	4 10 -	- - -	140 - -	77 2 10	2,642 10 10	21 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 17 8
2,662 18 5	5 - -	25 - -	132 12 10	- - -	2,820 11 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	457 19 3	472 19 3
3,250 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 11	3,253 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	100 - -
61,524 6 5	- - -	2,360 11 4	4,946 4 9	3,810 16 10	72,641 19 4	27 10 2	48 19 11	5 - -	142 10 -	9,344 15 4	9,563 15 5

(³) No Return for 1835 can be obtained; the Return for 1834 is now inserted.(⁴) Mis-stated in last Return.(⁵) And arrears.(⁶) Including 1,100 l. at five per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Monkland and Parton - - -	George Coleman -	Joseph Baskerville, Weobley - - -	John M. Clarke.
Presteigne - - -	Henry P. Cooke -	Henry Milnes, Leominster - - -	Ditto.
Ross - - -	Edward Prichard -	William Gardner, Ross - - -	Thomas Lucas.
Ross, Abergavenny, Grosmont and Hay.	Rev. J. Jones -	Hooper & Son, Ross - - -	Samuel Tulley.
Whitchurch and Llangarren - -	Thomas Taylor -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Whitney and Bredwardine - -	Morgan Walters -	James Spencer, Hay - - -	Thomas Wheeler.
Wyeside - - -	James Davies -	Morris Sayce, Kington - - -	Morris Sayce.

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

EXPENDITURE.

10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	17. SALARIES OF Treasurer.	18. Clerk.	19. Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
436 11 2	76 4 -	51 19 10	41 13 6	- - -	- - -	47 14 9	- - -	- - -	57 2 -
4,360 - -	1,453 16 6	761 19 7	454 7 -	- - -	9 12 -	240 3 11	- - -	60 - -	157 19 -
2,790 - -	861 9 -	777 5 8	481 5 7	- - -	- - -	318 17 -	- - -	80 - -	105 - -
1,361 1 4	661 19 -	119 14 -	49 16 -	- - -	94 9 10	114 17 9	- - -	20 - -	52 5 10
2,796 19 1	539 16 8	58 10 6	205 7 2	7 5 -	4 4 -	281 1 8	40 - -	55 - -	253 3 -
3,371 - 10	813 8 6	815 7 3	147 10 8	- - -	- - -	382 2 6	- - -	80 - -	150 - -
3,552 9 11	630 7 8	- - -	639 7 -	42 14 -	- - -	261 3 6	- - -	50 - -	135 - -
1,711 18 1	675 18 2	369 11 -	47 4 9	- - -	24 9 -	64 12 7	30 - -	50 - -	100 - -
4,006 4 9	1,098 12 8	937 18 3	798 5 -	51 18 9	18 14 3	296 - 8	20 - -	40 - -	249 - -
1,105 - -	404 - 11	83 9 -	19 17 6	- - -	14 - -	41 10 7	- - -	20 - -	84 - -
2,845 1 8	771 5 8	45 13 -	137 7 6	- - -	46 16 1	65 3 4	5 5 -	40 - -	120 - -
28,936 6 10	7,886 18 9	4,021 8 1	3,022 1 8	101 17 9	212 5 2	2,113 8 3	95 5 -	495 - -	1,463 - 10

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3,000 - -	4 10 -	- - -	5,421 18 9	- - -	9,021 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	371 3 3	371 3 3
1,000 - -	4 - -	650 - -	- - -	- - -	1,650 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	356 2 7	356 2 7
5,100 - -	5 1,500 -	- - -	130 - -	53 10 10	6,783 19 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,700 - -	4 10 50 -	- - -	19 2 6	- - -	1,769 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	886 12 10	886 12 10
29,900 - -	4 10 123 14 6	- - -	331 15 -	- - -	10,355 9 6	64 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,024 8 1	1,088 19 9
6,672 16 6	5 500 -	- - -	147 11 4	- - -	6,729 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	977 19 3	977 19 3
11,910 - -	4 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,910 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	727 14 3	727 14 3

COUNTY OF HERTFORD—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stevenage and Biggleswade - -	10 8 6	42 - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 6	55 7 -	1,473 14 6
Wadesmill - - - - -	- - -	175 - -	164 10 6	- - -	26 18 6	- - -	3,878 18 7
Watton - - - - -	37 13 6	110 9 5	- - -	200 - -	2 13 6	- - -	1,017 14 5
Welwyn - - - - -	26 5 6	483 9 2	- - -	- - -	48 2 3	954 11 8	1,943 19 2
£.	490 3 4	2,590 14 1	1,498 1 8	1,700 - -	485 5 6	578 9 8	26,753 19 9

(¹) Including watering.
(⁶) And three sub-surveyors.

(²) Including 2,400 *l.* at five per cent.

(⁷) And three district clerks.

(³) Including tolls under Holyhead Road Acts.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Baldock and Bournbridge - - -	James Piggot -	W. H. Nash, Royston - - -	William Smith.
Cheshunt - - - - -	Os. Hanbury, jun. -	Thomas Sworder, Hertford - - -	Sir James M'Adam, John Harding.
Dunstable - - - - -	Earl of Verulam -	John Samuel Story, St. Alban's - - -	William Stokes.
Gally Corner - - - - -	William Franks -	John Rawley, Hatfield - - -	Henry Morrison.
Reading and Hatfield - - -	Henry Simonds -	W. J. Ward, Maidenhead (⁷) - - -	Sir James M'Adam (⁸).
St. Alban's and Barnet - - -	Earl of Verulam -	John S. Story, St. Alban's - - -	Sir James M'Adam and William Higgs.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bury and Stratton - - - -	213 1 4	- - -	1,671 15 9	37 7 10	350 - -	5 - -	2 2 -	- - -
Godmanchester - - - - -	585 2 6	- - -	950 - -	50 7 3	113 5 -	- - -	16 - -	- - -
Godmanchester to Cambridge -	349 1 7	- - -	1,022 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hartford - - - - -	- - -	159 1 10	333 - -	31 10 6	66 10 -	1 3 -	- - -	- - -
Kimbolton - - - - -	171 7 2	- - -	770 10 5	175 18 3	380 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Somersham - - - - -	- - -	49 6 1	1,014 - -	- - -	- - -	10 6 -	- - -	- - -
Stilton, &c. - - - - -	1,206 - 11	- - -	3,701 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 10 -	- - -
£.	2,524 13 6	208 7 11	9,462 16 10	295 3 10	909 15 -	- 16 9	38 12 -	- - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bury and Stratton - - - -	35 19 6	308 10 -	- - -	- - -	59 12 8	350 - -	1,909 17 5
Godmanchester - - - - -	13 13 6	175 - -	- - -	- - -	89 5 -	113 5 -	944 9 9
Godmanchester to Cambridge -	97 1 8	133 - -	- - -	- - -	35 8 -	- - -	937 19 6
Hartford - - - - -	6 16 10	163 15 -	- - -	- - -	4 15 6	66 10 -	448 - 6
Kimbolton - - - - -	2 2 -	274 3 4	- - -	- - -	27 16 -	380 - -	1,195 5 4
Somersham - - - - -	- - -	112 - -	- - -	- - -	16 12 6	- - -	1,141 8 9
Stilton, &c. - - - - -	32 14 -	80 - -	132 7 -	1,600 - -	21 11 9	- - -	4,829 10 4
£.	188 7 6	1,246 8 4	132 7 -	1,600 - -	255 1 5	909 15 -	11,406 11 7

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Bury and Stratton - - - -	Matthew Wasdale -	Edward Greene, R. W. Allpress, St. Ives -	Thomas W. Chambers.
Godmanchester - - - - -	Dr. Morton - - -	John Sweeting, Huntingdon - - -	Henry Riddiford.
Godmanchester to Cambridge -	Thomas Lindsell -	Benjamin A. Greene, St. Ives - - -	George Wortham.
Hartford - - - - -	Dr. Morton - - -	John Sweeting, Huntingdon - - -	Henry Riddiford.

COUNTY OF HERTFORD—continued.

DEBTS—continued.						ARREARS OF INCOME—continued.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
890 - -	5	85 - -	- - -	- - -	975 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	524 15 7	524 15 7
3,000 - -	5	500 - -	- - -	- - -	3,500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	238 17 5	238 17 5
2,700 - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,700 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	414 3 7	414 3 7
(⁴)11,350 - -	5	1,870 - -	- - -	- - -	13,220 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,359 9 4	1,359 9 4
57,222 16 6	-	5,278 14 6	6,050 7 7	53 19 10	68,605 18 5	64 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,881 6 2	6,945 17 10

(⁴) Including 1,700 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.(⁵) Including 4,110 l. at five per cent.(⁶) Including 4,300 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Sparrow's Herne - - -	Sir A. P. Cooper, bart.	W. Smith & C. E. Grover, Hemel Hempstead	Sir James M'Adam and Samuel Barry.
Stevenage and Biggleswade - - -	H. O. Roe - - -	Samuel Veasey, Baldock - - -	Joseph Lofts.
Wadensmill - - -	John E. Fordham - - -	Thos. Samuel Mott, Much Hadham - - -	Sir James M'Adam, W. F. Cox and R. King.
Watton - - -	William Cater - - -	Henry Alington, Hertford - - -	Sir James M'Adam, William Harding.
Welwyn - - -	John Hawkins - - -	Charles Times, Hitchin - - -	Sir James M'Adam, William Harding.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
2,061 10 7	344 8 9	68 9 -	424 10 7	- - -	25 11 -	117 15 11	25 - -	50 - -	100 - -
1,129 12 3	168 11 6	7 3 8	190 2 3	- - -	48 9 10	42 19 -	16 - -	13 6 8	66 13 4
1,022 10 8	300 - -	195 5 -	- - -	- - -	15 14 -	71 - 10	- - -	10 10 -	80 - -
431 1 9	61 9 -	13 4 -	59 10 8	- - -	8 5 -	15 14 6	8 - -	6 13 4	33 6 8
1,326 8 8	403 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 4 8	41 3 3	21 - -	15 15 -	- - -
1,014 10 6	150 4 6	355 7 -	310 3 4	- - -	34 7 9	51 7 8	6 6 -	35 - -	70 - -
3,721 10 -	959 15 4	797 4 -	686 14 5	183 5 -	47 4 -	128 4 10	20 - -	10 10 -	130 - -
10,707 4 5	2,387 10 2	1,436 12 8	1,671 1 3	183 5 -	209 16 3	468 6 -	96 6 -	141 15 -	480 - -

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6,650 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,650 - -	51 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	364 14 6	415 15 -
3,800 - -	5	- - -	105 - -	- - -	3,905 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	770 5 -	770 5 -
2,660 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,660 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	433 12 9	433 12 9
2,925 - -	5	- - -	40 - -	176 - 7	3,141 - 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4,650 - -	5	- - -	66 9 2	- - -	4,716 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	302 10 6	302 10 6
2,340 - -	5	- - -	5 - -	176 4 4	2,521 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	98 - 7	98 - 7
23,025 - -	-	- - -	216 9 2	352 4 11	23,593 14 1	51 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,969 3 4	2,020 3 10

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Kimbolton - - -	Benjamin Welstead -	William Day, St. Neots.	- - -
Somersham - - -	Matthew Wasdale -	Greene & Allpress, St. Ives - - -	Thomas W. Chambers.
Silton, &c. - - -	William Nicholls -	William Lawrance, Peterborough - - -	William Stokes, J. Slack and W. Martin.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands. 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ashford and Ham-street - - -	102 1 9	- - -	476 8 4	78 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ashford and Maidstone - - -	720 11 -	- - -	1,252 10 -	71 8 4	- - -	7 - 6	4 - -	- - -
Benenden - - - - -	75 14 11	- - -	314 15 4	90 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bethersden - - - - -	241 11 8	- - -	792 13 4	165 17 9	- - -	- - -	20 1 3	- - -
Biddenden - - - - -	243 11 11	- - -	299 10 -	38 1 5	- - -	- - -	13 4 -	- - -
Biddenden to Boundgate - - -	759 10 7	- - -	416 - -	51 11 5	110 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brandbridges - - - - -	129 7 4	- - -	735 17 8	42 - -	- - -	10 - -	31 16 1	- - -
Canterbury and Barham - - -	318 6 7	- - -	1,125 - -	51 2 -	- - -	- - -	1 3 -	- - -
Canterbury and Ramsgate, First Dist.	1,235 12 11	- - -	900 - -	40 1 4	- - -	50 12 -	- 12 -	- - -
Ditto, Second District - - -	561 3 -	- - -	462 18 11	81 19 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Canterbury and Sandwich - - -	460 14 8	- - -	807 18 6	65 9 8	- - -	- - -	6 2 -	- - -
Chatham and Canterbury - - -	469 8 5	- - -	2,307 - -	144 19 9	32 8 1	1 19 6	246 8 4	- - -
Ditto, Macknade and Chilham Branch	(7) 66 15 -	- - -	106 6 10	52 10 -	- - -	- - -	3 16 -	200 - -
Dartford and Sevenoaks - - -	- - -	18 9 -	501 - -	50 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dartford and Strood - - - -	- - -	506 2 10	2,434 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 10 -	- - -
Dover to Barham Downs - - -	- - -	70 12 10	880 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	600 - -
Dover and Sandgate - - - -	225 19 5	- - -	544 15 -	27 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dover to Sandwich (through Deal) -	243 11 2	- - -	835 9 8	55 18 5	- - -	- - -	2 8 -	- - -
Dover to Sandwich (through Wal- dershare).	103 - 11	- - -	264 3 4	35 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Faversham to Hythe and to Canterbury	12 12 5	- - -	1,868 16 8	- - -	- - -	5 - -	25 2 -	- - -
Folkestone and Barham - - -	145 14 3	- - -	225 - -	63 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Goudhurst - - - - -	203 16 11	- - -	233 8 9	31 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Goudhurst, Gore and Stilebridge -	164 2 9	- - -	306 5 5	98 15 -	- - -	- - -	(14) 50 4 6	- - -
Gravesend and Wrotham - - -	119 12 2	- - -	400 - -	91 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,900 - -
Greenwich and Woolwich, Lower Road	298 - - -	- - -	985 16 8	132 - -	- - -	- - -	11 - -	- - -
Herne Bay - - - - -	150 14 1	- - -	586 10 -	22 11 10	- - -	- - -	4 1 6	- - -
Ightham - - - - -	63 16 1	- - -	23 18 1	18 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kipping's Cross and Flimwell - -	522 19 11	- - -	1,595 - -	31 10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,200 - -
Kipping's Cross and Willsley - -	190 4 -	- - -	504 17 4	66 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Maidstone and Biddenden - - -	204 8 6	- - -	760 12 6	101 15 -	- - -	- - -	- 13 -	- - -
Maidstone to Cranbrook - - -	525 4 11	- - -	2,477 13 11	34 6 11	- - -	- - -	47 15 10	- - -
Maidstone to Key-street - - -	51 16 10	- - -	376 16 7	35 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Malling and Strood - - - -	433 8 9	- - -	375 14 -	138 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
New Cross - - - - -	2,226 14 5	- - -	14,606 5 -	459 10 -	- - -	5 - -	940 10 6	3,000 - -
Penshurst, Wat's Cross and Cowden -	581 9 9	- - -	458 9 6	- - -	109 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rochester and Maidstone - - -	227 3 11	- - -	1,053 16 8	8 - -	- - -	- - -	(24) 110 - -	- - -
Rolvenden - - - - -	- - -	51 2 6	267 - -	11 6 6	- - -	- - -	3 3 -	- - -
Sandwich, Margate and Ramsgate -	944 18 2	- - -	1,172 - -	40 14 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sevenoaks - - - - -	1,157 9 9	- - -	2,019 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 5 -	500 - -
Stockershead to Bagham's Cross -	110 12 8	- - -	139 4 -	52 19 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tenterden - - - - -	263 2 10	- - -	863 15 -	155 8 6	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
Tonbridge - - - - -	- - -	337 9 5	6,100 - -	- - -	- - -	8 18 -	6 9 3	- - -
Tonbridge and Ightham - - -	73 8 4	- - -	218 19 -	(28) 36 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tonbridge and Maidstone - - -	326 3 1	- - -	1,301 15 4	22 10 -	- - -	- - -	1 3 6	- - -
Wadhurst and West Farleigh - -	47 2 7	- - -	387 11 4	128 13 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Westerham and Edenbridge - - -	423 9 7	- - -	563 17 6	65 - -	93 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Whitstable - - - - -	616 10 10	- - -	850 - -	31 2 2	- - -	5 - -	7 5 -	- - -
Woodchurch - - - - -	67 - 2	- - -	249 2 6	126 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wrotham Heath - - - - -	386 6 6	- - -	1,027 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 18 10	- - -
Wrotham and Maidstone - - -	4,943 12 2	- - -	3,551 18 4	- - -	- - -	2 6 -	35 - -	- - -
£.	21,438 17 7	983 16 7	61,007 9 7	3,148 3 3	345 10 7	74 13 6	1,698 12 7	7,400 - -

EXPENDITURE—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ashford and Ham-street - - -	6 - -	210 - -	- - -	- - -	5 3 9	- - -	449 12 8
Ashford and Maidstone - - -	33 - 8	366 8 -	- - -	- - -	51 5 1	- - -	1,485 - 6
Benenden - - - - -	6 14 2	44 6 -	- - -	60 - -	50 13 9	- - -	385 10 9
Bethersden - - - - -	35 17 4	440 10 8	- - -	75 - -	60 14 6	- - -	1,065 9 1
Biddenden - - - - -	- 11 6	65 16 -	- - -	172 10 -	3 19 8	- - -	383 16 10
Biddenden to Boundgate - - -	9 12 -	258 2 6	113 11 10	- - -	13 9 6	110 - -	718 12 6
Brandbridges - - - - -	22 18 -	297 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	668 2 10
Canterbury and Barham - - -	32 3 10	299 - -	4 10 -	- - -	22 5 3	- - -	919 18 4
Canterbury and Ramsgate, First Dist.	94 13 5	135 - -	1,111 12 4	- - -	(4) 202 13 7	- - -	1,897 5 9
Ditto, Second District - - -	16 9 -	245 - -	- - -	- - -	7 18 7	- - -	557 16 -
Canterbury and Sandwich - - -	- - -	250 - -	26 - -	- - -	5 9 7	- - -	709 - 5
Chatham and Canterbury - - -	- - -	310 - -	120 7 10	- - -	1 18 -	32 8 1	2,328 15 10
Ditto, Macknade and Chilham Branch	- - -	56 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	384 12 -
Dartford and Sevenoaks - - -	20 4 8	115 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	499 17 5
Dartford and Strood - - - -	- - -	445 - -	- - -	- - -	(8) 185 1 6	- - -	2,133 3 9
Dover to Barham Downs - - -	12 1 8	36 15 -	- - -	- - -	68 2 7	- - -	1,032 18 7
Dover and Sandgate - - - -	3 15 6	130 - -	45 - -	- - -	34 - 5	- - -	630 8 7
Dover to Sandwich (through Deal) -	17 17 9	284 15 8	- - -	- - -	14 19 9	- - -	853 11 -
Dover to Sandwich (through Wal- dershare).	15 - 9	66 5 -	- - -	- - -	9 10 3	- - -	213 18 -
Faversham to Hythe and to Canterbury	31 12 9	405 - -	424 6 1	- - -	72 7 9	- - -	1,624 17 9

COUNTY OF KENT.

EXPENDITURE.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
555 3 10	69 9 10	79 19 11	30 13 6	- - -	- - -	22 15 8	5 5 -	5 5 -	15 - -
1,334 18 10	430 3 6	143 6 8	286 13 4	- - -	- - -	90 11 3	16 16 -	16 16 -	50 - -
404 17 1	42 1 -	186 13 4	30 - -	- - -	- - -	5 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
978 12 4	145 16 1	228 7 -	- - -	- - -	18 15 -	17 8 6	3 - -	10 - -	30 - -
350 15 5	28 - -	77 2 6	18 6 9	- - -	- - -	5 10 5	- - -	5 - -	7 - -
577 11 5	103 13 7	88 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 2	- - -	10 10 -	10 - -
810 3 9	262 19 4	22 6 10	35 12 6	- - -	- - -	26 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,177 5 -	154 19 2	260 19 10	- 9 -	28 15 5	2 - -	50 4 1	- - -	20 - -	45 - -
991 5 4	159 11 10	75 13 6	1 3 -	- - -	13 5 -	38 13 1	- - -	25 - -	40 - -
544 18 2	117 3 11	62 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 - 1	- - -	25 - -	40 - -
879 10 2	148 15 2	152 - 5	1 2 6	- - -	13 18 -	36 14 9	- - -	25 - -	50 - -
2,732 15 8	632 19 3	478 10 8	524 6 9	- - -	- - -	98 5 3	- - -	20 - -	110 - -
362 12 10	203 5 6	95 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 7 2	- - -	- - -	10 - -
551 10 -	113 19 5	67 17 -	111 17 2	- - -	- - -	15 13 2	- - -	- - -	54 12 -
2,456 16 6	400 15 8	13 16 -	815 2 10	- - -	- - -	43 7 9	50 - -	75 - -	105 - -
1,480 - -	191 13 1	246 5 3	93 15 -	250 - -	- - -	43 9 4	- - -	20 - -	70 16 8
572 5 -	128 17 5	86 19 2	96 13 6	- - -	- - -	39 2 7	20 - -	(11)25 - -	30 - -
893 16 1	191 3 5	133 18 4	(12)44 12 1	- - -	- - -	91 12 -	- - -	20 - -	54 12 -
299 18 8	(13)100 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 4 8	- - -	10 - -	7 10 -
1,898 18 8	230 15 10	209 2 1	76 15 3	10 2 4	- - -	65 15 8	- - -	25 - -	74 - -
288 11 7	42 12 9	5 3 6	8 - -	- - -	- - -	24 15 8	5 - -	10 - -	10 - -
264 8 9	49 13 6	84 14 2	19 1 6	- - -	- - -	20 11 7	- - -	10 - -	- - -
455 4 11	63 4 11	42 14 2	32 13 11	- - -	- - -	13 7 10	- - -	11 18 -	- - -
2,391 2 8	56 3 6	- - -	47 6 7	70 13 1	- - -	16 5 7	- - -	19 - -	30 - -
1,128 16 8	113 18 2	50 13 1	218 6 -	- - -	- - -	12 10 10	- - -	(17)75 - -	40 - -
613 3 4	64 16 6	83 2 3	1 9 -	- - -	9 - -	17 18 7	- - -	25 - -	10 - -
42 13 9	12 8 -	- - -	11 10 -	- - -	- - -	- 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,826 10 5	395 8 -	535 19 8	200 6 6	- - -	- - -	68 1 11	- - -	31 10 -	104 12 -
571 9 10	162 13 3	155 7 6	26 10 1	- - -	- - -	21 - 8	- - -	19 2 -	44 4 -
863 - 6	246 4 -	216 18 1	23 6 9	- - -	10 3 1	24 11 -	- - -	20 - -	25 - -
2,559 16 8	296 17 11	528 1 4	179 7 1	- - -	- - -	103 1 9	20 - -	40 - -	98 16 -
412 12 1	156 7 9	12 14 4	21 1 6	- - -	- - -	13 9 3	10 10 -	10 10 -	- - -
514 7 6	124 5 8	30 2 8	123 3 10	- - -	- - -	5 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -
19,006 10 6	4,991 18 3	3,206 7 -	3,370 4 3	- - -	- - -	860 4 4	- - -	300 - -	450 - -
567 17 -	242 18 11	96 5 6	43 2 2	70 - -	- - -	43 6 10	- - -	21 - -	8 10 -
1,171 16 8	180 3 9	- - -	123 18 4	- - -	- - -	12 1 6	20 - -	20 - -	30 - -
281 9 6	30 9 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -
1,212 14 7	202 1 11	115 10 4	5 13 -	- - -	- - -	7 10 8	15 - -	15 - -	55 - -
2,620 10 5	244 7 8	162 11 2	194 11 5	25 - -	- - -	24 13 9	- - -	42 - -	90 - -
192 3 10	21 8 4	2 - -	13 16 -	- - -	- - -	4 - 4	- - -	10 19 -	10 10 -
1,019 4 6	56 10 8	129 17 2	84 8 3	- - -	- - -	22 2 9	- - -	15 15 -	20 - -
6,115 7 3	1,003 4 1	1,684 19 -	425 13 10	110 - -	16 15 -	198 7 1	- - -	55 - -	50 - -
255 4 -	76 6 6	26 15 6	13 8 6	- - -	1 4 6	18 19 8	- - -	- - -	20 - -
1,325 8 10	487 11 5	238 5 11	96 10 4	25 - -	11 - -	124 5 7	- - -	10 - -	47 14 -
516 4 6	158 11 6	89 13 11	14 2 -	- - -	- - -	38 15 7	- - -	10 10 -	- - -
722 12 6	199 14 8	18 2 3	118 8 -	- - -	- - -	20 11 6	- - -	12 12 -	50 1 -
888 12 2	114 16 8	109 15 8	31 6 -	- - -	26 10 -	16 17 6	- - -	15 - -	40 - -
375 13 6	31 6 -	97 12 2	56 4 6	- - -	- - -	16 8 10	- - -	10 - -	- - -
1,030 5 6	176 12 6	116 12 9	131 3 7	- - -	- - -	13 16 9	- - -	42 - -	60 - -
3,587 - 10	1,253 3 1	268 2 9	343 6 10	408 9 5	- - -	197 11 10	100 1 2	- - -	156 - -
73,674 9 6	15,112 9 5	10,767 4 -	8,144 14 8	998 - 3	122 10 7	2,721 14 7	265 12 2	1,194 18 -	2,247 17 8

DEBTS.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(1)3,200 - -	4 1/2	50 - -	- - -	- - -	3,250 - -
8,458 - -	5	40 - -	522 18 -	- - -	9,020 18 -
(2)2,040 - -	3	267 1 9	982 - -	- - -	3,289 1 9
5,169 4 7	4	200 - -	- - -	- - -	5,369 4 7
1,472 10 -	4	10 - -	- - -	- - -	1,482 10 -
2,813 5 -	5	- - -	1,577 11 5	- - -	4,390 16 5
7,651 17 6	4 & 5	- - -	3,651 12 1	- - -	11,303 9 7
(3)7,100 - -	4 1/2	31 7 6	167 10 -	- - -	7,298 17 6
(5)3,500 - -	5	16 17 8	185 - -	- - -	3,701 17 8
4,890 - -	5	- - -	35 - -	- - -	4,835 - -
5,000 - -	5	101 10 1	236 10 -	- - -	5,338 - 1
6,400 - -	5	250 - -	70 - -	- - -	6,720 - -
1,450 - -	5	- - -	7 10 -	- - -	1,457 10 -
3,000 - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,000 - -
(9)8,500 - -	5	- - -	52 10 -	182 10 1	8,735 - 1
(10)1,750 - -	4 1/2	- - -	114 2 2	- - -	1,864 2 2
2,600 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,600 - -
5,399 - 6	5	42 8 11	198 3 3	- - -	5,609 12 8
2,650 - -	5	- - -	273 15 -	- - -	2,923 15 -
8,100 - -	5	320 6 -	10 - -	- - -	8,530 6 -

ARREARS OF INCOME.

33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	65 18 4	- - -	32 9 1	207 12 11	306 - 4
- - -	73 5 2	- - -	- - -	570 9 4	643 14 6
- - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	95 1 3	120 1 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	154 14 11	154 14 11
7 1 8	17 8 8	- - -	- - -	210 10 6	235 - 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	36 18 -	618 9 6	655 7 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	271 8 3	296 8 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	575 13 3	575 13 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	329 12 6	329 12 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	548 5 2	548 5 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	631 4 5	631 4 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	(5)352 8 8	873 8 3	1,225 16 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 15 10	44 15 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 3 7	33 3 7
344 16 10	- - -	5 - -	- - -	349 16 10	349 16 10
31 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	376 8 7	407 10 5
- - -	37 1 6	- - -	44 11 6	158 15 10	240 8 10
- - -	8 6 6	- - -	- - -	283 16 3	292 2 9
98 3 4	29 1 8	- - -	- - -	189 1 7	316 6 7
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	286 13 4	286 13 4

* continued on p. 44.

COUNTY OF KENT—continued.

* continued from p. 43.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Folkestone and Barham - - -	3 15 6	167 9 -	- - -	- - -	14 12 4	- - -	291 8 9
Goudhurst - - - - -	9 13 -	37 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	231 3 9
Goudhurst, Gore and Stilebridge - -	7 5 2	128 - -	- - -	(15) 32 - -	18 2 11	- - -	349 6 11
Gravesend and Wrotham - - -	22 - 7	179 13 6	- - -	2,000 - -	6 9 -	- - -	2,438 11 10
Greenwich and Woolwich, Lower Road -	10 10 -	395 7 6	- - -	400 - -	5 6 4	- - -	1,321 11 11
Herne Bay - - - - -	6 4 4	300 - -	- - -	- - -	1 4 7	- - -	518 15 3
Ightham - - - - -	8 16 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 15 9
Kipping's Cross and Flimwell - - -	36 3 6	320 - -	1,881 16 11	(19) 145 - -	50 - -	- - -	3,768 18 6
Kipping's Cross and Willsley - - -	- - -	170 - -	- - -	(21) 23 - -	5 2 3	- - -	626 19 9
Maidstone and Biddenden - - -	7 17 6	29 15 -	- - -	- - -	15 - 1	- - -	618 15 6
Maidstone to Cranbrook - - -	7 11 6	589 17 6	25 16 5	500 - -	8 13 6	- - -	2,398 3 -
Maidstone to Key-street - - -	6 12 8	91 16 4	- - -	- - -	14 6 1	- - -	337 7 11
Malling and Strood - - - - -	17 - 4	52 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	352 9 1
New Cross - - - - -	161 17 3	211 2 6	- - -	6,000 - -	402 19 9	- - -	19,954 13 4
Penshurst, Wat's-Cross and Cowden -	49 12 10	130 - -	190 17 7	- - -	26 9 3	109 7 6	1,031 10 7
Rochester and Maidstone - - -	12 4 -	291 5 -	- - -	200 - -	21 7 7	- - -	911 - 2
Rolvenden - - - - -	- - -	30 15 -	- - -	250 - -	5 15 8	- - -	321 19 11
Sandwich, Margate and Ramsgate - -	22 16 3	445 - -	1 17 6	400 - -	3 16 9	- - -	1,289 6 5
Sevenoaks - - - - -	215 - -	64 - -	842 12 4	- - -	153 18 11	- - -	2,058 15 3
Stockershead to Bagham's Cross - -	6 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 17 1	- - -	75 15 7
Tenterden - - - - -	2 - 6	389 10 -	- - -	- - -	6 11 6	- - -	726 15 10
Tonbridge - - - - -	694 13 -	680 - -	415 5 1	532 - -	187 11 8	- - -	6,053 8 9
Tonbridge and Ightham - - - - -	12 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	169 5 6
Tonbridge and Maidstone - - -	15 8 6	243 16 9	- - -	- - -	11 15 -	- - -	1,311 7 6
Wadhurst and West Farleigh - - -	4 16 6	188 - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 -	- - -	513 14 6
Westerham and Edenbridge - - -	7 19 7	75 16 -	- - -	- - -	12 13 1	93 15 -	609 13 1
Whitstable - - - - -	11 10 -	173 10 -	37 13 9	- - -	60 14 11	- - -	637 14 6
Woodchurch - - - - -	3 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 14 4	- - -	224 19 2
Wrotham Heath - - - - -	16 5 8	165 - -	- - -	- - -	19 7 9	- - -	740 19 -
Wrotham and Maidstone - - -	93 17 6	310 - -	501 17 6	300 - -	6 12 11	- - -	3,933 3 -
£.	1,833 3 2	10,321 6 7	5,743 5 2	11,089 10 -	1,894 1 9	345 10 7	72,801 18 7

(1) Including 600 l. at four per cent.

(2) Including 360 l. at four, and 280 l. at five per cent.

(3) Including 1,000 l. at 4 l. 15 s., and 1,000 l. at four per cent.

(4) Including 200 l. to Canterbury pavement.

(5) Including 500 l. at four per cent.

(6) Not recoverable.

(7) Mis-stated in last Return.

(8) Including 100 l. to Maidstone and Chatham road.

(9) Including 2,000 l. at 4 l. 17 s. 6 d., and 2,500 l. at 4 ½ per cent.

(10) Including 600 l. at four per cent.

(11) 1 ½ year.

(12) Paid to parishes.

(13) Work done by contract.

(14) Including 50 l. from county.

(15) To sinking fund.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Ashford and Ham-street - - -	Benjamin Thorpe -	Henry C. Thurston, Ashford - - -	Thomas Thurston.
Ashford and Maidstone - - -	Bidingfield Wise -	Charles Hoar, Maidstone - - -	- Ditto.
Benenden - - - - -	Wilmshurst & Co. -	Charles Willis, jun., Cranbrook - -	William Farley.
Bethersden - - - - -	Edward W. Simonds -	William Cruttenden, Ashford - - -	Thomas Thurston.
Biddenden - - - - -	Thomas Beale -	Joseph Munn, Tenterden - - -	- Ditto.
Biddenden to Boundgate - - -	Thomas Rachell -	Weller Norwood, Charing - - -	- Ditto.
Brandbridges - - - - -	Thomas H. Boorman -	John N. Dudlow, West Malling - -	John Waghorn.
Canterbury and Barham - - -	Hammond & Co. -	Curteis & Kingsford, Canterbury -	William Collis.
Canterbury and Ramsgate, First District.	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto.
Ditto, Second District - - -	John O. Burgess -	Martin L. Daniel, Ramsgate - - -	- Ditto.
Canterbury and Sandwich - - -	Halford & Co. -	Curteis & Kingsford, Canterbury -	- Ditto.
Chatham and Canterbury - - -	John Furley - - -	Charles Sandys, Canterbury - - -	Edward Drake.
Ditto, Macknade and Chilham Branch	- - - - -	- - - - -	Richard Jenner, Wye.
Dartford and Sevenoaks - - -	W. N. Campbell -	John Hayward, Dartford - - -	James Sarjeant.
Dartford and Strood - - - - -	Edward Manclark -	Edward Twopeny, Geo. Essell, Rochester -	T. T. & John Collis.
Dover to Barham Downs - - -	Henshaw Latham -	John Shipdem, Dover - - -	William Wright.
Dover and Sandgate - - - - -	Matthew Kennett -	John James Bond, Folkestone - -	- Ditto.
Dover to Sandwich (through Deal) - -	William Hulke -	Shipden & Leith, Dover and Deal -	William Baker.
Dover to Sandwich (through Waddesley).	Henshaw Latham -	Edward Knocker, Dover - - -	Daniel Dawkins.
Faversham to Hythe and to Canterbury	William Jemmett -	Richard M. Mount, Canterbury - -	Robert Jenner.
Folkestone and Barham - - -	Thomas Golder -	John James Bond, Folkestone - -	John Bateman.
Goudhurst - - - - -	Charles Woolven -	White & Miller, Goudhurst - - -	William Pierce.
Goudhurst, Gore and Stilebridge - -	William Walter -	- Ditto - - -	James Lamkin.
Gravesend and Wrotham - - -	Medhurst Troughton -	Fr. Southgate, Milton next Gravesend	Thomas T. Collis.

COUNTY OF KENT—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4,475 - -	4	- - -	17 18 6	- - -	4,492 18 6	- - -	78 18 5	- - -	5 6 10	142 17 1	227 2 4
2,100 - -	5	16 8 6	1,350 - -	- - -	3,466 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	237 1 11	237 1 11
3,200 - -	4	113 15 -	2,432 - -	- - -	5,745 15 -	- - -	28 15 -	- - -	(16) 64 - -	270 - 9	362 15 9
9,400 - -	5	- - -	4,125 - -	- - -	13,525 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 - -	72 3 -	162 3 -
(18) 10,400 - -	3½	182 17 2	- - -	- - -	10,582 17 2	201 13 4	82 - -	- - -	- - -	105 4 9	388 18 1
3,000 - -	5	- - -	75 - -	- - -	3,075 - -	- - -	20 10 7	- - -	41 1 3	245 2 2	306 14 -
1,986 10 -	5	- - -	2,086 6 -	- - -	4,072 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 14 1	73 14 1
6,667 - -	5	233 3 -	- - -	419 8 2	7,319 11 2	- - -	88 13 4	(20) 233 - -	- - -	- - -	321 13 4
2,750 - -	5	294 1 5	135 - -	- - -	3,179 1 5	- - -	49 2 6	- - -	(22) 139 9 3	134 14 1	323 5 10
11,400 - -	5	- - -	10,355 - -	- - -	21,755 - -	- - -	1 10 5	- - -	117 5 6	448 13 6	567 9 5
(23) 12,600 - -	4	114 9 11	205 - -	- - -	12,919 9 11	- - -	57 6 2	- - -	- - -	686 18 7	744 3 9
2,033 9 -	5	- - -	81 13 -	- - -	2,115 2 -	- - -	16 9 6	- - -	- - -	127 1 -	143 10 6
5,945 - -	5	- - -	2,163 9 -	- - -	8,108 9 -	- - -	40 13 6	- - -	7 13 6	595 7 2	643 14 2
2,000 - -	4	1,414 19 11	- - -	- - -	3,414 19 11	- - -	289 2 6	68 3 6	- - -	1,278 11 7	1,635 17 7
1,700 - -	4	- - -	4,256 7 -	- - -	5,956 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	117 16 2	117 16 2
(25) 6,850 - -	5	110 - -	57 10 -	- - -	7,017 10 -	83 13 4	34 - -	- - -	- - -	488 - 5	605 13 9
425 - -	4 & 5	107 7 6	13 5 -	91 12 11	637 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
8,600 - -	5	- - -	342 10 -	- - -	8,942 10 -	97 13 4	113 10 5	- - -	- - -	868 6 4	1,079 10 1
(26) 3,200 - -	4	- - -	68 - -	- - -	3,268 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(27) 1,719 4 11	1,719 4 11
2,075 - -	5	- - -	1,724 4 9	- - -	3,799 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	227 - 11	227 - 11
7,790 - -	5	25 - -	- - -	- - -	7,815 - -	- - -	23 - -	- - -	142 17 1	555 11 6	721 8 7
13,600 - -	5	500 - -	- - -	275 10 11	14,375 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4,862 10 -	5	- - -	6,077 2 6	- - -	10,939 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	159 6 10	159 6 10
4,252 - -	4	- - -	310 6 -	- - -	4,562 6 -	2 10 -	39 10 6	- - -	12 10 -	340 4 5	394 14 11
3,800 - -	4	- - -	1,760 - -	- - -	5,560 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 12 7	49 12 7
5,820 - -	4	18 12 -	(28) 10,976 13 -	- - -	16,815 5 -	83 1 3	10 5 -	- - -	- - -	536 9 -	629 15 3
(30) 3,850 - -	4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,850 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	867 8 6	867 8 6
4,720 2 8 4	- - -	- - -	609 7 4	- - -	5,329 10 -	- - -	13 2 -	- - -	- - -	217 14 6	230 16 6
4,550 - -	4	- - -	324 - -	- - -	4,874 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	675 13 -	675 13 -
6,500 - -	5	- - -	370 12 -	- - -	6,870 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,597 10 -	4,597 10 -
251,575 9 3 -	-	4,560 6 4	58,000 6 -	969 2 1	315,105 3 8	949 14 11	1,267 10 8	306 3 6	1,086 10 8	22,296 14 -	25,906 13 9

(16) Sinking fund in hand.

(17) And arrear.

(18) Including 4,100 l. at four per cent.

(19) To sinking fund.

(20) Sinking fund in hand.

(21) To sinking fund.

(22) Sinking fund in hand.

(23) Including 1,000 l. at five per cent.

(24) Including 100 l. from Dartmouth and Strood road.

(25) Including 1,500 l. at 4½ per cent.

(26) Including 500 l. at five per cent.

(27) Including 515 l. 9 s. 9 d. Exchequer bills.

(28) Including arrears.

(29) Mis-stated in last Return.

(30) Including 50 l. at five per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Greenwich and Woolwich, Lower Road	Edward W. Forman -	Charles A. Smith, Greenwich - - -	Horton Ledger.
Herne Bay - - - - -	Osborn Snoulten -	John James Peirce, Canterbury - - -	William Collis.
Ightham - - - - -	George F. Douce -	John N. Dudlow, West Malling - - -	Thomas T. Collis.
Kipping's Cross and Flimwell -	George Ingram -	White and Miller, Goudhurst - - -	Sir James M'Adam, James Richardson.
Kipping's Cross and Willsley -	William Walter -	Ditto - - - - -	Thomas Burr.
Maidstone and Biddenden -	C. T. Pattenson -	H. A. Wildes, Maidstone - - -	Thomas Thurston.
Maidstone to Cranbrook - - -	George Ingram -	Richard White, Goudhurst - - -	Stephen Carty.
Maidstone to Key-street - - -	Robert Rugg - -	R. Hinde & Son, Milton. - - -	- - -
Malling and Strood - - - -	Peter Sutton - -	John N. Dudlow, West Malling - - -	John Norris.
New Cross - - - - -	Lancelot Loat - -	J. Bicknell, 25, Abingdon st., Westminster -	Horton Ledger, John Atkins.
Penshurst, Wat's-Cross and Cowden	Thomas Beeching, jun. -	Lingard and Carnell, Tonbridge - - -	Richard Card, William Peerless.
Rochester and Maidstone - - -	John Mercer - -	Hoar & Beale, Maidstone - - -	Friend Hoar.
Rolvenden - - - - -	R. J. Monypenny -	Joseph Munn, Tenterden - - -	James Jenner.
Sandwich, Margate and Ramsgate -	John De Bock - -	M. L. Daniel, Ramsgate - - -	William Collis.
Sevenoaks - - - - -	Robert Comfort -	Austen and Claridge, Sevenoaks - - -	Sir James M'Adam, Henry Holmes.
Stokershead to Bagham's Cross	Thomas Rachell -	Weller Norwood, Charing - - -	Robert Jenner.
Tenterden - - - - -	John Mace - - -	Joseph Munn, Tenterden - - -	Thomas Thurston.
Tonbridge - - - - -	Thos. Beeching, jun. -	Lingard & Carnell, Tonbridge - - -	Sir James M'Adam, James Richardson.
Tonbridge and Ightham - - -	T. Beeching & Sons -	W. Scoones, Tonbridge - - -	James Richardson.
Tonbridge and Maidstone - - -	Charles G. Whittaker -	Silas Norton, West Malling - - -	John King.
Wadhurst and West Farleigh -	William Tomkin -	White & Miller, Goudhurst - - -	John Bates.
Westerham and Edenbridge - - -	Thomas Green - -	Austen & Claridge, Sevenoaks - - -	George Lockyer.
Whitstable - - - - -	Halford & Co. - -	Richard M. Mount, Canterbury - - -	William Collis.
Woodchurch - - - - -	Richard Barber -	William Waterman, Tenterden - - -	Samuel Hixon.
Wrotham Heath - - - - -	Robert Comfort -	Austen & Claridge, Sevenoaks - - -	Sir James M'Adam, Henry Holmes.
Wrotham and Maidstone - - -	John Dudlow - -	John N. Dudlow, West Malling - - -	John Collis.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

INCOME.									
1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Adlington and Westhoughton -	-	159 - 9	983 3 10	148 - -	-	-	1 2 6	-	
Agcroft District -	52 7 2	-	223 13 4	-	-	-	1 13 4	-	
Ashton and Platt Bridge -	105 2 8	-	147 15 -	-	-	-	-	-	
Balderston and Burscough Bridge -	62 17 1	-	84 18 2	-	43 - -	-	-	-	
Barton Bridge and Moses Gate -	379 4 4	-	1,082 12 2	-	-	-	62 17 7	-	
Barton Bridge and Stretford -	413 3 8	-	327 - -	-	-	-	7 18 9	-	
Blackburn to Addingham and Cock- ing End.	-	28 - 4	4,205 - -	251 9 11	-	-	-	-	
Blackburn and Preston -	-	476 4 5	2,419 11 8	418 14 3	-	15 - -	-	-	
Blackburn to Walton Cop -	12 16 6	-	1,430 5 -	74 4 3	20 - -	-	7 19 1	-	
Bolton and Blackburn -	-	2,209 7 10	2,661 4 4	-	-	-	8 - -	-	
Bolton and Nightingale -	-	65 4 1	3,585 14 9	-	-	-	23 16 3	-	
Bolton and St. Helen's -	-	982 2 3	2,614 - -	-	-	2 6 -	-	-	
Bolton and Westhoughton -	-	49 5 11	560 - -	-	-	-	1 3 8	-	
Burnley to Edenfield Chapel -	-	40 19 4	2,204 2 10	-	-	1 4 -	24 11 -	-	
Bury to Blackburn, Whalley, &c. -	-	50 7 5	7,169 3 -	186 14 4	-	1 - -	82 1 3	-	
Bury and Bolton -	131 13 6	-	1,162 10 -	-	-	-	5 - 11	2,000 - -	
Clitheroe to Blackburn and Mellor Brook.	664 10 8	-	2,455 6 8	131 10 9	-	15 - -	-	-	
Edenfield Chapel, Little Bolton, Bury Bridge, &c. -	936 6 5	-	1,471 3 4	-	-	-	102 1 10	1,040 17 5	
Elton and Blackburn -	116 11 2	-	988 - -	-	-	-	11 3 9	-	
Garstang and Heiring-syke -	-	124 3 8	2,168 13 10	167 10 2	-	-	-	-	
Gilda Brook and Irlam District -	161 2 1	-	1,632 12 -	86 10 3	-	-	7 15 6	-	
Gisburne and Long Preston -	417 18 11	-	970 - -	-	-	-	10 7 9	-	
Haslingden and Todmorden -	-	1,130 14 10	2,372 10 2	233 11 2	-	2 13 4	3 - -	-	
Hulme and Eccles -	-	8,822 12 3	1,366 15 5	-	-	-	33 5 11	-	
Hulme and Stretford -	-	1,307 6 4	4,317 1 6	235 - -	-	-	7 16 8	-	
Hulton -	-	45 1 9	610 - -	-	-	-	-	-	
Ince, Hindley and Westhoughton -	154 7 3	-	535 16 8	-	-	-	8 4 10	-	
Irlams-o'-th'-Height District -	616 14 8	-	2,899 3 4	-	-	-	22 - 9	-	
Kirkby Kendal and Kirkby Ireleth -	-	93 14 -	356 10 -	94 6 6	-	-	-	-	
Liverpool, Prescott, Ashton and War- rington.	1,428 17 6	-	8,084 - -	-	-	55 19 9	241 19 -	-	
Liverpool and Preston -	169 2 11	-	5,655 17 9	-	-	2 18 6	547 - 6	-	
Livesey Branch -	18 15 -	-	129 11 4	19 11 -	25 - -	-	-	-	
Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne -	64 18 6	-	142 11 11	-	-	-	-	-	
Manchester and Bury New Road -	-	157 6 5	2,126 13 4	25 - -	-	-	20 8 8	-	
Manchester, Oldham and Austerlands -	2,147 14 2	-	8,946 2 7	84 19 8	-	-	71 3 2	3,000 - -	
Manchester to Rochdale, Bury, &c., Manchester District.	1,167 12 11	-	2,546 13 4	19 - -	-	-	30 16 1	-	
Manchester and Saltersbrook -	-	414 5 9	6,988 8 -	336 17 8	-	5 10 -	(19)731 9 8	-	
Matherfold and Hardmans -	-	-	39 4 -	-	-	-	-	-	
Moses Gate District -	143 16 10	-	3,089 14 5	-	-	2 15 -	8 11 2	-	
Ditto, Stone, Clough and Pilkington District.	-	149 11 10	490 13 1	-	-	-	-	-	
Oldham and Ripponden -	940 17 -	-	1,837 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	
Pendleton District -	-	111 - 11	2,935 17 9	-	-	-	104 14 4	-	
Penwortham and Wrightington -	674 6 9	-	1,145 - -	90 - -	-	2 6 -	15 12 9	-	
Preston and Garstang -	30 1 9	-	1,604 - -	136 - -	-	1 1 -	13 15 8	-	
Prestwick and Bury -	-	4,421 12 8	4,959 12 9	112 13 8	-	5 9 -	46 12 3	-	
Richmond and Lancaster, Western District.	527 3 8	-	490 15 2	-	-	-	52 14 6	-	
Ridghill and Lanes, and Holehouse -	378 13 2	-	208 17 -	27 10 -	-	-	-	70 - -	
Rochdale, Bamford and Bury -	486 2 7	-	932 16 8	-	-	-	5 4 6	-	
Rochdale and Burnley -	-	3,156 8 7	3,004 9 10	450 6 -	-	6 8 -	10 19 -	-	
Rochdale and Edenfield -	250 9 2	-	467 17 -	-	-	-	5 13 10	-	
Rochdale and Manchester, Manches- ter District.	-	417 1 1	3,985 15 4	16 14 6	31 2 6	-	11 18 -	-	
Ditto, Rochdale District -	-	459 17 1	1,859 9 -	136 9 5	10 - -	-	-	-	
Sharpes and Hoghton -	72 14 6	-	356 13 4	-	-	-	1 15 9	-	
Standedge and Oldham -	-	28 9 11	1,383 7 8	204 19 9	-	-	4 7 6	-	
Sudden Bridge to Bury -	649 17 2	-	1,285 - -	-	-	-	15 3 6	-	
Swinton District -	-	726 18 7	1,708 6 8	-	-	-	-	-	
Ulverstone and Carnforth -	-	56 - 2	905 7 1	82 4 3	-	-	20 - -	-	
Warrington to Lower Irlam -	162 19 1	-	325 2 6	-	-	-	-	-	
Warrington and Wigan -	397 9 7	-	1,152 - -	-	-	2 - -	1 10 -	-	
Werneth and Littleborough -	553 - 4	-	702 12 4	-	-	-	-	-	
Wigan and Preston (North of Yarrow) -	-	610 15 6	3,218 6 8	165 - -	100 - -	4 - -	15 - -	-	
Ditto (South of Yarrow) -	123 13 11	-	731 - -	-	-	-	7 4 -	-	
£.	14,613 2 7	26,302 13 8	127,013 13 6	3,978 17 6	229 2 6	84 14 3	2,415 15 2	6,110 17 5	

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

EXPENDITURE.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,132 6 4	(1) 263 19 8	229 11 6	107 14 9	- - -	- - -	5 11 11	15 - -	21 - -	50 - -
225 6 8	88 12 10	36 4 3	15 18 1	- - -	2 17 4	6 3 1	- - -	- - -	10 - -
147 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
127 18 2	33 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,145 9 9	(2) 299 6 2	- - -	14 9 4	- - -	- - -	12 14 8	21 - -	15 15 -	15 15 -
334 18 9	123 14 1	8 8 -	127 10 11	- - -	- - -	2 8 -	- - -	- - -	10 - -
4,456 9 11	1,726 12 9	1,168 12 7	(4) 1,103 1 9	- - -	24 9 5	105 14 2	(3) 20 - -	40 - -	70 - -
2,839 - 11	563 13 9	683 1 7	- - -	- - -	2 5 -	196 19 3	(6) 51 14 4	(6) 43 15 -	28 14 6
1,532 8 4	268 19 6	256 2 10	165 11 6	62 5 -	15 12 3	- - -	30 - -	40 - -	60 - -
2,669 4 4	31 9 8	- 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 9 11	(8) 35 - -	80 - -	20 - -
3,009 11 -	315 13 9	206 19 9	184 5 11	- - -	- - -	124 18 -	- - -	21 - -	54 12 -
2,614 2 6	718 14 6	266 4 5	269 14 7	27 - -	11 16 -	54 17 5	10 - -	63 - -	80 - -
561 3 8	158 9 3	43 5 3	85 10 1	- - -	- - -	12 15 7	- - -	16 - -	- - -
2,229 17 10	(9) 800 8 1	430 8 1	232 15 2	- - -	4 4 3	83 14 -	(10) 20 - -	21 - -	60 - -
7,438 18 7	(11) 3,135 10 5	- - -	- - -	14 - 10	- - -	25 12 3	- - -	78 15 -	226 19 8
3,167 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 14 -	21 - -	31 10 -	20 - -
2,587 12 5	(12) 1,133 5 11	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	37 5 6	- - -	20 - -	- - -
2,614 2 7	12 16 3	- - -	259 4 6	400 7 6	- - -	26 7 7	- - -	80 - -	- - -
999 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 4 -	17 - 11	21 - -	21 - -	30 - -
2,336 4 -	414 10 7	149 - 2	243 19 -	15 - -	7 - -	12 10 -	20 - -	20 - -	75 - -
1,726 17 9	560 - 6	159 2 1	459 13 9	- - -	1 10 -	90 18 6	- - -	50 - -	44 16 5
980 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 18 -	(14) 5 - -	10 10 -	15 - -
2,661 14 8	813 17 7	123 14 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 8 2	- - -	5 5 -	142 5 3
1,400 1 4	(15) 386 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 2 6	- - -	21 - -	- - -
4,559 18 2	839 19 1	88 10 4	1,399 11 8	- - -	- - -	138 9 -	- - -	- - -	76 17 -
610 - -	146 4 7	45 15 8	97 15 2	- - -	4 13 -	21 13 9	- - -	15 - -	- - -
544 1 6	65 14 3	21 6 8	33 18 -	- - -	18 - -	6 3 1	10 - -	10 10 -	20 - -
2,921 4 1	778 3 6	342 14 3	823 15 3	- - -	9 5 -	48 2 1	- - -	50 - -	80 - -
450 16 6	(17) 177 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	30 - -
8,381 18 9	1,818 15 3	676 3 10	1,120 10 7	- - -	- - -	161 11 8	50 - -	10 10 -	280 - -
6,205 16 9	1,799 5 11	771 7 -	1,178 - -	108 7 9	- - -	107 10 2	50 - -	75 - -	200 - -
174 2 4	16 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	3 11 -	1 6 -	- - -	5 - -	- - -
142 11 11	7 6 5	7 1 3	1 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 16 -
2,172 2 -	370 4 6	140 15 -	252 2 -	- - -	9 16 3	8 2 -	- - -	50 - -	50 - -
12,102 6 5	1,787 19 7	705 13 2	2,487 19 5	105 5 -	52 13 6	228 10 11	(18) 87 5 -	67 - -	263 1 9
2,596 9 5	478 11 1	277 12 3	758 - -	110 - -	4 - -	65 9 -	- - -	42 - -	62 3 -
8,062 5 4	1,842 11 7	544 13 3	1,272 - -	7 12 9	12 18 5	187 6 1	(20) 60 - -	- - -	180 - -
89 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 4 2	- - -	(22) 30 - -	- - -
3,701 - 7	434 3 1	147 5 3	151 12 -	- - -	- - -	62 18 1	- - -	21 - -	- - -
490 13 1	188 13 -	63 9 1	115 14 8	- - -	- 5 6	11 19 8	6 - -	- - -	20 - -
1,837 10 -	(21) 348 10 1	- - -	- - -	21 10 -	- - -	7 19 2	- - -	42 3 6	30 - -
3,010 12 1	1,148 14 8	438 12 7	1,071 15 6	- - -	- - -	183 6 3	- - -	50 - -	89 12 10
1,250 15 3	341 11 9	133 6 -	256 18 9	- - -	- 4 -	25 3 1	10 - -	- - -	45 - -
1,734 16 8	191 16 -	68 4 8	259 18 7	- - -	- - -	20 19 -	20 - -	40 - -	100 - -
5,124 7 8	1,336 7 -	331 7 6	1,745 16 -	38 11 -	- - -	21 5 8	- - -	26 5 -	64 - -
543 9 8	32 19 2	- 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 4 7	10 - -	30 - -	10 - -
309 7 -	163 6 11	78 6 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(27) 41 4 -
988 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 1 10	- - -	21 - -	- - -
3,466 1 6	950 18 9	375 15 11	192 10 -	- - -	3 8 -	23 1 7	- - -	- - -	155 17 9
473 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 - -	- - -
4,045 10 4	219 18 7	143 14 -	228 7 10	- - -	- - -	24 9 11	- - -	- - -	78 - -
2,005 18 5	447 12 2	295 11 7	225 4 6	83 12 -	35 16 3	127 2 5	- - -	25 - -	100 - -
358 9 1	- 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 3 10	- - -	25 - -	- - -
1,592 14 11	289 2 11	11 12 6	13 - -	27 4 -	1 1 -	28 10 -	- - -	38 19 5	35 3 -
1,369 3 6	- - -	- - -	384 - -	13 11 -	- - -	40 12 6	- - -	21 - -	20 - -
1,358 6 8	639 5 4	251 4 -	261 8 11	- - -	- - -	61 16 8	- - -	50 - -	70 - -
1,007 11 4	291 13 5	47 6 2	- - -	- - -	2 4 -	5 3 -	10 - -	15 - -	20 - -
345 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 - 11	10 - -	15 - -	- - -
1,133 12 -	(28) 100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 4 10	20 - -	10 - -	15 - -
702 12 4	68 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 5 9	- - -	20 - -	- - -
3,542 6 8	(29) 402 10 10	226 4 6	753 10 8	- - -	- - -	8 11 1	5 - -	60 - -	52 10 -
738 4 -	531 - -	145 16 8	25 3 5	- - -	- 18 6	8 9 7	21 - -	21 - -	42 - -
139,833 - 1	30,407 9 5	10,141 - 10	18,889 13 9	1,037 6 10	234 12 8	2,637 6 10	686 19 4	1,621 17 11	3,254 13 2

* continued on p. 48.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Adlington and Westhoughton - - -	- - -	247 10 -	- - -	- - -	24 6 8	- - -	964 14 6
Agecroft District - - -	2 13 4	40 16 -	- - -	- - -	13 5 6	- - -	216 10 5
Ashton and Platt Bridge - - -	9 18 -	137 - -	18 1 -	- - -	8 18 6	- - -	173 17 6
Balderston and Burscough Bridge - - -	6 8 -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 -	43 - -	115 19 9
Barton Bridge and Moses Gate - - -	- - -	229 19 5	7 11 10	700 - -	30 11 8	- - -	1,347 3 1
Barton Bridge and Stretford - - -	30 17 10	106 5 -	- - -	50 - -	19 4 10	- - -	478 8 8
Blackburn to Addingham and Cocking End. - - -	36 4 6	1,348 18 7	310 14 11	- - -	90 12 -	- - -	6,045 - 8
Blackburn and Preston - - -	58 3 4	223 3 10	- - -	500 - -	18 3 10	- - -	2,369 14 5
Blackburn to Walton Cop - - -	5 5 10	407 16 6	- - -	- - -	66 18 1	20 - -	1,398 11 6
Bolton and Blackburn - - -	- - -	1,430 4 1	- - -	- - -	41 19 5	- - -	1,660 11 1
Bolton and Nightingale - - -	- - -	1,907 14 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,815 3 6
Bolton and St. Helen's - - -	- - -	557 9 10	- - -	- - -	114 11 5	- - -	2,173 8 2
Bolton and Westhoughton - - -	- - -	119 11 4	- - -	- - -	25 - 1	- - -	460 11 7
Burnley to Edenfield Chapel - - -	45 16 7	399 14 -	399 17 10	420 - -	74 2 10	- - -	2,992 - 10
Bury to Blackburn, Whalley, &c. - - -	68 15 9	1,858 15 3	481 2 7	- - -	438 5 2	- - -	6,327 16 11
Bury and Bolton - - -	25 14 -	1,426 13 8	- - -	2,000 - -	13 5 9	- - -	3,541 17 5
Clitheroe to Blackburn and Mellow Brook. - - -	48 2 10	774 14 -	531 5 10	- - -	51 18 7	- - -	2,599 12 8
Edenfield Chapel, Little Bolton, Bury Bridge, &c. - - -	4 - -	766 5 9	2,162 6 5	- - -	52 9 2	- - -	3,763 17 2
Elton and Blackburn - - -	3 9 4	756 7 1	- - -	- - -	25 19 3	- - -	881 - 7
Garstang and Heiring-syke - - -	1 - -	850 5 1	- - -	- - -	21 9 11	- - -	1,829 14 9
Gilda Brook and Irlam District - - -	5 14 10	344 5 -	- - -	- - -	59 - 9	- - -	1,775 1 10
Gisburne and Long Preston - - -	22 8 6	625 11 9	- - -	1,300 - -	3 17 6	- - -	1,989 5 9
Haslingden and Todmorden - - -	35 2 -	1,044 16 4	102 16 3	- - -	86 4 -	- - -	2,375 9 6
Hulme and Eccles - - -	2 19 2	441 2 6	- - -	- - -	16 2 -	- - -	886 19 -
Hulme and Stretford - - -	62 8 -	774 - -	155 14 3	- - -	132 9 9	- - -	3,667 19 1
Hulton - - -	- - -	125 - -	- - -	250 - -	13 13 9	- - -	719 15 11
Ince, Hindley and Westhoughton - - -	22 8 -	208 5 9	- - -	250 - -	8 9 -	- - -	674 14 9
Irlam's-o'-th'-Height District - - -	3 - -	48 15 -	- - -	- - -	61 - 1	- - -	2,244 15 2
Kirkby Kendal and Kirkby Ireleth - - -	10 16 -	197 15 -	- - -	- - -	7 7 6	- - -	438 2 5
Liverpool, Prescott, Ashton and Warrington. - - -	55 4 2	1,838 15 -	240 15 10	3,036 - -	294 7 2	- - -	9,582 13 6
Liverpool and Preston - - -	9 4 6	562 2 6	1,367 9 11	100 - -	20 16 6	- - -	6,349 4 3
Livesey Branch - - -	7 6 7	56 15 -	5 16 8	- - -	3 16 7	25 - -	134 11 10
Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	89 14 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12 -	- - -	130 2 -
Manchester and Bury New Road - - -	11 10 10	1,125 - -	- - -	- - -	44 15 2	- - -	2,062 5 9
Manchester, Oldham and Austerlands - - -	- - -	2,418 11 4	1,062 10 3	1,950 - -	63 4 9	- - -	11,279 14 8
Manchester to Rochdale, Bury, &c., Manchester District. - - -	35 - -	108 - -	1,600 5 8	- - -	20 2 3	- - -	3,561 8 3
Manchester and Saltersbrook - - -	(21) 183 3	2,523 2 11	3,577 - 9	- - -	39 9 -	- - -	10,429 17 9
Matherfold and Hardmans - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 19 10	- - -	39 4 -
Moses Gate District - - -	105 18 -	870 - -	- - -	1,500 - -	(22) 130 14 11	- - -	3,423 11 4
Ditto, Stone, Clough and Pilkington District. - - -	- - -	53 - -	- - -	- - -	21 11 6	- - -	480 13 5
Oldham and Ripponden - - -	- - -	758 11 -	68 13 6	- - -	10 11 5	- - -	1,287 18 8
Pendleton District - - -	2 16 8	98 15 -	- - -	- - -	149 7 7	- - -	3,233 1 1
Penwortham and Wrightington - - -	- - -	69 15 7	- - -	700 - -	12 1 1	- - -	1,594 - 3
Preston and Garstang - - -	- - -	861 9 -	- - -	- - -	6 12 2	- - -	1,568 19 5
Prestwick and Bury - - -	7 6 4	590 5 2	478 17 -	- - -	118 15 1	- - -	4,748 15 9
Richmond and Lancaster, Western District. - - -	- - -	246 - -	616 19 10	- - -	18 6 10	- - -	975 18 5
Ridghill and Lanes, and Holthouse - - -	62 14 -	100 6 11	203 5 8	- - -	24 6 -	- - -	673 9 10
Rochdale, Bamford and Bury - - -	- - -	598 10 -	500 - -	- - -	28 11 -	- - -	1,176 2 10
Rochdale and Burnley - - -	56 10 -	948 19 6	118 2 10	300 - -	34 7 5	- - -	3,159 11 9
Rochdale and Edenfield - - -	- - -	300 14 -	- - -	- - -	8 10 -	- - -	330 4 -
Rochdale and Manchester, Manchester District. - - -	- - -	639 14 6	1,092 14 -	2,000 - -	58 5 11	31 2 6	4,516 7 3
Ditto, Rochdale District - - -	- - -	216 7 8	1,100 5 3	- - -	81 16 -	10 - -	2,748 7 10
Sharples and Hoghton - - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	(23) 304 9 6	- - -	381 5 4
Standedge and Oldham - - -	- - -	1,357 13 5	294 8 11	- - -	16 18 4	- - -	2,113 13 6
Sudden Bridge to Bury - - -	15 5 4	370 7 4	17 10 6	- - -	27 4 9	- - -	909 11 5
Swinton District - - -	2 13 4	147 5 4	- - -	- - -	70 7 3	- - -	1,554 - 10
Ulvestone and Carnforth - - -	9 11 -	366 15 -	17 16 8	- - -	22 10 5	- - -	807 19 8
Warrington to Lower Irlam - - -	16 19 8	259 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	314 14 2
Warrington and Wigan - - -	24 1 10	887 8 -	- - -	- - -	4 15 5	- - -	1,378 10 1
Werneth and Littleborough - - -	(24) 113 2 10	696 2 -	- - -	- - -	15 2 -	- - -	934 14 7
Wigan and Preston (North of Yarrow) - - -	7 15 2	1,574 7 5	- - -	900 - -	168 9 9	100 - -	4,168 19 5
Ditto (South of Yarrow) - - -	18 5 3	63 - -	- - -	- - -	12 6 7	- - -	892 - -
£.	1,345 9 2	38,171 2 -	16,532 4 2	15,956 - -	3,272 12 10	229 2 6	143,869 11 5

(1) Including contract work.

(2) Reduced from five per cent.

(3) Including 269l. 11s. 2d. paid to townships.

(4) Including contract work.

(5) Accountant.

(6) Including arrears.

(7) Including 5,000 l. at four per cent.

(8) Including arrears.

(9) Including contract work.

(10) Accountant.

(11) Work done by contract.

(12) Work done by contract.

(13) Including Sinking Fund balance, 10l. 16s. 10d.

(14) Accountant.

(15) Paid to townships.

(16) Reduced from five per cent.

(17) Work done by contract.

(18) To Richard Clegg, comptroller.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.									
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.				
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.				
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
4,950 — —	5	— — —	— — —	— — —	4,950 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	8 11 1	8 11 1	— — —	— — —	— — —	
670 — —	(⁷) 4½	1 19 11	11 11 10	— — —	683 11 9	10 10 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	61 3 5	71 13 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	
2,320 — —	5	— — —	— — —	— — —	2,320 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	79 — 2	79 — 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	
1,900 — —	5	— — —	990 3 5	— — —	2,890 3 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	74 15 6	74 15 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	
3,800 — —	5	— — —	95 16 11	— — —	3,895 16 11	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	177 11 —	177 11 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
2,000 — —	5	62 7 7	51 12 10	— — —	2,114 — 5	18 16 1	— — —	1 19 6	— — —	269 13 9	290 9 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	
26,644 10 —	5	— — —	215 19 6	1,616 11 1	28,477 — 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
(⁷) 27,144 13 —	5	5,300 — —	11,045 17 7	6 17 11	43,497 8 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
7,856 10 —	5	127 — —	— — —	— — —	7,983 10 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	146 13 4	146 13 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	
25,666 — —	5	20 — —	220 — —	1,200 14 7	26,996 14 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	835 — —	— — —	835 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
36,237 14 11	5	— — —	— — —	— — —	36,237 14 11	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	729 3 5	729 3 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	
11,299 18 —	5	58 14 2	7 10 —	541 7 11	11,907 10 1	146 7 11	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	146 7 11	— — —	— — —	— — —	
2,541 6 10	5	33 — 8	7 10 —	— — —	2,581 17 6	33 8 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	51 6 2	84 14 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	
8,860 — —	4 & 5	— — —	69 — —	803 2 4	9,732 2 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
37,289 12 1	5	— — —	35 — —	— — —	37,324 12 1	38 6 8	— — —	— — —	669 13 4	1,060 14 3	1,768 14 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	
23,607 — —	5	37 5 8	50 9 9	242 13 —	23,937 8 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
16,566 — —	5	— — —	142 10 —	— — —	16,708 10 —	15 — —	— — —	— — —	579 — 5	652 10 5	1,246 10 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	
21,753 2 —	5	151 3 5	221 2 9	213 8 2	22,338 16 4	8 — —	— — —	— — —	255 14 7	— — —	263 14 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	
21,005 6 9	4½ & 5	10 5 —	370 13 9	— — —	21,386 5 6	74 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	234 14 4	308 14 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	
17,714 19 —	4½	133 7 —	14 1 8	— — —	17,862 7 8	85 10 —	28 5 11	— — —	(¹³) 52 12 6	382 5 7	548 14 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
6,870 — —	5	194 13 3	47 7 11	— — —	7,112 1 2	253 — 8	— — —	— — —	— — —	112 18 —	365 18 8	— — —	— — —	— — —	
17,194 5 —	5	409 12 6	10,027 — 4	590 19 1	28,221 16 11	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
21,085 — —	5	— — —	5 9 —	853 9 8	21,943 18 8	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
9,443 6 8	5	1,098 14 6	13,166 8 9	8,309 9 11	32,017 19 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
17,200 — —	4½	— — —	— — —	415 7 3	17,615 7 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
2,250 — —	5	— — —	— — —	154 17 8	2,404 17 8	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
3,950 — —	5	2 3 8	— — —	— — —	3,952 3 8	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	23 14 —	23 14 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
1,000 — —	(¹⁰) 4½	452 8 10	— 14 9	— — —	1,453 3 7	406 14 11	— — —	— — —	— — —	1,293 3 7	1,699 18 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	
3,955 — —	5	— — —	— — —	80 19 11	4,035 19 11	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
38,095 — —	4½	30 — —	70 — —	— — —	38,195 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	228 2 9	228 2 9	— — —	— — —	— — —	
14,050 — —	4	300 — —	— — —	— — —	14,350 — —	237 14 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	25 15 5	263 10 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	
1,135 — —	5	— — —	— — —	— — —	1,135 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	58 5 6	58 5 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	
14,343 11 3	5	540 16 5	5,330 1 10	— — —	20,214 9 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	77 8 5	77 8 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	
31,220 — —	5	— — —	5,938 16 3	47 10 2	37,206 6 5	— — —	73 15 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	73 15 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
49,996 — —	5	853 3 9	1,298 18 1	— — —	52,148 1 10	352 6 2	15 — —	— — —	— — —	2,970 4 11	3,337 11 1	— — —	— — —	— — —	
4,400 — —	4½	— — —	135 — —	— — —	4,535 — —	— — —	135 15 —	— — —	— — —	202 14 1	338 9 1	— — —	— — —	— — —	
32,950 — —	5	227 12 10	— — —	2,781 18 2	35,959 11 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
293 10 —	5	130 7 —	172 10 —	— — —	596 7 —	20 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	20 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
17,690 — —	5	90 — —	— — —	— — —	17,780 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	421 6 1	421 6 1	— — —	— — —	— — —	
1,060 — —	5	— — —	5 — —	139 12 2	1,204 12 2	27 4 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	27 4 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	
16,021 — —	5	65 — —	784 14 7	— — —	16,870 14 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	67 — —	1,490 8 4	1,557 8 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	
2,000 — —	(²⁵) 4½	1,238 18 10	25 4 7	333 9 11	3,597 13 4	143 7 6	— — —	30 14 1	— — —	— — —	174 1 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	
2,000 — —	4	30 — —	20 — —	— — —	2,050 — —	134 10 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	331 1 9	465 11 9	— — —	— — —	— — —	
19,010 11 7	4½ & 5	172 17 10	— — —	— — —	19,183 9 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	115 — —	215 19 —	330 19 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
7,870 — —	5	— — —	— — —	4,046 — 9	11,916 — 9	282 3 4	— — —	— — —	98 3 6	— — —	380 6 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	
(²⁶) 5,560 — —	4	— — —	— — —	— — —	5,560 — —	6 3 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	94 14 11	100 18 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	
9,580 — —	5	63 4 10	1,491 5 9	— — —	11,134 10 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	5 10 4	5 10 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	
15,750 — —	4	— — —	449 10 —	— — —	16,199 10 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	248 — 11	248 — 11	— — —	— — —	— — —	
15,780 — —	5	— — —	— — —	2,849 18 10	18,629 18 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
6,673 — —	5	2,001 18 —	775 — —	— — —	9,449 18 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	60 — —	393 16 —	453 16 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
12,470 — —	4½	98 17 —	— — —	887 18 —	13,456 15 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
3,980 — —	5	— — —	33 — —	1,202 6 6	5,215 6 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
8,853 16 11	5	1,616 17 8	13,353 3 —	— — —	23,823 17 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	271 14 —	49 18 3	321 12 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	
8,571 — —	5	129 8 4	1,253 — —	549 8 6	10,502 16 10	65 — —	— — —	— — —	38 6 2	— — —	103 6 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	
7,409 10 6	5	— — —	— — —	— — —	7,409 10 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1,040 9 3	1,040 9 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	
2,768 6 2	(²⁹) 4½	239 7 8	3 9 3	572 12 9	3,583 15 10	74 4 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	74 4 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
8,150 — —	4½	9,650 — —	— — —	— — —	17,800 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	143 11 6	143 11 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	
12,027 — —	2½	— — —	40 19 11	— — —	12,067 19 11	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	173 7 5	173 7 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	
17,069 — —	5	— — —	— — —	— — —	17,069 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	172 11 6	172 11 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	
17,189 18 —	5	— — —	7,703 7 4	— — —	24,893 5 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	(³²) 509 8 9	320 18 1	830 6 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	
30,105 — —	5	240 — —	— — —	1,277 8 3	31,622 8 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
1,160 — —	5	4 6 8	— — —	30 2 1	1,194 8 9	— — —	— — —	— — —	30 — —	207 16 —	237 16 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
817,895 8 8	—	25,815 13 —	75,679 1 4	29,748 4 7	949,138 7 7	2,432 8 5	252 15 11	62 13 7	3,759 9 3	14,022 2 5	20,529 9 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	

(10) Including 550*l.* subscriptions, and 171*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* from former treasurer.

(21) Six years.

(22) Including 100*l.* to Little Lever Road.

(23) Reduced from five per cent.

(27) Two years.

(28) Including 285*l.* to former treasurer.

(29) Paid to townships for repairs.

(32) Considered bad.

(20) One year and a half.

(21) For two years.

(24) Including 345*l.* to townships for repairs.(25) Including 2,360*l.* at five per cent.

(26) Reduced from five per cent.

(31) Principally for indictment against a township.

(33) Including 173*l.* to townships.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Adlington and Westhoughton -	Nathaniel Brownbill -	Richard S. Fox, Chorley -	Robert Hatchman.
Agecroft District -	Edward Loyd -	Charles Cooke, Salford -	Richard Cross.
Ashton and Platt Bridge -	John Whitley -	Edward Woodcock, Wigan -	John Whitley.
Balderston and Burscough Bridge -	C. Swainson, jun. -	John Hargreaves, Blackburn -	—
Barton Bridge and Moses Gate -	Robert Lansdale -	Charles Kent, Worsley, near Manchester -	William Stott.
Barton Bridge and Stretford -	Charles Carrington -	Charles Cooke, Salford -	James Reed.
Blackburn to Addingham, &c. -	William Birkbeck -	John Hargreaves, Blackburn -	T. Chaffer and T. Gill.
Blackburn and Preston -	D. Robinson -	— ditto -	James Bury.
Blackburn to Walton Cop -	Peter Catterall -	Nicholas Grimsshaw, Preston -	Isaac Bennett.
Bolton and Blackburn -	Robert Barlow -	A. L. and E. Haworth, Bolton -	Edmund Ashworth, James Bury.
Bolton and Nightingale -	— Longworth -	John Albinson, Great Bolton -	J. Haslam.
Bolton and St. Helen's -	Robert Barlow -	J. K. Watkins, Bolton-le-Moors -	Josh. Fearnhead.
Bolton and Westhoughton -	— ditto -	— ditto -	Joseph Skelton and three others.
Buruley to Edenfield Chapel -	William Birkbeck -	Holden Hammerton, Burnley -	Richard Taylor.
Bury to Blackburn, Whalley, &c. -	John Taylor -	Thomas Carr, Blackburn -	John Green.
Bury and Bolton -	Thomas Norris, jun. -	R. E. Cunliffe, Manchester -	Henry Eaton.
Clitheroe to Blackburn, &c. -	John Taylor -	Thomas Carr, Blackburn -	John Green.
Edenfield Chapel, Little Bolton, &c. -	Robert Barlow -	J. & T. Ashworth, Turton, near Bolton.	—
Elton and Blackburn -	Thomas Norris, jun. -	W. H. Norris, Stanley, St. Bury -	Henry Eaton.
Garstang and Heiring-syke -	T. Rawsthorne -	J. T. Wilson, Lancaster -	Jonathan Binns.
Gilda Brook and Irlam District -	Edward Loyd -	Charles Cooke, Salford -	James Bradburn.
Gisburne and Long Preston -	William Birkbeck -	Richard Shaw, Burnley -	Bennett Towers.
Haslingden and Todmorden -	James Whitaker -	John Hargreaves, Blackburn -	J. L. M'Adam, J. M'Connell, T. Sampson.
Hulme and Eccles -	James Hall, sen. -	Stephen Heelis, Manchester.	—
Hulme and Stretford -	Edward Loyd -	Samuel Kay, Manchester -	John Ashworth.
Hulton -	Robert Barlow -	John Albinson, Great Bolton -	Weston and Gregory.
Ince, Hindley and Westhoughton -	William Gidlow, jun. -	Henry Gaskell, Wigan -	Richard Mather.
Irlam's-o'-th'-Height District -	Edward Loyd -	Charles Cooke, Salford -	Richard Cross.
Kirkby Kendal and Kirkby Ireleth -	Petty & Postlethwaite -	Henry Remington, Ulverstone -	William Kirkby.
Liverpool, Prescott, Ashton, &c. -	Thomas Bispham -	William Rowson, Prescott -	J. L. M'Adam, J. M'Connell, Wm. Pybus.
Liverpool and Preston -	James Palmer -	Robert Wareing, Ormskirk -	John Godwin.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Appleby -	75 12 10	-	85 16 8	9 1 7	22 10 -	-	-	-
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	-	671 18 11	1,079 10 3	77 13 9	283 16 3	-	4 17 -	-
Bridgeford Lane and Kettering, south part of Northern Division.	193 9 8	-	746 6 -	262 8 2	222 1 8	-	-	-
Burton-upon-Trent to Market Bosworth	-	186 11 2	566 - -	49 8 1	5 - -	-	-	-
Desford -	191 7 2	-	234 16 8	-	-	-	-	-
Hinckley and Lutterworth -	-	138 2 2	774 1 8	43 13 6	94 11 8	-	-	-
Hinckley and Melbourne -	132 17 4	-	899 10 -	107 4 3	268 5 8	-	52 12 -	-
Hinckley and Narborough -	-	960 9 6	1,542 7 -	95 5 9	133 4 -	-	-	-
Leicester and Lutterworth -	-	200 18 9	735 5 -	90 19 1	-	-	2 15 6	-
Leicester to Peterborough, Leicester District.	358 2 10	-	1,241 5 10	134 18 8	143 12 -	-	2 3 5	-
Leicester and Welford -	896 17 4	-	1,338 5 -	128 4 9	-	10 -	7 14 3	-
Loughborough to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, &c.	167 9 5	-	728 - -	155 16 8	180 - -	-	5 12 -	-
Loughborough to Cavendish Bridge -	54 3 11	-	1,012 - -	45 9 6	220 - -	-	-	400 - -
Market Harborough and Coventry -	759 15 -	-	922 18 11	155 11 11	-	-	-	-
Market Harborough and Loughborough	-	2,073 18 6	6,754 12 -	358 13 7	233 15 3	-	-	-
Melton Mowbray -	-	392 16 8	1,282 15 -	80 7 3	181 16 -	-	-	-
Ditto and Grantham, Grantham Div.	44 8 4	-	383 14 10	75 7 2	112 5 8	-	(6) 40 -	-
Ditto - Melton Div. -	120 13 11	-	620 8 6	40 4 9	95 8 4	-	-	-
Moirs and Hartshorne -	257 11 3	-	490 16 9	15 18 6	148 10 -	-	11 16 -	-
Pinwall Lane -	190 13 11	-	356 3 4	47 2 6	72 7 -	2 -	-	-
Sapcote and Narborough -	160 16 9	-	223 18 8	61 10 -	-	-	7 8 3	-
Tamworth to Harrington Bridge -	-	312 11 6	1,775 4 -	98 3 2	210 - -	-	-	-
Wanlip -	29 6 10	-	31 - -	-	-	-	-	-
Whitwick -	-	-	51 10 -	-	-	-	-	-
£.	3,633 6 6	4,937 7 2	23,876 6 1	2,133 2 7	2,627 3 6	- 12 -	134 18 5	400 - -

EXPENDITURE—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Appleby -	-	-	-	-	7 11 -	22 10 -	124 18 -
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	50 16 6	260 5 -	-	-	52 15 6	283 16 3	1,586 18 10
Bridgeford Lane and Kettering, south part of Northern Division.	14 10 -	7 6 -	-	30 - -	(1) 191 7 4	222 1 8	1,301 11 -
Burton-upon-Trent to Market Bosworth	51 13 4	118 10 -	-	-	28 15 7	5 - -	422 9 2

COUNTY OF LANCASTER—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Livesey Branch - - - -	Thos. Ainsworth, sen.	Thomas Ainsworth, jun., Blackburn.	John Miller, James Harrison.
Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne -	Charles Mawson -	Charles Barrett, Manchester - - -	William Johnson, Benjamin Worswick.
Manchester and Bury New Road -	Thomas Greenwood -	- - - ditto - - - -	Robert Hedderwick.
Manchester, Oldham and Austerlands -	Samuel Richardson -	Edward Brown, Oldham - - - -	G. & W. Looker.
Manchester to Rochdale, Bury, &c., Manchester District.	Edward Loyd -	Stephen Heelis, Manchester - - -	James Dunkerley.
Manchester and Salterbrook - -	Robert Newton -	H. and R. Worthington, Altrincham -	John Andrew, Joseph Harrison.
Mather Fold and Hardmans - -	Robert Barlow -	A. L. & E. Haworth, Bolton - - -	E. Ashworth & J. Bury.
Moses Gate District - - -	- ditto - - -	John Albinson, Great Bolton - - -	William Barton.
Ditto, Stone, Clough & Pilkington Dist.	Richard Cross -	- - - ditto - - - -	Robert Taylor.
Oldham and Ripponden - - -	F. Shaw Buckley -	Edward Brown, Oldham - - - -	J. Shaw & J. Gartside.
Pendleton District - - -	Edward Loyd -	Charles Cooke, Salford - - - -	James Bradburn.
Penwortham and Whittington -	Robert Bickerstaff -	John Winstanley, Preston - - -	Richard Potter.
Preston and Garstang - - -	James Dixon -	Richard Palmer, Preston - - -	William Thornborrow.
Prestwick and Bury - - -	John Hutchinson -	W. H. Norris, Bury - - - -	Micah Barlow.
Richmond and Lancaster, West. Dist.	William Winder -	John T. & T. Wilson, Lancaster -	William Mashiter.
Ridgill and Lanes, and Holehouse -	Nathaniel Buckley -	H. and R. Worthington, Altrincham -	Joseph Hazlegreave.
Rochdale, Bamford and Bury - -	Fenton & Roby -	Thomas Ferrand, Rochdale.	-
Rochdale and Burnley - - -	James Whitaker -	Richard Shuttleworth, Rochdale -	J. L. M'Adam, J. M'Connell, T. Sampson.
Rochdale and Edenfield - - -	Clement Royds -	Thomas Ferrand, Rochdale - - -	James Gaskill.
Rochdale and Manchester, Man. Dist.	Thomas Fleming -	James Crossley, Manchester - - -	Joseph Worrall.
Ditto - - - Rochdale District	John Roby -	Thomas Ferrand, Rochdale - - -	William Ashworth.
Sharpley and Hoghton - - -	Robert Barlow -	Adam L. Haworth, Bolton.	-
Standedge and Oldham - - -	F. Shaw Buckley -	Edward Brown, Oldham - - - -	Joseph Hesslegrave.
Sudden Bridge to Bury - - -	Clement Royds -	James R. Elliott, Rochdale - - -	Robert Shepherd.
Swinton District - - -	Edward Loyd -	Charles Cooke, Salford - - - -	Edward Andrew.
Ulverstone and Carnforth - -	James Briggs -	Edward Hutton, Milnthorpe - - -	John Postlethwaite.
Warrington to Lower Irlam - -	Samuel Ellison -	John Fitchett, Warrington.	-
Warrington and Wigan - - -	- ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - - -	Henry Shaw.
Werneth and Littleborough - -	Samuel Richardson -	James Whitehead, Oldham - - -	Abraham Bardsley.
Wigan and Preston, North of Yarrow	James A. Shaw -	John Winstanley, Preston - - -	Nathaniel Brownbill.
Ditto - - - South of Yarrow	John Woodcock -	Henry Gaskell, Wigan - - - -	James Aspinall.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
117 8 3	64 8 8	3 10 -	5 14 -	- - -	4 1 -	7 3 4	- - -	- - -	10 - -
1,445 17 3	311 18 -	36 3 9	411 8 9	- - -	21 2 2	49 17 11	- - -	15 15 -	60 - -
1,230 15 10	422 14 -	- - -	299 8 5	- - -	25 4 -	35 18 1	- - -	10 - -	50 - -
620 8 1	132 13 3	5 10 6	8 1 9	- - -	- - -	13 19 6	18 5 3	- - -	40 - -
234 16 8	95 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 2 10	- - -	6 6 -	- - -
912 6 10	225 19 9	69 11 10	76 7 5	- - -	- - -	47 12 3	- - -	25 - -	40 - -
1,327 11 11	283 5 7	22 3 -	132 10 -	- - -	5 - 3	54 5 2	- - -	21 - -	55 - -
1,770 16 9	487 7 2	81 6 1	318 5 1	- - -	- - -	216 19 11	- - -	10 10 -	60 - -
828 19 7	199 18 7	25 15 2	260 16 8	- - -	2 10 -	14 1 4	- - -	15 15 -	50 - -
1,521 19 11	493 18 4	207 8 9	277 6 8	- - -	73 12 9	135 15 -	- - -	15 15 -	70 - -
1,371 14 -	301 16 3	146 3 4	349 14 10	- - -	33 3 9	22 5 5	- - -	15 15 -	50 - -
1,069 8 8	377 16 2	7 19 7	95 5 2	- - -	- - -	79 6 3	- - -	15 - -	50 - -
1,677 9 6	159 - 10	5 7 -	245 16 5	215 - -	5 - -	235 13 4	- - -	15 - -	100 - -
1,678 10 10	489 9 -	38 10 -	316 7 3	24 12 6	13 8 -	133 3 10	- - -	40 - -	40 - -
7,347 - 19	1,623 1 5	310 16 3	1,855 4 11	- - -	7 15 -	686 10 7	- - -	52 10 -	150 - -
1,544 18 3	334 14 5	6 16 -	653 17 7	- - -	78 6 6	64 - 9	- - -	15 15 -	60 - -
611 7 8	204 2 2	- 10 6	52 13 11	- - -	2 2 -	16 10 5	- - -	10 - -	30 - -
796 1 7	162 13 6	- - -	102 17 9	- - -	6 12 6	17 14 8	- - -	10 10 -	25 - -
667 1 3	191 19 3	25 1 7	40 17 4	- - -	- - -	18 9 6	- - -	- - -	52 10 -
475 14 10	130 7 11	- - -	12 15 -	- - -	1 19 9	11 14 4	20 7 -	22 17 6	- - -
292 16 11	148 14 3	42 10 8	14 12 -	- - -	- - -	15 9 7	- - -	10 - -	30 - -
2,083 7 2	620 16 -	60 2 6	262 6 10	- - -	- - -	34 1 5	15 7 8	- - -	60 - -
31 - -	13 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 -	5 5 -
51 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
29,172 2 7	7,508 18 -	1,095 6 6	5,792 7 9	239 12 6	279 17 8	1,929 15 5	53 19 11	329 - 6	1,087 15 -

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3,975 - -	5 - -	- - -	25 - -	813 - 6	4,813 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	68 3 1	68 3 1
1,376 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,376 - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	- - -	122 14 6	126 17 10
2,150 - -	- - -	10 8 11	186 - -	- - -	2,360 8 11	162 5 -	33 9 1	- - -	- - -	11 7 9	207 1 10

COUNTY OF LEICESTER—continued.

* continued from page 51.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Desford - - - - -	- - - - -	95 13 7	- - - - -	- - - - -	3 - 6	- - - - -	219 16 6
Hinckley and Lutterworth - - -	16 16 8	118 8 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	25 13 4	94 11 8	740 - 11
Hinckley and Melbourne - - -	- - - - -	313 14 6	155 12 9	- - - - -	6 4 6	268 5 8	1,317 1 5
Hinckley and Narborough - - -	48 6 10	280 1 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	39 2 11	133 4 -	1,675 3 -
Leicester and Lutterworth - - -	29 13 8	70 13 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	25 2 6	- - - - -	694 5 11
Leicester to Peterborough, Leicester District.	65 2 3	(¹)374 4 10	- - - - -	- - - - -	51 2 9	143 12 -	1,907 18 4
Leicester and Welford - - - - -	30 10 4	325 16 2	- - - - -	- - - - -	10 - - -	- - - - -	1,285 5 1
Loughborough to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, &c.	- - - - -	342 2 9	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	180 - - -	1,147 9 11
Loughborough to Cavendish Bridge -	189 12 -	120 16 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	85 12 1	220 - - -	1,596 17 8
Market Harborough and Coventry -	48 8 9	492 15 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	23 7 - -	- - - - -	1,660 1 10
Market Harborough and Loughborough	98 16 6	658 8 -	4,302 16 1	- - - - -	109 9 9	233 15 3	10,089 3 9
Melton Mowbray - - - - -	41 14 2	122 14 -	155 17 7	- - - - -	37 11 6	181 16 -	1,753 3 6
Ditto and Grantham, Grantham Div.	20 13 6	94 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	24 19 6	112 5 8	568 7 8
Ditto - - - Melton Division	9 17 -	19 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	(²)56 2 11	95 8 4	505 11 8
Moira and Hartsborne - - - - -	- - - - -	67 10 -	142 13 10	79 6 -	- - - - -	148 10 -	766 17 6
Pinwall Lane - - - - -	- - - - -	25 16 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	9 16 6	72 7 -	308 1 6
Sapcote and Narborough - - - -	80 5 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	14 17 8	- - - - -	356 9 2
Tamworth to Harrington Bridge -	68 19 8	206 4 -	- - - - -	174 - - -	16 17 -	210 - - -	1,728 15 1
Wanlip - - - - -	7 17 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	2 - - -	- - - - -	30 14 7
Whitwick - - - - -	1 - - -	50 10 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	61 10 -
£.	874 13 10	4,158 5 4	4,757 - 3	283 6 -	821 9 10	2,627 3 6	31,838 12 -

(¹) Including 170 L. 16 s. 4 d. to Southern Division.(²) Cannot say what interest is due.(³) Paid to parishes.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Appleby - - - - -	Edward Neale - - - - -	Henry Radford, Atherstone - - -	George Fielding.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - - - - -	John Mansfield - - - - -	Berridge and Son, Leicester - - -	Thomas Chaplin.
Bridgeford Lane and Kettering, south part of Northern Division.	David Wall - - - - -	John T. Caldecott, Melton Mowbray	William Neale.
Burton-upon-Trent to Market Bosworth	Leicestershire Banking Company	Thomas Piddocke, Ashby-de-la-Zouch	James Pratt.
Desford - - - - -	Sir William Heygate, bart. - - -	William Freer, Leicester.	- - - - -
Hinckley and Lutterworth - - - -	Marston Buszard - - - - -	Charles Jarvis, Hinckley - - - -	William Parsons.
Hinckley and Melbourne - - - - -	John Lee - - - - -	John Thorpe, jun., Shenton - - -	John Thorpe.
Hinckley and Narborough - - - -	John Mansfield - - - - -	Berridge and Son, Leicester - - -	William Parsons.
Leicester and Lutterworth - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	Thomas and William Freer, Leicester	William Flude.
Leicester to Peterborough, Leicester District.	Ditto - - - - -	Beaumont Burnaby, Leicester - - -	William Parsons.
Leicester and Welford - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	Thomas and William Freer, Leicester	William Flude.
Loughborough, &c. - - - - -	B. Churchill.	John Cradock, Loughborough - - -	Benjamin F. Churchill.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bourn - - - - -	129 7 2	- - - - -	507 2 10	- - - - -	80 2 -	1 14 6	1 - - -	- - - - -
Bridge-End - - - - -	164 10 9	- - - - -	740 11 7	74 6 8	224 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Deeping and Morcott - - - - -	- - - - -	28 15 6	1,038 - - -	- - - - -	165 18 -	3 8 -	15 - - -	- - - - -
Dexthorpe - - - - -	(¹)311 4 10	- - - - -	587 5 4	74 10 9	235 - - -	- - - - -	4 - - -	- - - - -
Donington - - - - -	128 3 2	- - - - -	2,353 19 2	(²)384 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	28 17 4	- - - - -
Donington Bridge to Haconby Field, South East District.	4 15 4	- - - - -	405 6 -	23 7 7	98 - - -	- - - - -	120 - - -	- - - - -
Foston, South Division - - - - -	6,938 15 2	- - - - -	1,392 13 4	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	(³)149 3 10	- - - - -
Foston Bridge and Witham Common	832 13 10	- - - - -	2,762 10 -	114 12 8	268 4 -	5 - - -	22 17 6	- - - - -
Grantham and Nottingham, East. Div.	209 8 8	- - - - -	619 13 9	24 - - -	- - - - -	2 3 -	(⁶)530 12 -	- - - - -
Great Grimsby, Haven, Ireby, &c. -	414 6 10	- - - - -	653 15 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	100 16 8	- - - - -
Holbeach - - - - -	601 14 7	- - - - -	1,988 - - -	262 13 4	- - - - -	- - - - -	9 - - -	- - - - -
Leadenham and Southwell, East. Dist.	271 7 4	- - - - -	752 - - -	91 15 1	200 - - -	2 3 6	- - - - -	- - - - -
Lincoln, North-West District - - -	329 18 2	- - - - -	241 - - -	258 9 11	- - - - -	2 8 -	4 - - -	- - - - -
Ditto, South-East and South-West Dis.	288 13 -	- - - - -	2,023 6 8	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 6 3	35 15 10	- - - - -
Lincoln, Brigg, Barton and Caistor -	498 14 8	- - - - -	1,785 13 4	50 15 3	725 - - -	- - - - -	19 4 7	- - - - -
Lincoln Heath to Peterborough:	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Bourn and Spalding District - - -	- - - - -	38 1 9	395 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Middle District - - - - -	7 6 7	- - - - -	1,001 - - -	127 9 2	- - - - -	8 - - -	1 5 -	- - - - -
North District - - - - -	- - - - -	174 3 8	1,084 - - -	117 - - -	391 8 -	10 - - -	17 - - -	- - - - -
North-East District - - - - -	162 2 4	- - - - -	643 - - -	48 19 2	221 16 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
West District - - - - -	147 5 8	- - - - -	331 - - -	48 6 11	- - - - -	1 - - -	- - - - -	1 4 -

COUNTY OF LEICESTER—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,660 - - -	3½	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,660 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	206 7 4	206 7 4
(*) 3,646 5 -	4	- - -	37 11 4	- - -	3,683 16 4	56 18 4	16 13 -	- - -	267 - - -	34 3 9	374 15 1
5,245 - - -	4½	- - -	268 8 -	- - -	5,513 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	143 7 10	143 7 10
4,470 - - -	5	- - -	- - -	864 15 9	5,334 15 9	- - -	5 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 4
1,770 - - -	5	- - -	- - -	66 5 1	1,836 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5,027 - - -	4½	- - -	- - -	27 15 7	5,054 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6,235 18 6	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,235 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,086 6 3	1,086 6 3
4,661 18 -	5	230 - - -	22 10 -	- - -	4,814 8 -	- - -	- - -	1 10 -	- - -	89 8 2	90 18 2
2,500 - - -	4½	400 - - -	- - -	- - -	2,900 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	134 15 9	134 15 9
8,764 8 6	4½	- - -	2,812 - 10	- - -	11,576 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	178 4 -	178 4 -
9,045 - - -	5	- - -	- - -	4,816 1 5	13,861 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,800 - - -	5	- - -	- - -	601 1 11	2,401 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,137 10 -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,137 10 -	- - -	3 12 -	- - -	- - -	87 8 4	91 - 4
1,137 10 -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,137 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	371 3 10	371 3 10
3,005 - - -	5	- - -	174 - - -	- - -	3,179 - - -	476 - - -	49 - - -	- - -	40 - - -	157 15 -	722 15 -
1,224 18 -	5	8 2 -	140 - - -	- - -	1,373 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	358 7 3	358 7 3
5,203 10 -	5	- - -	3,681 17 -	- - -	8,885 7 -	9 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	97 4 6	106 5 10
3,700 4 10	5	270 8 7	210 15 -	- - -	4,181 8 5	251 6 -	25 14 7	- - -	- - -	42 - 7	319 1 2
1,066 1 -	4½	- - -	1,000 - - -	- - -	2,066 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 12 3	29 12 3
972 13 -	5	- - -	1,214 7 -	- - -	2,187 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
80,693 16 10	-	918 19 6	9,766 9 2	7,189 - 3	98,568 5	9,955 10 8	137 17 4	1 10 -	307 - - -	3,218 10 2	4,620 8 2

(*) Interest been added since last Return, including 900 l. at 5 per cent.

(*) From Melton Division.

(*) Including 358 l. 2 s. 10 d. paid to Uppingham District.

(*) Including 40 l. to Grantham Division.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Loughborough to Cavendish Bridge -	B. Churchill - - - -	John Cradock, Loughborough - - -	Benjamin F. Churchill,
Market Harborough and Coventry -	Joseph Philips - - - -	Thomas Watson, Lutterworth - - -	Isaac Vernon.
Market Harborough and Loughborough	John Mansfield - - - -	Berridge & Son, Leicester - - -	William Parsons.
Melton Mowbray - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
Ditto and Grantham, Grantham Div.	Robert Turner - - - -	William Ostler, Grantham - - -	William Starkey.
Ditto - - - Melton Division -	David Wall - - - -	John T. Caldecott, Melton Mowbray	William Neale.
Moira and Hartshorne - - - -	Leicestershire Banking Company	Edward M. Green, Ashby-de-la-Zouch	James Pratt.
	at Ashby-de-la-Zouch.		
Pinwall Lane - - - -	Edward Neale - - - -	Henry Radford, Atherstone - - -	George Fielding.
Sapcote and Narborough - - - -	- - - -	Thomas Spencer, Knossington - - -	William Spencer.
Tamworth to Harrington Bridge -	Leicestershire Banking Company	Thomas Piddocke, Ashby-de-la-Zouch	James Pratt.
Wanlip - - - -	John Mansfield - - - -	Berridge & Son, Leicester - - -	William Parsons.
Whitwick - - - -	John Gunson - - - -	William Cox, Leicester.	-

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
589 19 4	171 18 6	- - -	87 19 10	- - -	2 18 -	26 7 5	5 - - -	3 - - -	10 - - -
1,038 18 3	473 11 -	2 - - -	17 1 9	- - -	12 6 -	76 1 7	- - -	25 - - -	70 - - -
1,204 16 8	324 5 4	26 6 -	158 8 4	- - -	38 18 10	40 18 6	5 - - -	5 5 -	20 - - -
897 - 1	159 12 3	16 8 2	89 11 -	- - -	- - -	20 15 3	10 10 -	10 10 -	57 4 -
2,766 16 6	478 16 2	1,005 18 -	658 10 1	- - -	- - -	43 - 1	- - -	21 - - -	109 4 -
646 13 7	281 5 2	35 13 -	16 12 6	- - -	15 11 3	30 - - -	- - -	35 - 8	30 - - -
1,541 17 2	469 17 7	537 11 2	90 6 10	1 2 11	7 18 9	69 12 7	- - -	50 - - -	108 - - -
3,168 9 2	506 10 7	85 5 10	403 2 1	- - -	12 4 -	57 3 6	- - -	50 - - -	211 6 -
1,174 8 -	46 10 1	- - -	17 - 5	- - -	- - -	13 16 9	- - -	21 - - -	- - -
754 11 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 19 8	5 - - -	- - -	10 - - -
2,259 14 -	274 4 7	247 4 6	509 8 10	- - -	- - -	36 3 5	20 - - -	25 - - -	52 10 -
1,045 18 7	271 13 1	- - -	84 4 4	- - -	3 5 -	12 11 6	- - -	12 12 -	80 - - -
505 17 11	171 6 -	45 9 2	86 7 7	- - -	- - -	22 7 11	4 - - -	- - -	- - -
2,060 8 9	645 12 10	419 4 4	215 8 9	- - -	34 10 -	84 12 6	26 - - -	30 - - -	150 - - -
2,580 13 2	908 12 8	- - -	209 - 10	- - -	16 - - -	72 - 7	20 - - -	30 - - -	100 - - -
395 - - -	- - -	2 17 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 5 3	5 - - -	- - -	35 - - -
1,180 2 2	503 8 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 11 7	54 14 -	25 - - -	9 10 -	10 - - -
1,609 18 8	(*) 602 8 4	- - -	125 6 8	- - -	- - -	46 1 -	10 10 -	10 10 -	66 14 8
913 15 8	(*) 180 10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 -	10 10 -	33 7 4
384 10 11	209 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 7 -	9 3 4	5 - - -	- - -	35 - - -

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—continued.

* continued from p. 53.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.								
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Littleworth - - - - -	366 12 6	- - -	1,086 - -	21 4 6	130 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Louth - - - - -	32 18 3	- - -	854 3 4	114 10 5	354 - -	- 13 6	4 12 -	- - -	
Scartho - - - - -	289 14 -	- - -	301 - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Sleaford and Tattershall -	238 5 6	- - -	67 3 4	- - -	206 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Spalding and Cowbit Barrier Bank -	- - -	- - -	201 - -	37 10 -	- - -	- - -	(10)37 13 8	- - -	
Spalding and Donington -	- - -	172 6 7	1,229 - -	156 - -	- - -	- - -	2 11 -	- - -	
Spilsby - - - - -	975 13 3	- - -	1,417 13 4	- - -	145 - -	- - -	16 10 -	- - -	
Swineshead and Fosdyke -	114 16 -	- - -	510 - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 8	- - -	- - -	
Wragby - - - - -	82 17 9	- - -	865 - -	240 - -	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	
£.	13,541 4 11	413 7 1	28,449 17 -	2,269 11 5	3,745 2 6	12 - 4	1,101 19 4	1 4 -	

* continued from p. 53.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bourn - - - - -	- - -	40 - -	34 14 -	- - -	39 - 7	80 2 -	501 - 4
Bridge-End - - - - -	24 11 8	70 - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 -	224 - -	1,000 2 -
Deeping and Morcott - - -	- - -	104 12 6	- - -	- - -	12 7 4	165 18 -	901 19 10
Dexthorpe - - - - -	4 9 -	221 12 6	137 5 2	- - -	19 10 -	235 - -	982 7 4
Donington - - - - -	43 5 8	382 10 -	- - -	- - -	14 10 1	- - -	2,766 14 1
Donington Bridge to Hacconby Field, South East District.	- - -	165 3 -	- - -	- - -	11 12 5	98 - -	718 18 -
Foston, South Division - - -	2 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	(4) 81 18 -	- - -	1,418 11 4
Foston Bridge and Witham Common	6 - -	452 10 -	1,021 6 6	- - -	82 4 6	268 4 -	3,155 17 -
Grantham and Nottingham, Eastern Division.	11 8 11	274 18 2	- - -	592 10 -	164 17 11	- - -	1,142 2 3
Great Grimsby, Haven, Ireby, &c. -	17 18 3	193 11 -	- - -	276 10 -	- - -	- - -	515 18 11
Holbeach - - - - -	2 - 9	528 - 1	- - -	500 - -	14 11 9	- - -	2,209 3 11
Leadenham and Southwell, Eastern District.	5 - -	141 10 -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	200 - -	812 15 11
Lincoln, North-West District - - -	13 - 6	153 15 -	122 4 9	- - -	1 19 11	- - -	620 10 10
Ditto, South-East and South-West District.	41 8 2	72 - -	- - -	- - -	14 6 6	- - -	1,733 3 1
Lincoln, Brigg, Barton and Caistor -	- - -	256 - -	- - -	- - -	36 4 -	725 - -	2,372 18 1
Lincoln Heath to Peterborough; Bourn and Spalding District	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -	8 3 7	- - -	388 5 10
Middle District - - - - -	10 - 5	94 17 6	- - -	- - -	16 18 4	- - -	794 - 5
North District - - - - -	13 8 8	173 5 -	- - -	- - -	21 12 9	391 8 -	1,461 5 1
North-East District - - - -	12 2 5	243 - -	- - -	- - -	4 6 8	221 16 6	716 3 4
West District - - - - -	19 14 -	69 - -	44 1 3	- - -	5 3 -	- - -	403 5 3
Littleworth - - - - -	- - -	163 2 6	- - -	- - -	16 14 6	130 - -	1,230 18 7
Louth - - - - -	4 9 -	242 7 -	- - -	- - -	13 18 -	354 - -	1,240 14 8
Scartho - - - - -	- - -	262 14 6	29 3 -	- - -	1 19 10	300 - -	683 - 11
Sleaford and Tattershall - - -	15 6 4	307 10 -	- - -	- - -	11 10 4	206 14 -	885 7 10
Spalding and Cowbit Barrier Bank -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	276 3 8
Spalding and Donington - - -	- - -	141 5 -	88 10 -	- - -	2 8 11	- - -	1,118 6 6
Spilsby - - - - -	10 4 4	420 12 6	84 2 -	- - -	34 1 4	145 - -	1,273 6 9
Swineshead and Fosdyke - - -	- - -	231 5 -	- - -	- - -	24 10 9	- - -	439 6 7
Wragby - - - - -	- - -	57 16 -	18 14 8	- - -	13 11 8	- - -	1,141 4 -
£.	256 11 7	5,482 17 3	1,580 1 4	1,669 - -	675 12 8	3,745 2 6	32,898 12 4

(1) Mis-stated in last Return.

(2) And arrears.

(3) Including 138 l. 3 s. 10 d. interest from treasurers.

(4) Lighting the road.

(5) Exchequer Bills.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Bourn - - - - -	James Torkington - - -	William Reed, Stamford - - -	Robert Reddish.
Bridge End - - - - -	William Ostler - - -	George White, Grantham - - -	Arthur Jackson.
Deeping and Morcott - - -	James Torkington - - -	Nathaniel Farrant, Stamford - -	J. Fisher & G. Allen.
Dexthorpe - - - - -	Field F. Goe - - -	Pye & Waite, Louth - - -	Thomas Cole.
Donington - - - - -	Joseph Claypon - - -	John H. Hollway, Boston - - -	Arthur T. Higgs.
Donington Bridge to Hacconby Field, South-East District.	Edward Brown - - -	Benjamin Smith, Horbling - - -	Robert Michelson.
Foston, South Division - - -	Handley & Co., Godfrey & Co.	William E. Tallents, Newark - - -	John Oldham.
Foston Bridge and Witham Common	Robert Turner - - -	William Ostler, Grantham - - -	Sir James M'Adam, George Hughes.
Grantham & Nottingham, Eastern Div.	- Ditto - - -	Thomas Manners, Grantham.	-
Great Grimsby Haven, Ireby, &c. -	John Thompson - - -	J. Daubney, Great Grimsby - - -	William Keyworth.
Holbeach - - - - -	Thomas Sturton - - -	Thomas Ayliff, Holbeach - - -	C. Johnson & J. Eno.
Leadenham & Southwell, Eastern Dist.	John Handley, George Hutton	William E. Tallents, Newark - -	Henry Webb.
Lincoln, North-West District - -	Thomas Mason - - -	John W. Drary, Lincoln - - -	James S. Padley.
Ditto, South-East and South-West District.	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto.
Lincoln, Brigg, Barton and Caistor -	W. O. Nicholson - - -	John Nicholson, Brigg - - -	James Sumpter.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—continued.

EXPENDITURE.																		
10.	11.		12.		13.		14.		15.		16.		17.		18.		19.	
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.		Team, Labour and Carriage of Materials.		Materials for Surface Repairs.		Land Purchased.		Damage done in obtaining Materials.		Tradesmen's Bills.		SALARIES OF					
													Treasurer.		Clerk.		Surveyor.	
£. s. d.	£.	s.	£. s. d.	£.	s.	£. s. d.	£.	s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1,227 4 6	293	- 5	38 12 11	467	19 3	-	-	-	-	-	48 19 -	10 - -	20 - -	42 10 -	-	-	-	
1,327 19 3	213 12 9	78 5 6	211 15 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 6 9	10 10 -	10 10 -	10 10 -	60 - -	-	-	-	
601 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 3 7	10 10 -	10 10 -	10 10 -	20 - -	-	-	-	
881 17 4	(⁶) 213 17 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 7 -	62 19 5	10 10 -	10 10 -	10 10 -	37 3 6	-	-	-	
276 3 8	62 14 -	16 5 -	160 12 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 12 2	-	-	-	21 - -	-	-	-	
1,387 11 -	245 8 6	161 16 4	370 5 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 12 7	10 - -	20 - -	20 - -	65 - -	-	-	-	
1,579 3 4	125 2 -	152 3 8	69 8 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	114 19 8	2 12 6	20 - -	20 - -	100 - -	-	-	-	
511 1 8	67 14 2	42 13 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 7 2	-	12 16 2	12 16 2	40 - -	-	-	-	
1,105 4 -	328 7 10	86 18 4	368 - 6	41 1 -	17 - -	79 14 -	10 - -	20 - -	100 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35,579 14 7	8,229 16 9	3,000 12 3	4,416 11 8	42 3 11	245 17 5	1,191 9 2	215 12 6	473 3 10	1,673 19 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,200 - -	4 -	- - -	145 - -	- - -	1,345 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	218 6 2	218 6 2
1,400 - -	5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,400 - -	29 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	203 7 -	232 7 -
2,100 - -	5 -	100 - -	21 15 -	- - -	2,221 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 17 1	274 1 4	292 18 5
2,955 - -	5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,955 - -	- - -	19 4 10	- - -	- - -	225 17 7	245 2 5
8,775 - -	4½ -	- - -	787 5 -	- - -	9,562 5 -	- - -	209 - -	7 10 -	- - -	138 5 7	354 15 7
4,130 - -	4 -	- - -	- - -	67 9 1	4,197 9 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,062 1 -	7,111 7 8
9,050 - -	5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,050 - -	- - -	- - -	(⁶) 1,000 -	- - -	845 6 -	1,845 6 -
5,251 12 -	5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,251 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	241 14 -	241 14 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,871 - -	5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,871 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	652 19 2	652 19 2
9,390 - -	5 -	1,004 14 9	- - -	- - -	10,394 14 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	652 4 8	652 4 8
2,505 - -	5 -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	2,520 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	504 10 -	519 10 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,443 15 -	4 -	- - -	738 10 -	- - -	2,182 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	215 5 3	215 5 3
2,000 - -	4 -	- - -	24 - -	- - -	2,024 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	615 18 8	615 18 8
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5,120 - -	5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,120 - -	- - -	6 15 -	- - -	- - -	706 9 9	713 4 9
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4,289 - -	4 -	- - -	2,064 10 -	31 7 7	6,384 17 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,775 - -	4½ -	300 - -	87 7 6	- - -	2,162 7 6	- - -	23 2 3	- - -	- - -	343 8 4	366 10 7
3,850 - -	4½ -	- - -	- - -	25 9 8	3,875 9 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,700 - -	4½ -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,700 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	359 14 8	359 14 8
1,725 - -	4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,725 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	128 11 4	128 11 4
4,090 - -	4½ -	- - -	3,549 - -	- - -	7,549 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	372 18 5	372 18 5
4,846 19 -	5 -	- - -	3,804 17 10	- - -	8,651 16 10	- - -	44 4 1	- - -	- - -	120 2 10	164 6 11
4,712 1 -	5 -	- - -	1,555 11 8	- - -	6,267 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	207 13 1	207 13 1
6,150 - -	5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,150 - -	- - -	124 1 11	- - -	- - -	237 15 -	361 16 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 10 -
2,725 - -	5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,725 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 17 11	96 17 11
8,125 - -	5 -	- - -	863 7 6	- - -	8,988 7 6	25 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,276 9 10	1,301 14 10
4,625 - -	5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,625 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	186 11 1	186 11 1
1,575 - -	4 -	- - -	108 12 -	- - -	1,683 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 17 9	46 17 9
110,289 7 -	- - -	1,104 14 9	13,764 16 6	124 6 4	125,553 4 7	103 11 8	463 18 1	1,007 10 -	33 17 1	15,933 6 5	17,542 3 3

(⁶) Including 530 l. 8 s. amount of accumulating fund.(⁷) Including amount paid on account to surveyor, who absconded.(⁸) Ditto, ditto.(⁹) Including amount paid on account to surveyor, who absconded.(¹⁰) Advanced by the trustees of the South Holland Drainage.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Lincoln Heath to Peterborough : Bourn and Spalding District	Samuel Edwards - - -	J. R. Carter, Spalding; Hopkinson & French, Stamford.	Thomas Holmes.
Middle District - - -	William D. Bell - - -	Hopkinson & French, Stamford - - -	W. Jervis & E. Rawlings.
North District - - -	William Forbes - - -	Charles Pearson, Sleaford - - -	William Gardiner.
North-East District - - -	Charles Pearson - - -	William Forbes, Sleaford - - -	- Ditto.
West District - - -	John Mawby - - -	Hopkinson & French, Stamford - - -	Robert Smith.
Littleworth - - -	Charles Green - - -	John R. Carter, Spalding - - -	Thomas Allenby.
Louth - - -	Frederick Lucas - - -	Pye & Waite, Louth - - -	William Farrow.
Scarbo - - -	Field F. Goe - - -	W. G. Allison, Louth - - -	Robert Cropper.
Sleaford and Tattershall - - -	Charles Pearson - - -	William Forbes, Sleaford - - -	William Stennett.
Spalding and Cowbit Barrier Bank - - -	John R. Carter - - -	Charles Bonner, Spalding - - -	Charles Johnson.
Spalding and Donington - - -	John Cartwright - - -	John R. Carter, Spalding - - -	- Ditto.
Spilsby - - -	George Smith, Thomas Collis - - -	John Waite, Boston - - -	Thomas Hollis.
Swineshead and Fosdyke - - -	Bartholomew Claypon - - -	Thirkill & Rogers, Boston - - -	William Smith.
Wragby - - -	Joseph Johnson - - -	John Dudding, Lincoln - - -	William Pickering.

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mary-le-bone and Finchley - -	187 - 9	- - -	1,710 2 5	19 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Metropolis Roads (North of the Thames.) - -	9,167 17 5	- - -	80,442 10 6	970 7 3	- - -	20 11 -	(1)2,888 13 2	- - -
Pinner and Rickmersworth - -	48 5 9	- - -	686 2 3	21 18 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Staines and Bedfont - -	351 12 4	- - -	2,256 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	127 12 -	3,900 - -
Staines and Hampton - -	562 2 3	- - -	205 5 4	31 6 9	- - -	- - -	1 5 -	- - -
Whetstone - -	1,723 1 3	- - -	6,973 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -
£.	12,029 19 9	- - -	92,273 13 8	1,033 12 -	- - -	20 11 -	3,029 10 2	3,900 - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mary-le-bone and Finchley - -	227 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 - 2	- - -	1,426 14 7
Metropolis Roads (North of the Thames.) - -	1,268 13 10	3,700 - -	4,190 19 11	5,000 - -	(4)8,508 1 8	- - -	86,775 9 11
Pinner and Rickmersworth - -	78 18 10	192 10 -	- - -	- - -	8 - 4	- - -	662 9 9
Staines and Bedfont - -	84 3 8	263 13 3	- - -	3,900 - -	(5) 160 12 10	- - -	5,804 11 7
Staines and Hampton - -	4 4 -	63 15 -	- - -	100 - -	12 - 5	- - -	350 10 5
Whetstone - -	86 13 5	373 8 3	10 - -	2,350 - -	11 4 6	- - -	7,265 7 11
£.	1,749 15 6	4,593 6 6	4,200 19 11	11,350 - -	8,757 19 11	- - -	102,285 4 2

(1) Including rents of estates.

(2) Including watering.

(3) Including salaries of clerks and toll inspector.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Mary-le-bone and Finchley - -	Samuel Scott, jun. -	Charles Freeth, 65, Welbeck-street - -	Sir James M'Adam, James Cullimore.
Metropolis Roads (North of the Thames.) - -	Bank of England -	J. L. Panter, 22, Whitehall-place - -	Sir James M'Adam, an inspector, and nine sub-surveyors.
Pinner and Rickmersworth - -	Thomas Hill - -	Fred. Palmer, Mitre-ct. Chambers, Temple	Sir James M'Adam, Benjamin Wilshen.

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abercarne - -	- - -	168 3 8	259 13 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Abergavenny and New Road - -	160 13 9	- - -	2,907 13 11	- - -	- - -	8 19 11	41 5 10	700 - -
Bigswear - -	- - -	596 10 9	637 5 -	110 15 -	35 17 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Caerleon - -	63 7 4	- - -	617 - -	105 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chepstow - -	433 12 6	- - -	2,164 5 7	- - -	311 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Monmouth - -	177 13 8	- - -	2,638 11 2	110 14 6	184 11 7	- 5 -	- - -	- - -
New Passage - -	4 18 2	- - -	54 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Newport - -	- - -	256 12 6	1,972 10 -	- - -	- - -	- 19 -	(10)167 3 -	1,995 - -
Pontypool - -	104 19 1	- - -	858 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 6	400 - -
Usk - -	311 13 4	- - -	847 11 -	19 18 2	118 - -	- - -	23 8 3	- - -
£.	1,256 17 10	1,021 6 11	12,957 13 2	346 7 8	649 10 1	10 3 11	233 5 7	3,095 - -

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

EXPENDITURE.											
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF				
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	*
1,720 2 5	322 5 7	23 9 -	605 5 9	- - -	- - -	74 19 4	- - -	60 - -	55 13 -		
84,322 1 11	12,434 1 8	(²)10,290 6 11	34,512 13 3	- - -	223 15 3	3,286 17 5	- - -	(³)1,020 - -	2,340 - -		
708 - 3	122 16 7	78 2 9	39 - -	- - -	- - -	63 1 3	20 - -	20 - -	40 - -		
6,283 18 6	434 8 4	347 8 10	297 12 8	50 - -	- - -	174 2 -	- - -	40 - -	52 10 -		
237 17 1	53 12 -	21 18 3	27 16 5	- - -	- - -	7 4 4	15 - -	25 - -	20 - -		
6,985 6 8	1,367 3 5	686 1 11	1,917 1 2	- - -	- - -	187 5 3	- - -	60 - -	216 10 -		
100,237 6 10	14,734 7 7	11,447 7 8	37,399 9 3	50 - -	223 15 3	3,793 9 7	35 - -	1,225 - -	2,724 13 -		
DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
32,591 14 4	5	4,511 14 2	11,010 10 7	- - -	48,113 19 1	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	480 8 7	490 8 7
90,000 - -	4	14,554 - 11	- - -	- - -	104,554 - 11	- - -	327 17 6	1,802 4 1	174 7 7	6,704 9 5	9,008 18 7
2,400 - -	5	- - -	1,474 12 6	- - -	3,874 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 16 3	93 16 3
3,900 - -	4	902 16 1	- - -	- - -	4,802 16 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	830 19 3	830 19 3
1,300 - -	5	- - -	360 - -	- - -	1,660 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	449 8 11	449 8 11
6,100 - -	5	815 1 11	- - -	- - -	6,915 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,443 - -	1,443 - -
136,291 14 4	-	20,783 13 1	12,845 3 1	- - -	169,920 10 6	- - -	337 17 6	1,802 4 1	174 7 7	10,002 2 5	12,316 11 7

(⁴) Including lighting, &c.(⁵) Including watering.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Staines and Bedfont - - -	Thomas Ashby -	Randolph Horne, Staines - - -	Sir James M'Adam, John Wagnor.
Staines, and Hampton - - -	Henry Ashby -	Rich. Tallemach, Serle-st., Lincoln's Inn -	J. Weller.
Whetstone - - -	Richard Nicholl -	James Quilter, 7, Gray's-Inn-square -	Sir James M'Adam, John M'Lelland.

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
259 13 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 -	7 1 10	8 - -	- - -
3,657 19 8	439 6 10	171 15 8	343 13 11	2 10 -	10 12 -	142 19 7	- - -	25 - -	(²)436 10 -
783 17 -	108 7 3	14 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 17 10	- - -	20 - -	- - -
722 - -	189 8 6	68 15 7	11 - 10	- - -	6 7 -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	26 5 -
2,475 7 1	454 13 10	4 10 -	231 1 4	- - -	1 - -	24 4 5	10 10 -	10 10 -	150 - -
2,934 2 3	581 2 1	180 14 3	377 2 3	- - -	17 3 8	29 15 11	- - -	30 - -	105 - -
54 10 -	2 8 6	- - -	1 5 -	- - -	- - -	- 5 6	- - -	10 10 -	- - -
4,135 12 -	518 14 8	93 18 8	106 16 11	- - -	7 17 -	45 6 10	- - -	20 - -	130 - -
1,260 1 10	330 7 5	258 16 3	- - -	- - -	6 - -	363 1 -	- - -	(¹¹) 7 10 -	- - -
1,008 17 5	332 12 11	- - -	9 4 -	- - -	7 7 -	53 11 3	20 - -	10 - -	80 - -
17,292 - 5	2,957 2 -	792 15 11	1,080 4 3	2 10 -	56 6 8	670 8 4	37 11 10	151 10 -	927 15 -

* continued on p. 58.

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abercarne - - - - -	4 14 8	28 12 -	9 13 2	65 - -	14 14 -	- - -	145 1 8
Abergavenny and New Road - - -	52 12 1	595 18 6	677 - 6	- - -	31 9 1	- - -	2,929 8 2
Bigswear - - - - -	- - -	845 1 6	- - -	- - -	10 9 -	35 17 -	1,037 18 1
Caerleon - - - - -	- - -	165 14 -	100 - -	120 - -	47 17 -	- - -	745 7 11
Chepstow - - - - -	78 - 8	132 1 7	805 4 4	- - -	69 10 1	311 1 6	2,282 7 9
Monmouth - - - - -	11 17 7	550 10 -	9 - -	250 - -	131 14 9	184 11 7	2,458 12 1
New Passage - - - - -	4 8 6	33 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	51 17 6
Newport - - - - -	86 6 8	517 17 4	2,186 16 7	250 - -	56 3 4	- - -	4,019 18 -
Pontypool - - - - -	8 - 8	144 17 -	- - -	200 - -	3 17 6	- - -	1,322 9 10
Usk - - - - -	9 13 -	134 6 8	- - -	150 - -	6 8 3	118 - -	931 3 1
£.	255 13 10	3,147 18 7	3,787 14 7	1,935 - -	372 3 -	649 10 1	15,924 4 1

(1) Including 650 l. at four per cent.

(2) General Surveyor, two years.

(3) Including 2,000 l. at four per cent.

(4) Including 1,450 l. at five per cent.

(5) Including 1,000 l. at five per cent.

(6) Reduced since last Return; sums not applied for being omitted by legal advice.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Abercarne - - - - -	Williams & Sons -	David Williams, Newport.	-
Abergavenny and New Road - - -	William Morgan -	T. Gabb, Abergavenny - - -	Louden M'Adam, H. N. Smith.
Bigswear - - - - -	Jones, Jones & Co. -	Thomas A. Williams, Monmouth - - -	Robert W. Purchas.
Caerleon - - - - -	Jones & Blewett -	Henry Spratt, Caerleon - - -	Henry Spratt.
Chepstow - - - - -	James Proctor -	Robert Evans, Chepstow - - -	Valentine Parsons.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aylsham and Cromer - - - - -	1,201 19 6	- - -	769 6 8	11 3 6	126 15 -	- 6 -	17 7 1	- - -
Downham and Fincham - - - - -	30 5 1	- - -	111 7 3	- - -	217 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ely to Downham ("The North District.")	468 - 9	- - -	918 - -	- - -	236 1 -	- - -	15 14 -	- - -
Lynn, East Gate - - - - -	293 12 9	- - -	1,403 16 8	66 6 7	300 - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -
Lynn, South Gate - - - - -	130 8 4	- - -	1,358 3 4	20 15 -	400 - -	5 - -	10 5 6	- - -
New Buckenham - - - - -	527 19 -	- - -	331 13 8	65 12 2	167 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
North Walsham - - - - -	182 15 4	- - -	394 - -	53 13 7	67 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Norwich and Fakenham - - - - -	- 13 4	- - -	873 12 -	3 5 -	210 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
Norwich, Mattishall and Swaffham -	155 12 8	- - -	839 10 -	- - -	250 - -	- 7 -	- - -	- - -
Norwich and Scole - - - - -	387 17 7	- - -	701 3 4	52 10 9	196 15 -	6 1 -	9 - 8	- - -
Norwich and Watton - - - - -	- - -	76 2 8	500 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- 14 8	- - -
Norwich and Yarmouth - - - - -	126 8 11	- - -	735 6 10	53 10 7	187 9 -	- - -	104 12 3	- - -
Stoke Ferry - - - - -	323 1 -	- - -	450 8 11	94 12 11	65 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thetford - - - - -	493 19 2	- - -	810 5 6	- - -	48 10 -	1 2 6	15 14 6	- - -
Wisbeach - - - - -	337 13 6	- - -	2,515 4 8	50 - -	- - -	16 11 6	- - -	- - -
Great Yarmouth to Acle and Branches (No Return can be obtained.) £.	4,660 6 11	76 2 8	12,711 18 10	471 10 1	2,592 3 7	30 12 -	173 8 8	- - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aylsham and Cromer - - - - -	8 5 6	100 - 6	- - -	300 - -	5 7 9	126 15 -	1,901 8 4
Downham and Fincham - - - - -	34 15 7	62 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	217 3 10	324 19 11
Ely to Downham ("The North District.")	- - -	568 18 8	269 5 -	- - -	56 18 9	236 1 -	1,472 18 9
Lynn, East Gate - - - - -	17 3 6	472 10 -	- - -	- - -	8 4 3	300 - -	1,499 2 3
Lynn, South Gate - - - - -	15 3 6	305 10 -	32 7 6	- - -	18 17 2	400 - -	1,845 2 6
New Buckenham - - - - -	4 18 10	18 - -	- - -	500 - -	- 17 6	167 3 9	714 10 7
North Walsham - - - - -	- - -	125 - -	50 14 4	- - -	1 17 5	67 6 -	496 19 7
Norwich and Fakenham - - - - -	3 11 10	277 1 11	- - -	150 - -	11 10 5	210 - -	1,128 8 11
Norwich, Mattishall and Swaffham -	219 8 6	16 6 4	- - -	180 - -	(2) 207 4 3	250 - -	1,794 18 9
Norwich and Scole - - - - -	8 - 6	144 - -	181 16 4	200 - -	49 13 8	196 15 -	1,210 10 2

TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1835.

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COUNTY OF MONMOUTH—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(1) 3,807 - -	5 - -	- - -	2,198 1 1	53 12 2	6,058 13 3	93 - 1	- - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	163 - 1
(2) 20,150 10	5 - -	270 12 6	1,199 14 9	- - -	21,620 17 3	40 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	889 5 3	930 - 3
11,000 - -	5 - -	9,953 7 5	143 2 6	850 11 10	21,917 1 9	53 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 3 4
(4) 3,660 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,660 - -	124 1 8	- - -	10 2 10	75 3 2	39 19 5	249 7 1
(5) 5,092 - -	4 - -	- - -	(9) 78 5 5	- - -	5,170 5 5	254 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	625 11 10	880 19 4
(7) 15,050 - -	4 - -	140 3 7	383 10 -	- - -	15,573 13 7	- - -	- - -	17 10 -	- - -	653 3 10	670 13 10
(8) 1,554 - -	4 - -	- - -	16 - -	- - -	1,570 - -	26 15 -	- - -	- - -	(9) 126 18 1	7 10 8	161 3 9
11,416 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	140 18 6	11,556 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,720 - -	5 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	2,770 - -	24 - 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 11 1	66 11 5
(12) 3,814 13 4	4 - -	- - -	35 9 4	- - -	3,850 2 8	7 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	389 7 8	396 7 8
78,264 3 4	- - -	10,414 3 6	1,054 3 1	1,945 2 6	93,777 12 5	623 2 11	- - -	27 12 10	272 1 3	2,648 9 9	3,571 6 9

(7) Including 3,700 l. at 4½ per cent.

(9) Due from estate of late treasurer.

(11) Half year.

(8) Including 420 l. at five per cent.

(10) Including 164 l. from lodgment account.

(12) Including 400 l. at five per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Monmouth - - - -	Robert Bevan - -	Thomas A. Williams, Monmouth - -	Thomas Madocks.
New Passage - - - -	Thomas Lewis - -	Robert Evans, Chepstow - -	Five Trustees.
Newport - - - -	Williams & Sons - -	Thomas J. Phillips, Newport - -	James Pain.
Pontypool - - - -	Jones and Blewitt - -	Charles T. Edwards, Pontypool - -	Laurence Tippin.
Usk - - - -	Henry Mostyn - -	John Shepard, Usk - -	Aaron B. Hiscock, Valentine Parsons.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
924 18 3	193 12 10	6 4 6	57 10 8	- - -	6 10 6	117 1 1	- - -	40 - -	40 - -
328 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 6	- - -	- - -	10 - -
1,169 15 -	16 5 6	39 - 8	22 18 -	- - -	- - -	196 13 2	10 10 -	20 - -	36 8 -
1,770 7 3	232 3 2	26 9 -	212 15 5	- - -	20 5 -	66 3 5	2 2 -	64 6 6	77 - -
1,794 3 10	298 - 2	89 4 3	298 4 11	- - -	59 1 5	157 5 -	2 2 -	64 6 6	105 - -
564 9 7	112 4 9	52 5 6	- - -	- - -	4 - -	7 15 3	- - -	21 - -	26 5 -
514 19 7	(2) 153 12 4	- - -	25 7 4	10 9 3	- - -	28 8 3	- - -	20 - -	14 4 8
1,087 17 -	265 13 -	- - -	107 17 8	- - -	- - -	42 14 1	- - -	20 - -	40 - -
1,089 17 -	262 1 2	85 14 5	246 10 7	- - -	- - -	191 18 6	- - -	16 13 4	38 6 8
965 10 9	226 18 5	16 4 6	64 17 -	- - -	8 3 8	43 1 1	- - -	21 - -	50 - -
620 14 8	283 7 11	17 18 6	68 13 7	- - -	- - -	31 9 9	- - -	30 - -	30 - -
1,080 18 6	247 17 1	1 16 6	135 1 5	19 19 -	- - -	55 9 4	- - -	20 - -	35 - -
610 1 10	76 18 8	3 4 10	33 13 3	- - -	- - -	86 14 3	5 5 -	45 3 2	35 - -
875 12 6	327 1 10	145 2 1	76 18 4	- - -	12 10 -	256 5 2	- - -	20 - -	40 - -
2,581 16 2	361 14 -	655 13 9	680 18 6	- - -	26 7 6	145 5 2	2 2 -	70 14 6	133 - -
15,979 13 2	3,057 10 10	1,138 18 6	2,033 6 8	30 8 3	136 18 1	1,426 14 -	22 1 -	473 4 -	710 4 4

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
800 - - -	5 - -	314 15 10	86 13 4	- - -	1,201 9 2	28 10 -	- - -	- - -	11 - -	1,125 9 5	1,164 19 5
2,500 - - -	5 - -	- - -	1,187 10 -	- - -	3,687 10 -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	114 4 -	33 16 3	193 - 3
12,763 6 8	5 - -	- - -	(1) 34 - -	- - -	12,797 6 8	- - -	- - -	- 18 -	82 15 -	164 17 -	248 10 -
9,450 - - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,450 - -	201 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	564 17 9	766 13 1
6,110 - - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,110 - -	126 13 4	- - -	- - -	32 10 -	79 9 9	238 13 1
100 - - -	4½ - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	13 6 4	19 - -	- - -	- - -	377 18 -	410 4 4
2 - - -	5 - -	- - -	218 15 -	- - -	2,718 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 15 4	200 15 4
6 - - -	4 - -	395 1 7	122 - -	39 18 7	6,658 - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
300 - - -	4 - -	- - -	9 - -	459 9 1	708 9 1	6 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 1 8
3,000 - - -	4½ - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,000 - -	17 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	142 18 2	159 18 2

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Norwich and Watton - - -	39 15 -	56 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 - -	677 10 10
Norwich and Yarmouth - - -	30 18 7	176 - 2	- - -	- - -	195 2 9	187 9 -	1,104 13 10
Stoke Ferry - - - - -	14 19 -	146 - -	- - -	- - -	16 9 3	65 - -	530 7 5
Thetford - - - - -	1 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 6 7	48 10 -	936 15 8
Wisbeach - - - - -	5 17 6	303 4 -	- - -	300 - -	112 17 4	- - -	2,797 14 3
Great Yarmouth to Acle and Branches (No Return can be obtained.) £.	394 14 6	2,771 7 8	534 3 2	1,430 - -	694 7 1	2,592 3 7	17,446 1 8

(1) Exclusive of arrears on sundry outstanding securities.

(2) Including contract work.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Aylsham and Cromer - - -	Gurneys & Co. -	William Repton, Aylsham - - -	Garratt T. Knott.
Downham and Fincham - - -	Richard Bagge -	Bell & Hett, Downham Market - - -	James Maher.
Ely to Downham, "The North District"	Thos. Mortlock -	Hugh R. Evans, Ely - - -	George W. Careless.
Lynn, East-Gate - - - -	Gurneys & Co. -	Josh. Lawrence, King's Lynn - - -	Jas. H. Maher.
Lynn, South Gate - - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
New Buckenham - - - -	Charles Weston -	Geo. E. Simpson, Norwich - - -	Garratt T. Knott.
North Walsham - - - -	Harveys & Hudson -	G. & J. V. Wymer, Reepham - - -	John Burcham, William Johnson.
Norwich and Fakenham - - -	Robert Leaman -	Arthur Dalrymple, Norwich - - -	John Verdon.

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Banbury to Lutterworth Road:								
Banbury to Drayton - - -	184 12 5	- - -	843 3 10	89 2 6	181 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lutterworth to Badby - - -	138 11 5	- - -	557 7 6	72 11 5	76 5 -	5 - -	15 13 -	- - -
Buckingham, Brackley and Banbury (4)	73 15 4	- - -	711 10 -	12 11 9	78 5 4	- - -	17 - -	- - -
Buckingham and Hanwell, Lower Division.	- - -	976 17 6	1,224 9 6	29 11 6	112 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Crowland and Eye - - - -	154 8 11	- - -	141 - -	47 14 6	11 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dunchurch - - - - -	70 4 2	- - -	677 8 8	105 9 4	200 - -	- - -	19 12 6	- - -
Hardingstone and Old Stratford - - -	272 11 4	- - -	386 - 7	51 15 6	50 - -	- - -	3 12 -	- - -
Higham Ferrers - - - -	204 10 10	- - -	762 - -	96 8 10	152 10 -	- - -	1 8 5	- - -
Kettering and Newport Pagnell - - -	424 3 4	- - -	1,111 9 3	156 13 5	250 - -	1 - -	40 - -	- - -
Kettering and Northampton - - -	51 18 11	- - -	911 - -	125 15 9	162 14 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lincoln, South District - - -	3 - 2	- - -	787 - -	13 8 -	139 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
Little Bowden and Rockingham - - -	118 19 11	- - -	322 13 -	233 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Market Harborough and Brampton - - -	519 3 1	- - -	3,057 3 4	245 1 -	351 16 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Market Harborough and Welford - - -	19 18 11	- - -	3,539 19 4	483 9 8	- - -	- - -	52 6 6	- - -
Northampton to Cold Brayfield - - -	153 10 5	- - -	436 - -	93 8 8	- - -	- - -	45 8 4	- - -
Northampton to Newport Pagnell - - -	153 - 8	- - -	2,355 - -	71 1 5	208 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
Old Stratford and Dunchurch - - -	1,346 18 9	- - -	6,378 6 1	309 18 5	341 13 4	17 15 9	10 6 6	- - -
Oundle and Weldon - - - -	(12) 94 13 2	- - -	305 1 8	70 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Peterborough and Wellingborough, and Branches.	372 19 1	- - -	1,333 11 5	222 15 11	- - -	- - -	5 1 3	- - -
Stamford and Kettering - - - -	78 6 -	- - -	592 5 4	187 10 1	121 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thorney Road - - - - -	363 2 7	- - -	396 - -	- - -	42 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
Towcester, Brackley and Weston-on-the-Green (12).	- - -	452 2 6	739 10 -	32 3 4	203 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Towcester and Cotton End - - -	3 2 8	- - -	572 - -	41 8 -	62 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wansford - - - - -	76 4 -	- - -	1,473 - -	- - -	28 2 6	- - -	14 17 6	- - -
Wansford Road - - - - -	- - -	10 3 10	365 - -	19 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Warwick and Northampton - - -	145 10 7	- - -	2,775 - -	231 10 3	276 13 -	- - -	15 16 2	300 - -
Wellingborough and Northampton - - -	268 12 9	- - -	792 5 -	46 17 -	101 2 -	- - -	12 9 8	- - -
£.	5,291 19 5	1,430 3 10	33,545 4 6	3,089 9 9	3,151 2 1	19 - 9	253 11 10	300 - -

EXPENDITURE—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Banbury to Lutterworth Road:							
Banbury to Drayton - - -	40 13 -	74 18 6	- - -	88 - -	(2) 33 16 -	181 4 4	1,150 15 11
Lutterworth to Badby - - -	12 8 10	25 - -	- - -	- - -	11 13 8	76 5 -	593 6 3

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—continued.

DEBTS—continued.						ARREARS OF INCOME—continued.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,200 - -	4	- - -	- - -	132 18 10	1,332 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(¹) 2,400 - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,400 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,700 - -	4	- - -	436 10 -	- - -	4,136 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,134 6 -	102 13 9	1,236 19 9
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	402 15 5	402 15 5
7,250 - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,250 - -	329 1 4	- - -	- - -	19 10 -	432 16 -	433 1 -
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	121 15 5	470 6 9
58,173 6 8	-	710 17 5	2,094 8 4	632 6	661,610 18 11	767 13 -	19 - -	- 18 -	1,394 5 -	3,750 2 3	5,931 18 3

(²) Including loss by late surveyor, 180*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*(⁴) Including 500*l.* at five per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Norwich, Mattishall and Swaffham -	Norfolk and Norwich Bank.	Arthur Dalrymple, Norwich - - -	William Thorold.
Norwich and Scole - - -	Charles Weston -	Harry Browne, Diss - - -	Garrett T. Knott.
Norwich and Watton - - -	Gurneys & Co. -	Edward Press, Hingham - - -	William Thorold.
Norwich and Yarmouth - - -	Anthony Hudson -	Charles E. Tuck, Norwich - - -	G. T. Knott and G. Fenn.
Stoke Ferry - - -	E. W. Etheridge -	R. Micklefield, Stoke Ferry - - -	Thomas Pooley.
Thetford - - -	Charles Weston -	George E. Simpson, Norwich - - -	Garratt T. Knott.
Wisbeach - - -	Gurneys & Co. -	Josh. Lawrence, King's Lynn - - -	Jas. H. Maher.

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,113 10 8	436 1 -	25 5 8	87 6 5	- - -	51 11 9	53 9 3	- - -	- - -	(¹) 87 10 -
722 1 11	256 13 1	13 2 1	114 10 5	- - -	7 - -	46 3 2	- - -	10 10 -	20 - -
819 7 1	440 14 -	41 13 10	100 17 2	- - -	46 7 6	12 - -	- - -	50 - -	40 - -
1,366 9 -	438 10 4	55 14 6	276 2 7	- - -	35 12 8	49 10 6	- - -	- - -	60 - -
200 12 -	27 17 2	13 10 -	14 17 5	- - -	- - -	- 9 3	- - -	5 10 -	10 - -
1,002 10 6	359 18 1	5 9 -	200 15 9	- - -	- - -	85 16 3	- - -	15 - -	45 - -
491 8 1	188 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 16 2	24 9 7	5 - -	10 - -	- - -
1,012 7 3	384 - 8	28 15 11	87 16 8	- - -	3 9 -	38 - 11	21 - -	15 10 -	54 12 -
1,559 2 8	558 3 3	- - -	109 4 6	- - -	9 4 5	26 8 -	25 - -	25 - -	98 11 -
1,199 9 10	321 13 4	156 11 -	195 1 -	- - -	29 12 7	44 6 5	- - -	- - -	50 - -
939 9 3	301 14 3	3 - -	175 3 9	- - -	3 - -	10 2 8	4 4 -	5 5 -	20 - -
556 6 7	134 16 10	173 9 5	104 10 5	- - -	19 5 6	59 9 4	- - -	- - -	75 - -
3,654 - 8	614 2 11	375 3 10	652 4 2	- - -	25 3 3	75 7 6	10 10 -	- - -	150 - -
4,075 15 6	1,120 1 9	685 13 11	1,066 3 11	- - -	20 6 -	152 4 9	- - -	- - -	215 - -
674 17 -	271 15 1	27 1 11	5 11 6	- - -	21 17 4	19 - -	10 - -	- - -	35 - -
2,624 8 1	578 13 2	144 1 6	715 1 6	- - -	33 14 -	41 2 7	10 - -	- - -	100 - -
7,058 - 1	1,301 7 10	321 18 1	1,295 11 11	- - -	48 1 8	244 4 6	- - -	(¹⁰) 105 - -	200 - -
375 6 4	212 - -	- - -	10 4 4	- - -	3 7 10	4 9 7	8 8 -	- - -	40 - -
1,561 8 7	633 18 11	- - -	289 18 3	7 - -	11 5 10	41 9 6	21 - -	- - -	105 - -
900 17 11	356 2 5	22 12 6	72 13 6	- - -	13 3 6	49 3 1	25 - -	- - -	60 - -
438 2 3	102 12 8	27 - -	58 4 6	5 - -	1 10 -	30 4 4	- - -	5 5 -	21 - -
975 1 4	457 19 5	4 2 -	- - -	- - -	28 17 8	43 3 11	- - -	50 - -	40 - -
675 18 -	230 10 -	- - -	205 10 2	- - -	29 11 11	27 10 3	- - -	32 3 4	- - -
1,516 - -	532 18 1	138 16 4	136 11 8	- - -	- - -	29 13 10	10 - -	7 - -	50 - -
384 5 3	111 5 6	94 2 4	58 7 9	- - -	- - -	1 8 -	4 4 -	5 5 -	15 - -
3,598 19 5	757 1 3	90 18 5	894 11 11	- - -	90 16 -	202 13 11	65 - -	26 5 -	125 - -
952 13 8	213 8 8	17 10 8	119 14 2	- - -	10 10 -	53 11 4	23 6 8	20 - -	59 12 -
40,338 8 11	11,341 19 8	2,465 12 11	7,046 15 4	12 - -	557 4 7	1,465 12 6	242 12 8	387 13 4	1,776 5 -

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(²) 652 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	652 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	138 7 2	138 7 2
250 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	250 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	267 7 1	267 7 1

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Buckingham, Brackley and Banbury ⁽⁴⁾	95 19 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 8 8	78 5 4	911 5 7
Buckingham and Hanwell, Lower Division.	29 8 7	54 11 2	195 18 3	- - -	8 - -	112 8 -	1,315 16 7
Crowland and Eye - - -	5 2 -	115 - -	- - -	- - -	13 9 10	11 17 6	217 13 2
Dunchurch - - -	30 5 5	27 10 -	- - -	- - -	⁽⁶⁾ 59 13 6	200 - -	1,029 8 -
Hardingstone and Old Stratford - - -	- - -	156 12 -	- - -	- - -	1 14 9	50 - -	449 12 6
Higham Ferrers - - -	- - -	257 - -	- - -	- - -	10 11 -	152 10 -	1,053 6 2
Kettering and Newport Pagnell - - -	6 5 -	309 - -	- - -	- - -	⁽⁷⁾ 586 2 6	250 - -	2,002 18 8
Kettering and Northampton - - -	30 18 10	6 17 5	- - -	225 - -	18 14 7	162 14 1	1,241 9 3
Lincoln, South District - - -	4 18 8	65 5 -	30 - -	- - -	12 18 9	139 1 3	774 13 4
Little Bowden and Rockingham - - -	17 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 2 11	- - -	636 7 4
Market Harborough and Brampton - - -	30 2 4	524 11 5	254 5 -	72 - -	89 9 1	351 16 4	3,224 15 10
Market Harborough and Welford - - -	61 11 -	173 5 -	360 11 6	- - -	33 9 -	- - -	3,888 6 10
Northampton to Cold Brayfield - - -	- - -	89 2 4	- - -	- - -	45 15 10	- - -	525 4 -
Northampton to Newport Pagnell - - -	41 7 -	97 10 -	215 18 6	- - -	22 3 -	208 6 8	2,207 17 11
Old Stratford and Dunchurch - - -	47 12 8	575 16 8	- - -	1,918 19 8	164 6 10	341 13 4	6,564 13 2
Oundle and Weldon - - -	14 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 7 2	- - -	305 16 11
Peterborough and Wellingborough, and Branches.	10 17 3	198 - -	228 8 -	- - -	83 17 -	- - -	1,630 14 9
Stamford and Kettering - - -	15 4 8	211 10 -	23 5 5	- - -	6 13 6	121 2 6	976 11 1
Thorney Road - - -	32 4 6	90 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 2 3	415 3 3
Towcester, Brackley and Weston-on-the-Green ⁽¹³⁾ .	- - -	20 1 9	- - -	- - -	2 - -	203 8 -	849 12 9
Towcester and Cotton End - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 19 -	62 10 -	617 14 8
Wansford - - -	6 10 4	169 - -	6 13 6	- - -	134 15 4	28 2 6	1,250 1 7
Wansford Road - - -	- - -	13 10 -	- - -	- - -	15 12 8	- - -	318 15 3
Warwick and Northampton - - -	25 9 -	321 6 6	- - -	700 - -	83 9 3	276 13 -	3,659 4 3
Wellingborough and Northampton - - -	- - -	36 - -	239 - 9	- - -	⁽¹⁴⁾ 256 9 5	101 2 -	1,150 6 8
£.	558 11 -	3,611 7 9	1,554 - 11	3,003 19 8	1,795 13 3	3,151 2 1	38,970 10 8

⁽¹⁾ 1½ years.⁽²⁾ Including 30 l. to Brackley Road (two years).⁽³⁾ Including 152 l. at four per cent.⁽⁴⁾ No Return for 1835 can be obtained. The Return for 1834 is now inserted.⁽⁵⁾ At five per cent. interest.⁽⁶⁾ Including 35 l. 17 s. to Warwick Road.⁽⁷⁾ Including 498 l. 6 s. 11 d. lost by insolvency of late treasurer.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Banbury to Lutterworth Road:			
Banbury to Drayton - - -	John Loveday - -	Edmund S. Burton, Daventry - - -	George Cave.
Lutterworth to Badby - - -	Rev. Thos. Smith -	Ditto - - -	John Hall.
Buckingham, Brackley and Banbury	Edward Bartlett -	Robert Weston, Brackley - - -	George Cave.
Buckingham and Hanwell, Lower Division.	Gillett & Tawney -	R. Bignell & Son, Bicester and Thame	Ditto.
Crowland and Eye - - -	Tycho Wing - -	Edward Jackson, Wisbeach - - -	William Little.
Dunchurch - - -	Charles Heygate -	Henry Hughes, Northampton - - -	W. Hanbury & W. Lumley.
Alnwick and Eglington ⁽²⁾ - - -	John Mercer - -	Chris. Markham, Northampton - -	James Smith.
Higham Ferrers - - -	Samuel Allen - -	Burnham & Hodson, Wellingborough	John N. Goodhall.
Kettering and Newport Pagnell - - -	Thomas Sanderson -	Ditto - - -	Alex. Rintoul.
Kettering and Northampton - - -	John C. Gotch - -	Henry Lamb, Kettering - - -	Ditto.
Lincoln, South District - - -	James Yorke - -	Thomas Atkinson, Peterborough -	William Odam.
Little Bowden and Rockingham - - -	Messrs. Goddard -	Jas. L. Douglass, Market Harborough	Thomas Burditt.
Market Harborough and Brampton - -	George Elaud - -	John Archbould, Thrapston - - -	William Blott.
Market Harborough and Welford - - -	J. & S. Percival -	Chas. Markham, Northampton - - -	J. West & T. Hallam.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alemouth and Hexham, Eastern part	146 13 10	- - -	466 - -	109 11 4	92 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto - - - Western part	91 19 1	- - -	335 4 10	- 7 2	109 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Allendale - - -	226 13 3	- - -	1,585 15 10	121 5 1	- - -	- - -	19 1 1	- - -
Alnwick and Eglington ⁽²⁾ - - -	- - -	20 13 -	71 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	605 - -
Cow-Cawsey and Buckton-Burn - - -	1,094 9 9	- - -	3,144 8 5	49 9 11	710 - -	- - -	83 - 4	- - -
Elsdon and Reedwater - - -	120 12 9	- - -	423 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ford, Lowick and Redscar - - -	- - -	772 11 8	1,158 16 11	- - -	105 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hexham - - -	525 9 11	- - -	1,641 2 2	105 9 1	- - -	1 10 -	3 13 2	- - -
Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Carlisle - -	429 3 4	- - -	1,515 13 7	90 1 -	520 - -	- - -	83 15 -	- - -
North Shields and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	696 1 1	- - -	2,226 11 11	50 17 5	175 - -	- - -	11 5 -	- - -
Ponteland - - -	197 14 5	- - -	1,034 17 2	23 8 11	266 - -	- - -	45 - -	110 - -
Shields and Morpeth, and Branches -	- - -	2 8 9	946 10 3	16 7 6	550 - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -
Wooler and Adderstone - - -	- - -	3 2 1	155 16 5	45 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wooler and Breamish - - -	961 14 5	- - -	2,017 17 1	- 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	1,490 11 10	798 15 6	16,724 2 1	612 16 9	2,527 4 -	1 10 -	260 14 7	715 - -

TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1835.

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COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON—continued.

DEBTS—continued.						ARREARS OF INCOME—continued.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,830 - -	5	3 - -	5,291 10 -	18 3 2	8,142 13 2	37 - -	20 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	59 - -
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	(⁹) 926 5 1	926 5 1	- - -	14 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 2 6
2,300 - -	5	- - -	345 - -	- - -	2,645 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	137 7 9	137 7 9
550 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	550 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 6 8	43 6 8
3,660 - -	4½	- - -	2,177 18 -	- - -	5,837 18 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	314 6 11	314 6 11
2,855 - -	4½	- - -	449 15 -	- - -	3,304 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	163 11 11	163 11 11
7,600 - -	4to5	- - -	931 17 6	19 12 8	8,551 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(⁹) 9,775 - -	4½	- - -	957 7 9	- - -	10,732 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	125 - -	9 19 6	134 19 6
1,450 - -	4½	- - -	45 7 1	- - -	1,495 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	167 16 1	167 16 1
2,728 - -	5	- - -	5,037 8 9	- - -	7,765 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 19 2	38 19 2
13,027 - -	4½	169 17 6	- - -	- - -	13,196 17 6	- - -	98 15 1	- - -	- - -	948 7 11	1,047 3 -
3,850 - -	4½	- - -	11 5 -	- - -	3,861 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	207 7 7	207 7 7
4,620 - -	5	- - -	1,731 - -	- - -	6,351 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	203 3 5	203 3 5
(⁹) 2,650 - -	5	- - -	68 15 -	- - -	2,718 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	579 10 10	579 10 10
(¹¹) 16,750 - -	5	- - -	1,413 5 2	- - -	18,163 5 2	- - -	2 10 8	- - -	- - -	1,840 5 8	1,842 16 4
1,650 - -	4½	- - -	1,188 - -	- - -	2,838 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	164 2 7	164 2 7
4,000 - -	4½	- - -	1,332 - -	- - -	5,332 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	303 12 11	303 12 11
2,350 - -	4½	- - -	3,044 5 -	- - -	5,394 5 -	35 3 -	17 9 9	- - -	25 - -	2 12 10	80 5 7
1,800 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,800 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	386 1 7	386 1 7
2,000 - -	4	51 11 4	4,300 - -	326 13 11	6,678 5 3	107 12 6	7 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	114 12 6
4,869 - -	5	- - -	8,518 16 -	- - -	13,387 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 6 -	61 6 -
3,770 - -	4½	- - -	36 10 -	- - -	3,806 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	342 2 5	342 2 5
1,500 - -	3½	- - -	96 17 6	- - -	1,596 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 6 2	55 6 2
5,700 - -	5	519 4 2	27 10 -	- - -	6,246 14 2	- - -	101 10 -	- - -	- - -	85 5 9	186 15 9
1,680 - -	5	- - -	132 - -	- - -	1,812 - -	43 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	71 - 9	114 15 9
104,866 - -	-	743 13 -	37,136 7 9	1,290 14 10	144,036 15 7	223 10 6	261 8 -	2 - -	150 - -	6,531 8 8	7,168 7 2

(⁹) No interest has been paid on 8,450*l.*(⁹) Including 500*l.* at four-and-a-half per cent.(¹⁰) Including pay-clerk, 80*l.*(¹¹) Including 5,000*l.* at four per cent.(¹²) Mis-stated in last Return.(¹³) No Return for 1835 can be obtained; the Return for 1834 is now inserted.(¹⁴) Including 252*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* lost by insolvency of late treasurer.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Northampton to Cold Brayfield -	Thos. Scriven -	Charles Markham, Northampton -	William Smart.
Northampton to Newport Pagnell -	John Mercer -	George Abbey, Northampton -	Thomas Odams.
Old Stratford and Dunchurch -	William Watkins -	Edmund S. Burton, Daventry -	John Judkins.
Oundle and Weldon -	William Berkeley -	Robert C. Sherard, Oundle -	John Siddons.
Peterborough and Wellingborough, and Branches.	Ditto -	Ditto -	James Carr.
Stamford and Kettering -	John C. Gotch -	Henry Lamb, Kettering -	William Breakspear.
Thorney Road -	William Simpson -	William Lawrance, Peterborough -	William Little.
Towcester, Brackley and Weston-on- the-Green.	Edward Bartlett -	Robert Weston, Brackley -	George Cave.
Towcester and Cotton End -	Percival & Co. -	Thos. Howes, Northampton -	Thos. Mash.
Wansford -	James Torkington -	William Reed, Stamford -	William Haycock.
Wansford Road -	D. J. & C. F. Yorke -	William Gates, Northampton -	Gabl. French.
Warwick and Northampton -	Francis Smith -	Thos. Heydon, Warwick -	William Russell.
Wellingborough and Northampton -	Cuthbert Curtis -	Burnham & Hodson, Wellingborough -	Thomas Bradshaw.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
667 11 4	184 1 9	54 4 1	165 17 9	- - -	3 15 -	62 8 9	15 - -	10 - -	10 10 -
444 16 -	229 7 9	7 19 -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	5 19 11	- - -	- - -	30 - -
1,726 2 -	534 16 2	278 13 3	119 14 6	- - -	4 8 4	16 19 5	20 - -	30 - -	46 19 -
676 12 6	(³) 28 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,986 18 8	1,013 17 4	637 8 6	1,029 10 1	- - -	45 18 3	157 8 1	50 - -	80 - -	249 - -
423 15 -	59 17 8	1 19 2	163 3 1	- - -	- - -	16 11 11	- - -	30 - -	- - -
1,263 16 11	224 17 5	247 16 -	278 3 3	- - -	17 13 -	16 3 9	- - -	10 - -	43 - -
1,751 14 5	539 4 1	84 16 6	- - -	- - -	18 9 10	55 14 2	10 - -	40 - -	100 - -
2,209 9 7	971 7 2	82 17 -	24 1 7	- - -	21 5 6	55 18 8	20 - -	20 - -	40 - -
2,463 14 4	500 17 5	33 12 6	260 10 7	219 12 -	- - -	43 6 11	30 - -	20 - -	50 - -
1,479 6 1	712 3 1	89 12 5	96 3 -	153 16 6	48 12 9	193 3 -	- - -	- - -	97 10 -
1,527 17 9	466 18 10	- - -	18 16 6	- - -	1 1 -	59 2 11	- - -	50 - -	70 - -
200 17 5	47 10 8	24 1 3	31 18 2	- - -	- - -	3 18 3	- - -	20 - -	40 - -
2,018 15 5	244 9 9	21 8 9	250 8 3	- - -	14 - -	20 10 11	(⁹) 25 - -	50 - -	100 - -
20,841 7 5	5,758 5 1	1,564 8 5	2,438 6 9	373 8 6	175 5 8	715 10 5	170 - -	360 - -	867 19 -

* continued on p. 64.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alemouth and Hexham, Eastern part	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 16 11	92 - -	613 14 3
Ditto - - - - Western part	- - -	- - -	29 17 1	- - -	16 8 6	109 4 -	428 18 3
Allendale - - - -	- - -	217 16 5	212 1 1	- - -	8 11 -	- - -	1,489 19 2
Alnwick and Eglington (2) - -	- - -	- - -	605 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	641 19 9
Cow-Cawsey and Buckton-Burn -	37 18 2	147 18 -	411 15 -	- - -	57 15 5	710 - -	4,619 8 10
Elston and Reedwater - - -	3 3 2	- - -	56 13 6	17 8 -	30 8 3	- - -	379 4 9
Ford, Lowick and Redscar - - -	176 18 11	157 1 6	29 8 1	- - -	9 11 8	105 - -	1,315 13 7
Hexham - - - -	12 6 2	260 12 3	78 - -	270 - -	5 3 3	- - -	1,474 6 3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Carlisle	32 2 -	137 10 -	- - -	500 - -	16 13 3	520 - -	2,441 15 2
North Shields and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	- - -	491 2 8	- - -	291 8 8	37 7 7	175 - -	2,152 18 4
Ponteland - - - -	79 4 7	597 - -	110 - -	- - -	36 9 6	266 - -	2,479 14 10
Shields and Morpeth, and Branches	7 7 -	3 6 -	- - -	- - -	17 - 10	550 - -	1,243 13 1
Wooler and Adderstone - - -	1 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 8 10	- - -	200 4 2
Wooler and Breamish - - -	9 15 -	592 - -	428 7 9	700 - -	139 5 7	- - -	2,595 6 -
£.	360 2 -	2,604 6 10	1,961 2 6	1,778 16 8	422 - 7	2,527 4 -	22,076 16 5

(1) Due from former Treasurer.

(2) No Return for 1835 can be obtained; the Return for 1834 is now inserted.

(3) Contract work.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Alemouth and Hexham, Eastern part	William Smith	Thomas A. Russell, Alnwick	Henry Welsh.
Ditto - - - - Western part	Rev. T. Redman	William Winship, Cambo	William Hall.
Allendale - - - -	Robert Walton	Charles Head, Hexham	Luke Pearson.
Alnwick and Eglington - - -	Joseph Hardy, Alnwick	- - -	Thomas Stamp.
Cow-Cawsey and Buckton-Burn -	William Forster	John Leithead, Alnwick	J. Watson and M. Humble.
Eldson and Reedwater - - -	Simon Dodd	Edward Lawson, Redesdale Cottage.	-
Ford, Lowick and Redscar - - -	- - -	William Lowery, sen., Barmoor	William Lowrey, jun.

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bawtry and East Markham Common	833 6 5	- - -	1,164 11 8	- - -	180 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bawtry Bridge to Hainton - - -	221 16 2	- - -	1,074 5 -	88 12 1	110 6 3	- - -	(1) 210 - -	- - -
Bingham - - - -	90 5 -	- - -	369 - -	48 14 4	120 - -	1 2 -	- - -	- - -
Clown and Budby - - - -	369 19 4	- - -	92 8 4	50 6 7	44 19 -	- - -	6 14 5	- - -
Dunham - - - -	164 7 -	- - -	116 13 4	38 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Foston Bridge - - - -	725 5 9	- - -	1,021 5 -	67 15 2	223 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gainsburgh and Retford - - -	257 15 8	- - -	750 18 9	129 13 5	108 10 10	- - -	8 5 -	- - -
Kirkby and Pinxton - - -	31 19 11	- - -	93 13 7	- - -	40 - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -
Kirklington and Hockerton - -	131 5 3	- - -	163 - -	83 16 10	72 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leadenham and Southwell, Western District.	5 6 10	- - -	1,000 15 -	78 9 6	232 3 -	- 2 -	28 7 9	- - -
Mansfield and Tibshelf - - -	254 6 3	- - -	556 9 -	67 10 4	130 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Mansfield to Worksop - - -	395 17 11	- - -	660 16 8	90 1 10	100 - -	- 6 -	- - -	- - -
Nottingham and Derby, Western End	- - -	198 1 11	884 - -	26 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nottingham and Grantham, Western End.	89 17 9	- - -	700 - -	63 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nottingham and Ilkeston - - -	11 18 6	- - -	735 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	- - -
Nottingham and Loughborough -	38 4 2	- - -	1,320 12 6	41 14 6	158 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nottingham and Mansfield - - -	840 7 7	- - -	1,731 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nottingham and Melton, Northern Division.	728 9 10	- - -	390 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -
Nottingham and Newhaven - - -	250 2 1	- - -	1,293 - -	74 15 10	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - -
Retford and Littleborough - - -	- - -	5,097 13 3	260 - -	74 5 11	11 3 9	- - -	- - -	406 - -
Worksop to Kelham - - -	116 14 2	- - -	582 3 4	45 1 5	115 - -	- - -	9 19 -	1,200 - -
Worksop to Retford - - -	261 8 10	- - -	538 11 8	66 6 11	60 - -	- 5 -	8 - -	- - -
£.	5,818 14 5	5,295 15 2	15,499 11 6	1,135 13 6	1,706 7 8	1 15 -	282 12 2	1,608 - -

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5,817 10 -	5 - -	- - -	22,514 13 4	- - -	28,332 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 14 8	200 10 11	244 5 7
5,817 10 -	5 - -	- - -	20,739 7 9	- - -	26,556 17 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	(¹)130 9 10	107 16 10	238 6 8
21,802 - -	4 ¹ / ₂ - -	- - -	7,781 14 3	- - -	29,583 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	462 16 1	462 16 1
4,166 4 8	5 - -	359 11 5	1,388 12 9	- - -	5,914 8 10	- - -	- - -	125 - -	16 7 4	13 19 9	155 7 1
3,210 - - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,210 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	281 19 5	461 19 7	743 19 -
- - - - -	- - -	63 12 -	- - -	- - -	63 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	165 3 -	165 3 -
3,410 - - -	5 - -	225 - -	819 1 -	824 8 4	5,278 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	212 18 1	- - -	212 18 1
8,442 5 -	4 ¹ / ₂ - -	- - -	2,533 15 -	- - -	10,976 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	802 18 1	802 18 1
2,500 - - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,500 - - -	28 6 8	- - -	- - -	(⁴)2,307 9 -	196 17 9	2,532 13 5
10,271 18 8	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,271 18 8	- - -	36 12 -	- - -	91 - -	1,006 17 1	1,134 9 1
(²)14,910 - - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	802 14 4	15,712 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6,610 - - -	5 - -	- - -	6,212 10 3	- - -	12,822 10 3	31 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	281 15 11	313 8 7
1,900 - - -	5 - -	146 3 2	950 - - -	2 8 10	2,998 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
11,200 - - -	4 - -	371 1 5	- - -	- - -	14,571 1 5	101 17 -	- - -	- - -	348 18 8	385 3 10	835 19 6
103,057 8 4	- - -	1,165 8 -	62,939 14 4	1,629 11 6	168,792 2 2	161 16 4	36 12 -	125 - -	3,432 17 -	4,085 18 10	7,842 4 2

(⁴) Due from a former Treasurer who died insolvent.(⁵) Including 1,000 l. at 4 ¹/₂ per cent.(⁶) One and a quarter year.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Hexham - - - - -	William Bell - - -	Nicholas Ruddock, Hexham - - -	Stephen French.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Carlisle -	R. Leadbitter - - -	Percival Fenwick, Newcastle - - -	Hugh Taylor.
North Shields and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Geo. G. Russell - - -	John Clayton, Newcastle - - -	Luke Pearson.
Ponteland - - - - -	Sir G. E. Swinburne -	Percival Fenwick, Newcastle - - -	- Ditto.
Shields and Morpeth, and Branches -	William Chapman - -	Atkinson & Griffith, Newcastle - -	Thomas Bowman.
Wooler and Adderstone - - - -	William Lowrey - - -	John Lambert, Alnwick - - -	William Lowrey.
Wooler and Breamish - - - -	M. Dickison - - -	- Ditto - - - - -	William Lowrey, jun.

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
1,344 11 8	429 11 1	3 2 -	93 13 11	- - -	- - -	136 5 7	25 - -	30 - -	50 - -
1,483 3 4	312 16 3	10 16 8	38 14 -	- - -	3 1 6	56 3 -	- - -	10 - -	80 - -
538 16 4	114 8 -	- - -	75 5 2	- - -	1 - -	14 9 8	- - -	25 - -	50 - -
194 8 4	42 19 -	- - -	2 - 8	- - -	- - -	1 1 -	- - -	2 2 -	10 - -
155 3 6	65 3 5	- - -	52 11 7	- - -	- - -	5 12 6	10 - -	10 - -	10 - -
1,312 4 2	489 19 6	138 16 10	122 6 4	- - -	- - -	83 12 8	25 - -	30 - -	60 - -
997 8 -	78 16 4	- - -	97 3 2	- - -	- - -	85 11 2	- - -	10 - -	5 - -
134 13 7	- - -	- - -	32 - -	- - -	- - -	5 6 -	6 13 -	4 - -	- - -
319 7 8	58 9 5	- - -	25 7 5	- - -	- - -	85 3 -	- - -	5 - -	20 - -
1,339 17 3	431 18 11	66 16 8	314 - 3	19 2 6	27 4 -	62 8 6	3 18 7	12 12 -	45 - -
753 19 4	358 6 3	4 - -	8 10 -	- - -	3 10 -	28 2 2	10 - -	- - -	- - -
851 4 6	192 19 4	13 1 9	56 18 10	- - -	- - -	29 8 2	- - -	30 16 8	65 - -
910 7 -	324 16 6	13 16 -	98 4 7	- - -	- - -	48 7 6	- - -	21 - -	54 12 -
763 11 8	181 6 -	- - -	119 3 -	- - -	- - -	70 13 8	- - -	21 - -	101 12 -
736 2 -	(³)105 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 14 9	21 - -	21 - -	- - -
1,520 17 -	351 4 6	15 9 -	113 14 -	3 - -	- - -	79 2 -	- - -	- - -	80 - -
1,731 9 2	530 6 2	119 15 3	288 16 9	- - -	11 6 2	133 2 2	- - -	21 - -	104 - -
400 - -	112 - -	- - -	108 7 -	- - -	- - -	18 7 -	- - -	21 - -	104 12 -
1,367 18 4	321 6 3	35 10 -	152 - -	- - -	25 - -	36 10 -	- - -	31 10 -	50 - -
753 9 8	88 9 -	- - -	61 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -
1,952 3 9	33 13 3	1 4 -	37 15 11	107 3 1	2 - -	47 9 2	- - -	(⁵)49 5 6	42 - -
673 3 7	99 12 9	- 2 -	17 - 8	- - -	- - -	27 10 2	- - -	36 11 5	45 - -
20,233 19 10	4,723 1 11	422 10 2	1,915 6 3	129 5 7	73 1 8	1,061 19 4	101 11 7	391 17 7	999 16 -

* continued on p. 66.

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bawtry and East Markham Common	25 15 8	179 5 -	- - -	500 - -	- - -	180 - -	1,652 13 3
Bawtry Bridge to Hainton	- - -	365 11 -	40 - -	360 - -	20 3 -	110 6 3	1,407 11 8
Bingham	4 9 -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	37 16 -	120 - -	487 7 10
Clown and Budby	12 4 6	174 18 7	13 - 11	- - -	3 6 11	44 19 -	306 12 7
Dunham	31 14 1	9 - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 6	- - -	195 17 1
Foston Bridge	9 13 10	47 5 -	- - -	- - -	6 10 9	223 4 -	1,236 8 11
Gainsburgh and Retford	- - -	540 - -	- - -	- - -	27 - -	108 10 10	952 1 6
Kirkby and Pinxton	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	40 - -	83 8 6
Kirklington and Hockerton	- - -	113 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 10 10	380 2 8
Leadenham and Southwell, Western District.	6 8 11	148 10 -	- - -	- - -	1 7 11	232 3 -	1,371 11 3
Mansfield and Tibshelf	338 4 1	20 - -	- - -	- - -	14 15 3	130 - -	915 7 9
Mansfield to Worksop	- - -	310 - -	- - -	- - -	6 8 4	100 - -	804 13 1
Nottingham and Derby, Western End	- - -	115 - -	20 14 6	- - -	12 1 -	- - -	708 12 1
Nottingham and Grantham, Western End.	- - -	296 5 -	22 - -	- - -	5 10 -	- - -	820 9 8
Nottingham and Ilkeston	- - -	511 2 10	- - -	- - -	1 10 6	- - -	672 8 1
Nottingham and Loughborough	(4)70 - -	580 - -	- - -	- - -	(5)107 5 6	158 10 -	1,558 5 -
Nottingham and Mansfield	25 2 -	497 10 -	- - -	500 - -	68 4 1	- - -	2,299 2 7
Nottingham and Melton, Northern Division.	5 5 -	- - -	31 10 -	- - -	4 14 -	- - -	405 15 -
Nottingham and Newhaven	- - -	477 16 2	20 5 -	- - -	6 13 1	- - -	1,156 10 6
Retford and Littleborough	(7)408 - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	11 13 5	11 3 9	645 19 2
Worksop to Kelham	29 2 -	329 3 -	669 19 10	- - -	25 9 9	115 - -	1,489 5 6
Worksop to Retford	- - -	263 10 -	79 6 -	- - -	10 15 2	60 - -	639 8 2
£.	965 19 1	5,068 8 7	896 16 3	1,360 - -	373 10 2	1,706 7 8	20,189 11 10

* continued from p. 65.

(1) Sale of three houses. (2) Mis-stated in last Return. (3) Paid to parishes. (4) On account. (5) Including plans, &c. 100 l.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Bawtry and East Markham Common	George Creswell -	G. K. Holmes, East Retford - - -	Josh. Peatfield.
Bawtry Bridge to Hainton	Samuel Sandars -	George Nailer, Gainsburgh - - -	R. & W. Hardy, John Hunt.
Bingham	Handley & Co., Godfrey & Co.	William E. Tallents, Newark - - -	Henry Ragsdale.
Clown and Budby	Offley Shore -	James Wilson, Sheffield - - -	Thomas Fall.
Dunham	Thos. Newstead, jun.	John Mee, East Retford - - -	T. Newstead, jun.
Foston Bridge	George Creswell -	- Ditto - - -	S. Brown & W. Ashling.
Gainsburgh and Retford	- - -	Benjamin Codd, Gainsburgh - - -	John Sidsaph.
Kirkby and Pinxton	George Hodgkinson -	Joseph Wilson, Alfreton - - -	Joseph Machin.
Kirklington and Hockerton	Richard Milward -	James Baily, jun., Python Hill - - -	James Baily, sen.
Leadenham and Southwell, Western District.	Wylde & Bolger -	George H. Barrow, Southwell - - -	Paul Bausor.
Mansfield and Tibshelf	John Twigg -	George Walkden, Mansfield - - -	C. Hill & J. Else.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Asthal and Buckland	144 19 4	- - -	260 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Aylesbury, Thame and Shillingford	107 6 8	- - -	1,159 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Banbury to Barcheston	474 5 8	- - -	630 5 -	131 13 4	124 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Barrington and Campsfield	466 11 -	- - -	812 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bicester, Aynho and Finmere Branch	132 3 6	- - -	536 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Botley and Newland	1,811 4 3	- - -	3,101 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 -	- - -
Burford, Chipping-Norton, Banbury, Stow, &c.	512 1 3	- - -	1,461 13 2	24 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burford to Swindon, First District	110 4 8	- - -	312 - 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Charlbury, Witney, Woodstock, &c.	715 18 4	- - -	536 16 4	12 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Drayton Lane to Edgehill	- - -	4 17 -	202 1 8	15 7 2	44 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Enstone, Heyford Bridge, Bicester, &c.	813 16 4	- - -	739 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Faringdon and Burford	(11) 2 2 8	- - -	255 13 4	- - -	151 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Galley Hill and Clanfield Cross	269 17 2	- - -	173 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -
Gosford	128 15 4	- - -	241 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Henley and Dorchester	(13)622 4 11	- - -	2,842 - 8 -	- - -	470 - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -
Kidlington and Deddington	438 3 0	- - -	870 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 4 3	- - -
Saint Clement's	453 18 5	- - -	1,758 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stokenchurch, Wheatley, Begbroke and Islip.	3,428 7 1	- - -	4,691 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	400 - -
Thame and Bicester Branch	- - -	118 7 6	254 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thame and Postcomb Branch	- - -	54 2 10	181 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Woodstock and Rollright Lane	142 11 3	- - -	818 18 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 - -	- - -
£.	10,774 14 7	177 7 4	21,840 14 4	181 7 9	791 1 6	- - -	87 5 3	400 - -

TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1835.

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3,500	-	4½	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	525 4 10	525 4 10
7,104	-	5	-	-	7,104	-	-	-	-	297 7 10	297 7 10
900	-	5	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	141 13 6	141 13 6
7,810 18 9	-	5	-	606 3 3	8,417 2	59 3 4	-	-	14 14	257 15 1	331 12 5
180	-	5	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	123 13 5	123 13 5
1,050	-	4½	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	801 1 -	801 1 -
10,800	-	5	-	-	10,800	-	-	-	-	303 2 2	303 2 2
910	-	5	-	2,166 5 -	3,076 5	-	-	-	-	83 5 -	83 5 -
2,840	-	4	-	-	2,840	-	-	-	-	70 10 3	70 10 3
2,970	-	5	-	-	2,996 7 2	-	18 19 6	-	-	-	18 19 6
(^c) 3,780	-	5	224 13 1	(^c) 3,718 - -	7,722 13 1	-	-	-	-	92 17 10	92 17 10
6,000	-	5	51 10 10	55 1 4	6,106 12 2	59 11 8	-	-	-	442 9 4	502 1 -
2,300	-	5	-	-	2,300	-	-	-	-	3 13 -	3 13 -
5,884 10	-	5	-	-	5,884 10	-	-	-	-	32 19 9	32 19 9
6,875 3 -	-	5	-	1,703 16 3	8,578 19 3	-	-	-	-	75 12 5	75 12 5
11,600	-	5	119 4 3	-	11,719 4 3	-	-	-	-	- 16 2	- 16 2
9,700	-	5	-	-	9,700	141 13 4	-	-	-	272 14 2	414 7 6
(^e) -	-	-	-	-	-	47 12 7	-	-	-	722 14 10	770 7 5
9,556 5 -	-	5	-	-	9,556 5 -	-	-	-	-	461 9 11	461 9 11
(^g) 1,408	-	4½	6,134 5 -	4,990 2 9	12,532 7 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
7,783	-	5	430 -	-	8,213 -	-	4 6 10	19 7 6	-	579 12 5	603 6 9
5,270	-	5	118 10 7	48 7 4	5,436 17 11	47 3 4	16 7 -	-	-	295 4 3	358 14 7
108,221 16 9	-	7,078 3 9	8,297 13 2	5,016 9 11	128,614 3 7	355 4 3	39 13 4	19 7 6	14 14 -	5,583 17 2	6,012 16 3

(^c) Not known.

(^f) For renewal of Act, &c.

(^g) Including 408 L. at 5 per cent.

(^e) 2 years.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Mansfield to Worksop - - -	Fr. T. Foljambe -	Henry Owen, Worksop - - -	John Marsh.
Nottingham and Derby, Western End	Messrs. Wrights -	John Foxcroft, Nottingham - - -	John Taylor.
Nottingham and Grantham, Western End.	Messrs. Smiths -	- Ditto - - -	Loudon M'Adam, Ambrose Hudd.
Nottingham and Ilkeston - - -	George Hopkinson -	- Ditto - - -	George Hopkinson.
Nottingham and Loughborough - -	Samuel Smith & Co. -	Samuel Sandars, Nottingham - - -	John Crabtree.
Nottingham and Mansfield - - -	Moore & Robinson -	Henry Percy, Nottingham - - -	John Taylor.
Nottingham and Melton, Northern Division.	Messrs. Smiths -	John Foxcroft, Nottingham - - -	Loudon M'Adam, Ambrose Hudd.
Nottingham and Newhaven - - -	Messrs. Wrights -	Ditto, and R. Ince, Wirksworth - - -	William Hill.
Retford and Littleborough - - -	Cooke & Co. -	H. Owen, Worksop, J. Mee, East Retford -	George Johnson.
Worksop to Kelham - - -	John Gravenor -	Henry Owen, Worksop - - -	John Marsh.
Worksop to Retford - - -	F. T. Foljambe -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
260 16 8	(¹) 116 14 7	-	-	-	1 5 -	13 12 10	-	-	-
1,150	(²) 536 - -	-	-	-	-	90 18 2	10 - -	25 - -	20 - -
886 15 10	117 1 5	-	101 9 9	-	24 18 10	14 4 6	-	(³) 26 15 -	60 - -
812 1 8	(⁴) 557 18 9	-	-	-	18 - -	78 13 7	-	-	35 - -
536 6 8	(⁵) 353 14 8	-	-	-	28 - 10	4 5 2	-	37 10 -	-
3,102 4 4	(⁶) 1,040 - -	-	-	-	15 16 2	64 19 8	10 - -	10 - -	-
1,486 6 2	984 14 10	-	11 1 9	-	-	43 6 9	3 - -	23 2 -	93 8 -
312 - 7	(⁸) 108 8 8	-	-	-	- 6 -	6 12 1	-	10 10 -	-
549 10 7	(⁹) 140 10 5	-	-	-	7 15 -	38 15 4	-	-	20 - -
261 16 10	167 12 7	5 13 -	-	-	8 15 8	7 - 1	-	-	25 - -
730 17 6	(¹⁰) 287 15 -	-	-	-	15 7 3	22 19 3	-	37 10 -	-
407 9 4	213 9 10	5 12 6	- 10 10	-	-	13 18 8	10 - -	-	-
188 10 -	(¹¹) 80 7 6	-	4 13 -	-	-	15 5 -	-	-	-
241 13 4	-	-	91 14 -	-	-	-	-	-	30 - -
3,324 - 8	1,559 11 -	25 12 -	-	-	48 3 -	59 12 3	-	40 - -	(¹⁴) 180 9 -
877 12 7	(¹²) 735 8 -	-	17 7 2	-	-	17 16 2	-	25 - -	-
1,758 17 8	(¹³) 330 12 -	-	95 5 6	589 1 11	-	13 5 10	-	-	16 - -
5,091 12 10	(¹⁷) 2,584 13 5	334 19 -	1,322 2 3	-	81 8 2	145 7 10	-	20 - -	125 - -
244 16 11	-	-	1 19 8	-	-	52 4 4	6 13 4	10 - -	40 - -
181 - -	-	-	-	-	-	6 18 9	3 6 8	5 - -	5 - -
870 18 8	149 - -	-	-	-	-	51 18 7	-	35 - -	13 10 -
23,393 8 10	19,354 2 7	371 16 6	1,646 3 11	589 1 11	249 15 11	747 5 3	43 - -	395 7 -	663 7 -

* continued on p. 68.

COUNTY OF OXFORD—continued.

* continued from p. 67.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Asthal and Buckland - - -	15 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 9 9	- - -	155 9 6
Aylesbury, Thame and Shillingford -	19 10 8	285 15 -	- - -	- - -	22 12 10	- - -	1,009 16 8
Banbury to Barcheston - - -	5 3 10	274 - -	231 7 8	- - -	10 1 6	124 17 6	990 - -
Barrington and Campsfield - - -	- - -	110 - -	- - -	- - -	29 17 11	- - -	829 10 3
Bicester, Aynho and Finmere Branch	38 14 6	44 - -	150 - -	- - -	21 17 1	- - -	678 2 3
Botley and Newland - - -	- - -	699 - -	77 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,916 17 10
Burford, Chipping-Norton, Banbury, Stow, &c.	25 14 2	167 18 -	- - -	- - -	22 6 7	- - -	1,374 12 1
Burford to Swindon, First District -	- - -	101 18 -	- - -	- - -	9 4 3	- - -	236 19 -
Charlbury, Witney, Woodstock, &c.	24 10 8	521 5 -	1 10 -	- - -	3 19 5	- - -	758 5 10
Drayton Lane to Edgehill - - -	- - -	7 1 7	- - -	- - -	10 19 4	44 8 -	276 10 3
Enstone, Heyford Bridge, Bicester, &c.	51 15 4	340 4 -	44 11 -	- - -	38 11 -	- - -	838 12 10
Faringdon and Burford - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 2 5	151 16 -	399 10 3
Galley Hill and Clanfield Cross - -	13 15 4	- - -	8 2 6	- - -	6 13 6	- - -	114 7 3
Gosford - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 10	- - -	128 7 10
Henley and Dorchester - - -	24 14 2	482 13 -	- - -	- - -	56 14 4	470 - -	2,946 18 8
Kidlington and Deddington - - -	- - -	72 - -	- - -	- - -	33 10 4	- - -	901 1 8
Saint Clement's - - -	- - -	560 3 -	- - -	- - -	86 11 -	- - -	1,690 19 3
Stokenchurch, Wheatley, Begbroke and Islip.	83 5 4	639 19 1	175 - -	3,900 - -	151 14 7	- - -	9,563 9 8
Thame and Bicester Branch - - -	3 11 -	- - -	285 5 -	- - -	8 5 2	- - -	407 18 6
Thame and Postcomb Branch - - -	13 9 1	81 3 -	- - -	- - -	10 2 6	- - -	125 - -
Woodstock and Rollright Lane - -	20 16 3	92 - -	- - -	100 - -	159 17 -	- - -	913 1 10
£.	340 7 8	4,478 19 8	972 18 2	4,000 - -	702 4 4	791 1 6	26,255 11 5

- (¹) Contract work.
- (²) Paid to parishes.
- (³) 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ year.
- (⁴) Work done by contract.
- (⁵) Work done by contract.
- (⁶) Work done by contract.
- (⁷) Due from late treasurer, who died insolvent.
- (⁸) Work done by contract.
- (⁹) Work done by contract.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Asthal and Buckland - - -	Jonathan Arnatt -	Charles Leake, Witney - - -	Thomas Spurrett.
Aylesbury, Thame and Shillingford -	Thomas Stone -	John Hollier, Thame - - -	David Moore.
Banbury to Barcheston - - -	Timothy Cobb, Wm. Gillett.	Wm. Walford, Banbury; Samuel Churchill, Woodstock.	Richard Gould.
Barrington and Campsfield - - -	John W. Clinch -	Charles Leake, Witney - - -	Isaac N. Lawrence.
Bicester, Aynho and Finmere Branch	Tubb & Co. -	Samuel Churchill, Woodstock - -	John Harris.
Botley and Newland - - -	Walker & Lock -	Percival Walsh, Oxford.	-
Burford, Chipping-Norton, Banbury, Stow, &c.	J. Matthews, J. Clark, & T. R. Cobb.	W. Aplin, Chipping Norton; J. N. Wilkins, Bourton-on-the-Water; Saml. Field, Deddington.	George Cave, Thomas Saul.
Burford to Swindon, First District -	Charles Loder -	Thomas Stevens, Kencot.	-
Charlbury, Witney, Woodstock, &c.	William Albright -	C. Leake, Witney; S. Churchill, Woodstock	Thomas Cherry.
Drayton Lane to Edgehill - - -	Henry Tawney -	William Walford, Banbury - - -	George Cave.

COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grantham, South District - - -	- - -	138 17 3	1,518 8 11	- - -	130 - -	- 1 -	17 18 6	- - -
Kettering and Nottingham, South District (¹).	- - -	135 3 -	825 8 -	144 14 3	269 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leicester and Peterborough, Middle District (²).	- - -	- - -	806 - -	109 3 9	233 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oakham - - -	33 - 7	- - -	659 - -	171 14 -	444 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	33 - 7	274 - 3	3,808 16 11	425 12 -	1,077 - -	- 1 -	17 18 6	- - -

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COUNTY OF OXFORD—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,830	4½	-	2,812	-	4,642	-	-	-	-	250 0 6	250 6 6
5,550	4½	-	-	-	5,550	-	-	-	-	256 10 -	256 10 -
2,740	5	50 -	1,918	-	4,708	-	10 16 2	-	-	371 1 6	381 17 8
2,500	5	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	449 2 5	449 2 5
2,370	5	324 12 10	592 10 -	9 12 1	3,296 14 11	-	-	-	-	-	-
15,920	5	-	984	-	16,904	-	-	-	-	(7) 2,996 10 9	2,996 10 9
870	4½	100 -	63	-	1,033	-	-	-	-	623 15 4	623 15 4
	& 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,038	5	-	70 13 -	-	2,108 13 -	-	-	-	-	185 6 3	185 6 3
4,787 10 -	5	-	1,300 -	-	6,087 10 -	-	-	-	-	507 3 1	507 3 1
2,120 6 8	4	-	779 11 9	19 10 5	2,919 8 10	20 - -	49 13 11	-	-	-	69 13 11
4,577 -	5	320 12 4	686 11 -	-	5,584 3 4	-	-	-	-	715 1 -	715 1 -
2,150 -	5	629 9 4	137 18 2	-	2,917 7 6	-	-	-	-	10 1 9	10 1 9
1,090 -	4½	-	1,050 -	-	2,140 -	-	-	-	-	343 19 11	343 19 11
250 -	5	-	201 15 -	-	451 15 -	-	-	-	-	242 - 10	242 - 10
8,220 -	4½	-	-	-	8,220 -	-	-	10 - -	-	999 6 11	1,009 6 11
1,600 -	4½	-	-	-	1,600 -	-	-	-	-	414 14 8	414 14 8
15,264 -	5	891 14 8	355 4 -	-	16,510 18 8	35 17 4	-	-	-	521 16 10	557 14 2
14,300 -	4	-	87 10 -	1,043 9 9	15,430 19 9	663 1 10	-	-	-	-	663 1 10
2,050 -	5	598 13 9	72 - -	271 9 1	2,992 2 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,450 -	5	173 8 -	-	-	1,623 8 -	-	-	-	-	1 17 2	1 17 2
2,400 -	4½	580 - -	72 - -	-	3,052 - -	-	-	-	915 6 8	100 11 1	1,015 17 9
94,076 16 8	-	3,668 10 11	11,182 12 11	1,344 1 4	110,272 1 10	718 19 2	60 10 1	10 - -	915 6 8	8,989 6 -	10,694 1 11

⁽¹⁰⁾ Work done by contract.⁽¹¹⁾ Mis-stated in last Return.⁽¹²⁾ Contract work.⁽¹³⁾ Including sinking fund.⁽¹⁴⁾ Arrears.⁽¹⁵⁾ Including payments to parishes.⁽¹⁶⁾ Including contract work.⁽¹⁷⁾ Including payments to parishes.⁽¹⁸⁾ Contract work.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Enstone, Heyford Bridge, Bicester, &c.	Tubb & Co. -	Samuel Churchill, Woodstock -	John Harris.
Faringdon and Burford -	James Haines -	Richard W. Crowdy, Faringdon -	Thomas Bradstock.
Galley Hill and Clanfield Cross -	Jonathan Arnatt -	Charles Leake, Witney -	Thomas Spurrett.
Gosford -	Sir Joseph Lock -	John Taunton, Oxford -	Richard Dixon.
Henley and Dorchester -	J. A. Allnatt -	Samuel Cooper, Henley -	Sir James M'Adam, Thomas Brown.
Kaddington and Deddington -	Parsons & Co. -	Churchill & Field, Deddington -	Richard Gould.
Saint Clement's -	Robert Morrell -	Baker Morrell, Oxford -	George D. Leach.
Stokenchurch, Wheatley, Begbroke, and Islip.	Thomas Walker -	John Hollier, Thame; H. North, Woodstock	Sir James M'Adam, James Clarke.
Thame and Bicester Branch -	Thomas Stone -	John Hollier, Thame -	Thomas Read.
Thame and Postcomb Branch -	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	David Moore.
Woodstock and Rollright Lane -	Parsons & Co. -	Benjamin Holloway, Woodstock -	Thomas Cherry.

COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	17. 18. 19. SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
1,665 18 5	261 13 11	86 5 -	414 3 10	- - -	15 4 -	52 2 3	10 - -	4 4 -	65 - -
1,239 10 3	214 10 7	51 11 -	295 12 10	- - -	- - -	37 14 7	- - -	5 - -	78 - -
1,148 15 9	297 1 4	15 15 -	212 11 2	- - -	11 7 -	14 6 3	- - -	5 - -	78 - -
1,274 14 -	308 10 -	21 - 6	312 9 1	- - -	9 2 -	17 1 6	15 - -	- - -	78 - -
5,328 18 5	1,081 15 10	174 11 6	1,234 17 2	- - -	35 13 -	151 1 7	25 - -	14 4 -	299

* continued on p. 70.

COUNTY OF RUTLAND—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
* Grantham, South District - -	- - -	75 - -	535 10 7	- - -	47 14 -	130 - -	1,696 17 7
Kettering and Nottingham, South District (¹).	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	269 8 -	951 17 -
Leicester and Peterborough, Middle District (²).	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	233 12 -	870 12 9
Oakham - - - - -	14 2 3	8 - -	35 - -	- - -	2 - -	444 - -	1,294 5 7
£.	14 2 3	83 - -	570 10 7	- - -	52 14 -	1,077 - -	4,813 12 11

(¹) No Return for 1835 can be obtained; the Return for the year ending 1st July 1834 is now inserted.

(²) No interest has been paid.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Grantham, South District - -	James Torkington -	William Reed, Stamford - - -	William Haycock.
Kettering and Nottingham, South District.	Charles Hall -	William Langley, Uppingham - - -	John Aldwinckle.

COUNTY OF SALOP.

1.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bishop's Castle, First District - -	62 18 11	- - -	1,885 8 1	2 14 7	640 - -	- 6 -	- - -	- - -
Bridgnorth, Black Brook - - -	314 10 7	- - -	161 19 10	31 17 9	5 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
Bridgnorth Morville - - -	173 18 4	- - -	283 9 2	- - -	26 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bridgnorth and Shiffnal - - -	16 3 10	- - -	121 13 6	79 4 10	49 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bridgnorth Smithy Brook - - -	261 8 7	- - -	177 7 8	4 - -	8 10 -	- - -	(¹) 226 13 -	300 - -
Burlton and Llanymynech - - -	- - -	63 8 5	290 18 4	108 18 11	80 - -	- - -	24 - -	- - -
Clebury Mortimer District (Bewdley Act).	- - -	17 1 1	221 16 8	100 19 7	39 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto (Bridgnorth and Clebury Mortimer Act).	219 15 11	- - -	626 - 7	269 18 5	148 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Clebury North and Ditton Priors -	7 18 11	- - -	345 11 4	- - -	41 5 -	- - -	1 10 -	- - -
Coalbrookdale and Wellington -	121 4 6	- - -	337 1 8	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ellesmere District of Shrewsbury and Wrexham, and Hardwick Branch.	111 9 10	- - -	626 12 6	28 6 4	96 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto, Harmer Hill Branch - - -	- - -	2 17 8	312 6 8	- - -	84 16 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Honnington and Hilton - - -	65 12 10	- - -	22 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ironbridge (Buildwas Bridge to Tern Br.)	250 13 9	- - -	265 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
King-street - - - - -	22 - -	- - -	34 18 5	6 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ludlow (two Districts) - - -	1,263 15 10	- - -	3,692 14 9	- - -	460 2 6	- - -	- - -	500 - -
Madeley - - - - -	261 11 5	- - -	593 - -	82 12 -	50 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -
Minsterley and Churchstoke - - -	13 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 9 2	5,425 - -
Much Wenlock to Church Stretton, &c.	161 6 8	- - -	209 18 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Newport and Ternhill - - -	15 4 4	- - -	566 5 -	9 9 3	64 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oswestry - - - - -	1,477 8 11	- - -	2,953 18 -	69 7 1	278 10 -	- - -	49 5 6	1,000 - -
Preston Brockhurst - - -	768 17 10	- - -	1,186 9 4	60 3 5	480 - -	- - -	4 16 -	- - -
Shawbury - - - - -	29 9 -	- - -	308 10 -	- - -	56 5 -	- - -	8 - -	- - -
Shiffnal District of Holyhead Road, &c.	637 - -	- - -	1,331 - -	- - -	108 13 -	- - -	2 8 4	- - -
Shrewsbury to Baschurch - - -	141 - 9	- - -	289 6 8	- - -	48 15 -	5 - -	- - -	- - -
Shrewsbury to Church Stretton and Condover.	38 4 9	- - -	504 3 4	65 14 1	73 6 8	1 10 -	- 5 -	- - -
Shrewsbury to Longden and Castle Pulverbach.	- - -	21 10 9	215 1 8	24 19 5	37 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shrewsbury to Minsterley - - -	323 18 7	- - -	383 3 -	57 8 9	70 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shrewsbury and Much Wenlock -	(¹) 101 8 2	- - -	294 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(¹) 131 10 -	- - -
Shrewsbury to Welsh Pool (two Districts).	142 12 6	- - -	1,051 8 -	57 15 6	104 3 4	- 8 -	- - -	- - -
Shrewsbury to Westbury - - -	140 9 10	- - -	335 4 8	53 3 11	74 11 8	- 17 9	- - -	- - -
Wall-under-Eywood to Blackwood -	65 19 6	- - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Watling-street, Shrewsbury District and Branch.	895 7 11	- - -	1,272 15 -	102 19 10	61 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto, Wellington District - - -	253 16 -	- - -	1,844 11 8	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -
Wem - - - - -	19 4 1	- - -	141 7 11	- - -	18 7 6	- - -	24 12 6	- - -
Wem and Bronygarth - - -	43 7 6	- - -	551 16 11	- - -	93 16 -	- - -	12 8 -	- - -
Wenlock - - - - -	58 2 -	- - -	995 13 -	60 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Whitechurch to Madeley, &c. - - -	- - -	8 7 8	1,278 - -	78 13 6	290 - -	- - -	3 3 -	- - -
Whitechurch and Ternhill - - -	25 6 7	- - -	258 2 -	19 15 -	41 12 3	- - -	- - -	280 - -
£.	8,504 11 7	113 5 7	25,982 13 10	1,376 2 -	3,651 7 11	5 6 9	493 8 6	7,505 - -

TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1835.

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COUNTY OF RUTLAND—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,500 - -	4 & 5	1,020 - -	110 - -	169 16 5	3,799 16 5	- - -	- - -	674 4 -	- - -	- - -	674 4 -
7,000 - -	4 ½	810 - -	(2) - -	- - -	7,810 - -	125 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	152 10 3	277 10 3
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	278 3 -	278 3 -
400 - -	4	- - -	47 10 11	- - -	447 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 9 -	13 9 -
9,900 - -	-	1,830 - -	157 10 11	169 16 5	12,057 7 4	125 - -	- - -	674 4 -	- - -	444 2 3	1,243 6 3

(2) No Return for 1835 can be obtained; the Return for 1834, now inserted, is incomplete.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Leicester and Peterborough, Middle District.	- - -	William Langley, Uppingham.	-
Oakham - - - -	Robert Hawley -	William Ades, Oakham - - - -	Frederick Thompson.

COUNTY OF SALOP.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,528 8 8	644 7 7	- - -	- - -	2 - -	1 - -	38 10 2	25 - -	25 - -	28 - -
199 17 7	83 - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	4 14 4	- - -	2 10 -	15 15 -
309 13 2	131 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 18 3	- - -	5 - -	20 - -
250 1 8	56 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	2 5 8	- - -	- - -	18 7 -
716 10 8	47 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	6 14 8	- - -	2 10 -	10 - -
503 17 3	156 16 6	7 11 4	49 14 5	- - -	5 - -	41 7 4	- - -	- - -	10 - -
361 19 7	76 10 6	9 4 -	39 3 8	- - -	1 10 -	3 18 2	- - -	5 - -	10 - -
1,044 14 -	326 18 11	3 10 -	125 6 10	- - -	12 1 -	24 16 3	- - -	15 - -	80 - -
388 6 4	122 8 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 17 -	2 11 11	- - -	12 12 -	(2) 18 15 -
357 1 8	86 16 8	65 - 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 -	- - -	20 19 10	(2) 25 4 -
750 18 10	258 10 11	20 5 7	54 8 -	- - -	20 14 -	28 8 1	- - -	(1) 82 3 -	45 - -
397 3 2	125 9 4	30 15 11	29 - 2	- - -	5 5 -	25 1 11	- - -	7 7 -	35 - -
22 10 10	16 15 8	- - -	6 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
265 - -	129 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
41 8 11	39 - 4	29 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 -	- - -
4,652 17 3	1,226 12 1	144 7 -	684 11 1	- - -	36 9 4	115 12 5	52 10 -	21 - -	210 - -
735 12 -	196 4 4	76 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 7 2	- - -	20 10 6	22 2 -
5,427 9 2	(2) 2,974 - 6	- - -	- - -	100 15 -	- - -	12 10 8	- - -	250 - -	229 12 -
209 18 8	87 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
640 6 3	157 12 9	12 8 -	25 7 3	- - -	3 8 -	33 17 11	10 10 -	15 15 -	54 - -
4,351 - 7	1,781 19 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 14 7	1 17 -	- - -	68 10 3	136 16 2
1,731 8 9	322 6 9	13 2 -	79 13 8	5 10 -	4 - -	121 5 6	5 5 -	25 - -	58 - -
365 3 -	74 14 9	- - -	40 17 9	- - -	11 4 6	25 1 9	4 4 -	4 - -	20 - -
1,442 1 4	324 19 -	112 - 10	16 19 -	- - -	- - -	21 9 6	- - -	25 - -	31 4 -
338 6 8	(1) 210 15 11	- - -	- - -	55 5 -	3 3 -	14 5 8	- - -	5 10 -	- - -
644 19 1	(12) 345 14 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 12 6	- - -	14 - -	- - -
277 11 1	(13) 165 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 -	6 3 7	- - -	5 - -	- - -
511 - 1	(14) 277 10 2	102 - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 -	27 13 3	- - -	11 - -	20 - -
425 19 -	(15) 146 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 6 3	24 12 2	- - -	17 10 -	- - -
1,213 14 10	257 19 3	29 7 11	139 14 7	18 16 3	27 17 7	20 6 3	- - -	19 - -	(16) 94 10 -
463 18 -	(17) 236 5 11	50 12 11	- - -	- - -	5 3 -	9 12 11	- - -	9 - -	20 - -
13 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,437 12 4	(18) 344 - -	107 8 8	- - -	- - -	2 - -	60 1 1	- - -	22 10 -	51 19 7
1,545 11 8	321 8 1	157 12 3	157 19 10	- - -	22 13 -	123 14 2	- - -	30 - -	205 - -
181 7 11	39 6 7	- 13 1	14 - 2	37 9 3	13 2 1	12 5 11	5 - -	3 3 -	- - -
65 - 11	268 15 2	2 10 10	10 4 6	- - -	13 15 11	29 13 6	15 - -	- - -	30 - -
1,056 2 4	437 3 9	65 17 6	9 15 -	57 10 -	5 - -	47 19 -	- - -	13 13 -	70 - -
1,649 16 6	442 12 8	74 1 3	67 14 3	57 18 6	12 11 8	107 5 1	10 - -	(22) 37 10 -	50 - -
590 9 3	83 11 5	1 19 -	69 6 10	- - -	6 8 5	13 11 10	10 - -	5 - -	26 10 10
39,012 10 -	13,011 2 3	1,116 11 -	1,620 5 -	335 4 -	269 19 4	1,063 10 7	137 9 -	802 15 7	1,645 15 7

* continued on p. 72.

COUNTY OF SALOP—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bishop's Castle, First District - -	2 - 4	272 19 10	8 18 3	600 - -	30 2 5	640 - -	2,317 18 7
Bridgnorth Black Brook - - -	14 18 2	36 - -	- - -	- - -	4 11 10	5 - -	169 9 9
Bridgnorth Morville - - -	18 4 -	71 6 3	14 9 -	113 3 7	15 8 2	26 4 -	416 19 3
Bridgnorth and Shiffnall - - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	14 - -	49 3 4	225 7 8
Bridgnorth Smithy Brook - - -	32 11 10	55 10 -	667 5 8	- - -	5 9 3	8 10 -	841 5 2
Burlton & Llanymynech - - -	- - -	53 11 4	- - -	40 - -	11 7 6	80 - -	455 8 5
Clebury Mortimer District (Bewdley Act.)	- - -	155 - -	- - -	- - -	5 8 10	39 3 4	344 18 6
Ditto (Bridgnorth and Clebury Mortimer Act.)	2 13 6	231 10 -	9 12 2	- - -	19 15 5	148 15 -	999 19 1
Clebury North and Ditton Priors -	7 1 9	112 - -	- - -	- - -	8 7 8	41 5 -	331 18 5
Coalbrookdale and Wellington -	- - -	215 - -	- - -	- - -	2 3 5	20 - -	440 9 8
Ellesmere District of Shrewsbury and Wrexham, and Hardwick Branch.	(⁴) 8 11 5	115 - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 6	96 - -	745 11 6
Ditto, Harmer Hill Branch - - -	2 - -	32 10 -	- - -	- - -	4 2 -	84 16 6	381 7 10
Honnington and Hilton - - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	4 - 10	- - -	52 4 6
Ironbridge (Buildwas Bridge to Tern Bridge.)	(⁵) 22 19 7	83 18 6	- - -	- - -	2 6 2	- - -	238 14 10
King-street - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 10 10
Ludlow (two Districts) - - -	- - -	296 10 -	1,396 15 -	- - -	48 16 4	460 2 6	4,693 5 9
Madeley - - - - -	- - -	147 10 -	129 7 9	- - -	3 7 -	50 - -	669 2 5
Minsterley and Churchstoke - - -	- - -	5 18 3	- - -	- - -	86 18 1	- - -	3,659 14 6
Much Wenlock to Church Stretton, &c. -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -	22 17 2	- - -	200 5 8
Newport and Ternhill - - -	7 10 10	41 - -	- - -	- - -	36 12 8	64 12 -	462 14 5
Oswestry - - - - -	- - -	386 13 5	1,030 7 -	30 - -	65 9 6	278 10 -	3,797 17 2
Preston Brockhurst - - -	4 15 -	277 12 6	- - -	400 - -	13 6 6	430 - -	1,809 16 11
Shawbury - - - - -	3 12 2	9 - -	23 14 -	- - -	7 3 11	56 5 -	279 17 10
Shiffnall District of Holyhead Road, &c. -	10 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 1 -	108 13 -	653 15 -
Shrewsbury to Baschurch - - -	- - -	56 5 -	- - -	- - -	1 6 3	48 15 -	395 5 10
Shrewsbury to Church Stretton and Condoer.	11 - 6	95 - -	- - -	- - -	4 7 4	73 6 8	569 1 1
Shrewsbury to Longden and Castle Pulverbach.	7 9 4	16 3 -	- - -	- - -	3 1 3	37 10 -	247 4 7
Shrewsbury to Minsterley - - -	- - -	57 15 -	- - -	100 - -	- 17 -	70 8 4	669 5 9
Shrewsbury and Much Wenlock - - -	3 11 11	204 6 6	- - -	- - -	22 12 -	- - -	419 18 10
Shrewsbury to Welsh Pool (two Districts.)	2 16 11	264 8 2	2 1 3	- - -	33 16 8	104 3 4	1,014 18 2
Shrewsbury to Westbury - - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	- 15 8	74 11 8	476 2 1
Wall-under-Eywood to Blackwood -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 6	- - -	4 5 6
Watling-street, Shrewsbury District, and Branch.	16 16 2	300 6 3	954 - -	- - -	6 8 7	61 17 6	1,927 7 10
Ditto, Wellington District - - -	21 4 4	278 1 9	1,439 17 5	- - -	45 10 10	- - -	2,803 1 8
Wem - - - - -	1 11 8	10 18 9	- - -	- - -	9 9 5	18 7 6	165 7 5
Wem and Brony Garth - - -	- - -	66 3 3	- - -	- - -	22 8 6	93 16 -	542 7 8
Wenlock - - - - -	- - -	45 - -	64 19 -	- - -	- 16 8	- - -	817 13 11
Whitchurch to Madeley, &c. - - -	- - -	215 7 -	94 9 -	- - -	129 1 4	290 - -	1,588 10 9
Whitchurch and Ternhill - - -	33 1 6	54 16 1	- - -	280 - -	22 13 8	41 12 3	648 11 10
£.	234 19 7	4,518 - 10	5,835 15 6	1,563 3 7	738 16 10	3,651 7 11	36,547 16 7

(¹) Including 215 l. 3s. subscriptions towards improvements.(⁴) And arrears. (⁵) Two years.(²) One year and a quarter.(³) Two years.(⁶) Including 200 l. at four-and-a-half, and 1,000 l. at four per cent.(⁷) Due from late Treasurer, for which security has been taken.(⁸) To contractors.(⁹) Mis-stated in last Return.(¹⁰) Including 4,000 l. at three per cent.(¹¹) Including materials.(¹²) Work done by contract.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Bishop's Castle, First District - -	Francis Marston -	George H. Dansey, Ludlow - - -	William Allen.
Bridgnorth Black Brook - - -	Cooper & Purton -	John Jb. Smith, Bridgnorth - - -	William Stokes.
Bridgnorth Morville - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	James Buchan.
Bridgnorth and Shiffnall - - -	Jos. Davenport -	S. Nichols, jun., Catstree, near Bridgnorth	John Brown.
Bridgnorth Smithy Brook - - -	Cooper & Purton -	John Jb. Smith, Bridgnorth - - -	James Buchan.
Burlton and Llanymynech - - -	Jos. Bickerton -	J. Porter, Oswestry - - -	A. Jones, T. Evans and John Lloyd.
Clebury Mortimer District (Bewdley Act.)	Nichols & Co. -	S. P. Southam, Clebury - - -	James Bourn.
Ditto (Bridgnorth and Clebury Mortimer Act.)	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Clebury North and Ditton Priors -	C. & J. H. Cooper -	Samuel Nichols, Catstree, near Bridgnorth	John Brown.
Coalbrookdale and Wellington -	Reynolds & Co. -	John Pritchard, Broseley - - -	William S. Lloyd.
Ellesmere District of Shrewsbury and Wrexham, and Hardwick Branch.	Rocke, Eytton & Co. -	Robert Morrall, Ellesmere - - -	George Windsor.
Ditto, Harmer Hill Branch - - -	Thomas Ireland -	Samuel Walmsley, Wem - - -	Thomas Burlton.
Honnington and Hilton - - -	William Smith -	George Hughes, Lilleshall - - -	Rob. Jarron.
Ironbridge (Buildwas Bridge to Tern Bridge).	Pritchards & Co. -	Hinton & Jeffreys, Much Wenlock -	William Holbrooke.
King-street - - - - -	Charles Adams -	Joshua J. Palle, Shrewsbury - - -	Thomas Pithian.
Ludlow (two Districts) - - -	Charles Powell -	John Williams, Ludlow - - -	Joshua Slack.
Madeley - - - - -	Reynolds & Co. -	John Pritchard, Broseley - - -	William S. Lloyd.
Minsterley and Churchstoke - - -	Timotheus Burd -	William W. How, Shrewsbury - - -	J. W. Poundley, William Lewis.
Much Wenlock to Church Stretton, &c. -	Coopers & Co. -	Edward Jeffreys, Much Wenlock.	-
Newport and Ternhill - - -	Thomas Collier -	Robert Fisher, jun., Newport - - -	William Lockley.

COUNTY OF SALOP—continued.

DEBTS.										ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.				
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.				
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6,700	4				6,700				321 13 6	273 9 -	595 2 6				
700	4	1 14	6		707 14					344 18 5	344 18 5				
1,200	5		30		1,230					66 12 3	66 12 3				
1,400	5		35		1,435	93 15		14	37 10	40 17 10	186 2 10				
1,200	4½ & 5		10 10		1,210 10					136 14 1	136 14 1				
1,200	4	218 8 8	50	14 19 7	1,483 8 3	18	90	5			113				
2,300	5		120		2,420				5		5				
4,830	5				4,830				39 13 4	264 10 10	304 4 2				
2,790	5		70		2,860	55 17 10	17			64 6 10	137 4 8				
4,300	5		1,505		5,805					37 16 6	37 16 6				
3,150	5	4 15	234 13 3		3,389 8 3	146 1 8				116 17 2	262 18 10				
650	5				650				70 10	12 17 8	83 7 8				
500	5		310 10 3		810 10 3					35 19 2	35 19 2				
1,481	5				1,481					276 18 11	276 18 11				
(⁹) 8,800	5			7 1 11	8,800				(⁷) 768 9	1,223 7 4	1,991 16 4				
3,510	5		129		3,639					328 1	328 1				
9,010	3 to 5	50			9,060					1,780 18 1	1,780 18 1				
1,450	5				1,450					170 19 8	170 19 8				
820	5		28 3 10		848 3 10					192 16 2	192 16 2				
(⁹) 10,382 2 3	5	467 13 3			10,849 15 6	674 8 7			208	2,030 12 4	2,913 - 11				
6,850	4½	200	109 2 6		7,159 2 6					690 9 8	690 9 8				
200	4½				200					114 14 2	114 14 2				
(¹⁰) 9,500	4	250	1,695		11,445					1,425 6 4	1,425 6 4				
1,325	5	12	175		1,512		5 10 9			84 1 7	89 12 4				
1,900	5	80			1,980					114 2 9	114 2 9				
200	5	200			400					8 15 9	8 15 9				
1,330	5	30	25		1,385		15 14 6			165 12 11	181 7 5				
5,850	4½	54	58 10		5,962 10				123 3 4	107 8 4	230 11 8				
5,055	5	520	97 10		5,672 10		12			341 9 2	353 9 2				
1,350	5				1,350		7 9 10			128 5 9	135 15 7				
300	4		72		372					74 14 -	74 14 -				
6,150	5	100	38 15		6,288 15					405 12 5	405 12 5				
4,300	5			703 14	5,003 14	58 12			(²¹) 285 -		343 12 -				
230	5		2 10		232 10				9 9 -	38 4 7	47 13 7				
1,350	5	10 10			1,360 10	16 14			82 2 3	159 - 9	257 17 -				
900	5				900				37 14 8	296 10 5	334 5 1				
3,914	5		217 5		4,131 5					52 18 1	52 18 1				
1,050	5	83 5 7	5	23 16	1,162 1 7	43 18	3 15				47 13 -				
118,127 2 3	-	2,282 6 6	5,024 9 10	749 11 6	126,183 10 1	1,107 7 1	151 10 1	19 - -	1,988 5 1	11,605 19 11	14,872 2 2				

(13) Work done by contract.

(14) Including materials.

(15) Mis-stated in last Return.

(16) For two years for Shelton District.

(16) From other parts of the road.

(17) Contract work.

(18) Including materials.

(20) Including contract work.

(21) In the hands of Commissioners of Woods, &c.

(22) One year and a quarter.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Oswestry	Croxon & Co.	R. Jones, Croxon, Oswestry	Thomas Penson.
Peaton Brockhurst	Edward Elsmere, jun.	Williams & Ford, Shrewsbury	Richard Hewlett.
Shawbury	Thomas Russell	Edward Hanmer, Stanton, near Shawbury	Abraham Wainwright.
Small District of Holyhead Road, &c.	William H. Cope	Robert Fisher, Newport	T. Sherratt and W. Ward.
Shrewsbury to Baschurch	Charles M. Adams	John Jones, Shrewsbury.	—
Shrewsbury to Church Stretton and Condover.	- ditto	- ditto	John Burgwin.
Shrewsbury to Longden and Castle Pulverbach.	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto.
Shrewsbury to Minsterley	- ditto	- ditto	Thomas Wilkes.
Shrewsbury and Much Wenlock	William Bayley	William Cooper, Shrewsbury	T. Bayley and W. Davies.
Shrewsbury to Welsh Pool (two Districts.)	Charles M. Adams	John Jones, Shrewsbury	Thomas Penson.
Shrewsbury to Westbury	- ditto	- ditto	Thomas Wilkes.
Walswood, Eywood to Blackwood	Coopers & Co.	Edward Jeffreys, Much Wenlock.	—
Wadding-street, Shrewsbury District, and Branch.	Charles M. Adams	John Jones, Shrewsbury	George Snook.
Ditto, Wellington District	Reynolds & Co.	Richard Emery, Shrewsbury	Louden M'Adam, George Snook.
Wem	C. A. Bectenson	Edward Hanmer, Stanton, near Wem.	—
Wem and Brony Garth	C. E. Studley	Robert Morrall, Ellesmere	Edward Studley.
Wenlock	John Pritchard, jun.	Hiram Hartshorne, Broseley	Adam Jones.
Whitchurch to Madeley, &c.	George Corser, jun.	John Groom, Audlem	William Lockley.
Whitchurch and Ternhill	Joseph Hassall	William Gregory, Whitchurch	Robert Jones.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	I N C O M E.								
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Bath (three Districts) - - -		1,599 - 7	12,354 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	
Black Dog - - - - -	1,757 5 6	- - -	3,163 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	175 4 -	4,300 - -	
Bridgewater - - - - -	803 5 2	- - -	4,154 - -	- - -	- - -	2 18 3	- - -	- - -	
Bruton - - - - -	253 16 11	- - -	1,910 - -	334 6 10	- - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	
Chard - - - - -	- - -	312 3 4	1,761 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Crewkerne - - - - -	168 15 9	- - -	1,482 4 -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Frome - - - - -	508 13 -	- - -	3,105 - -	7 16 -	120 - -	- - -	(8) 138 11 -	- - -	
High Ham and Ashcott - - -	- - -	97 13 10	88 1 8	139 18 -	20 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ilchester - - - - -	44 2 2	- - -	1,409 2 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ilminster - - - - -	35 18 -	- - -	1,970 16 6	- - -	- - -	2 6 -	- - -	1,000 - -	
Langport, Somerton and Castle Cary	543 - -	- - -	2,943 2 6	469 6 7	300 - -	1 6 -	79 7 8	100 - -	
Martock and South Petherton -	240 - 8	- - -	744 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Minehead and Bampton Roads -	- - -	66 4 6	1,690 10 -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	
Radstock (two Districts) - -	- - -	36 - 7	2,166 1 1	20 - -	- - -	4 19 2	20 10 -	- - -	
Shepton Mallet - - - - -	1,025 3 4	- - -	3,296 14 -	163 11 6	- - -	4 12 9	42 2 6	- - -	
Taunton - - - - -	181 15 -	- - -	4,326 10 -	447 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Wedmore - - - - -	- - -	131 13 6	229 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	
Wells - - - - -	91 5 2	- - -	2,838 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - 4	- - -	
West Harptry, Chew Magna Branch	195 5 3	- - -	176 11 7	53 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Wincanton - - - - -	- - -	156 1 6	2,224 - -	- - -	470 5 4	5 - -	- - -	- - -	
Wiveliscombe - - - - -	867 7 8	- - -	1,249 15 -	57 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Yeovil - - - - -	454 1 2	- - -	2,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
£.	7,169 14 9	2,398 17 10	55,283 12 4	1,693 19 3	1,000 8 4	15 3 8	522 - 6	5,400 - -	

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bath (three Districts) - - -	30 4 2	2,198 - 8	2,099 9 -	- - -	85 17 6	- - -	11,931 10 2
Black Dog - - - - -	14 8 5	1,335 17 9	4,554 16 1	- - -	(1) 2,042 3 8	- - -	10,038 9 11
Bridgewater - - - - -	36 4 -	1,610 5 7	150 - -	450 - -	116 12 8	- - -	3,554 1 9
Bruton - - - - -	- - -	571 7 11	51 - 7	- - -	66 12 6	- - -	1,704 7 2
Chard - - - - -	10 19 4	586 6 2	655 18 2	- - -	111 7 3	- - -	1,864 13 4
Crewkerne - - - - -	11 5 6	566 9 -	634 19 6	- - -	(7) 78 10 11	90 - -	1,862 13 8
* Frome - - - - -	112 4 11	653 6 -	730 - -	200 - -	73 6 5	120 - -	3,661 7 -
High Ham and Ashcott - - -	- - -	2 13 3	- - -	- - -	8 - 3	20 3 -	170 19 6
Ilchester - - - - -	93 16 6	91 5 -	- - -	- - -	10 19 6	- - -	1,116 2 1
Ilminster - - - - -	8 3 -	663 - -	171 17 7	- - -	54 14 7	- - -	2,962 6 4
Langport, Somerton and Castle Cary	- - -	902 13 3	298 2 6	- - -	116 5 5	300 - -	3,739 13 10
Martock and South Petherton -	- - -	111 5 -	- - -	- - -	39 14 9	- - -	683 10 1
Minehead and Bampton Roads -	18 18 6	554 - 3	225 14 2	150 - -	75 16 9	- - -	1,260 6 9
Radstock (two Districts) - -	- - -	204 4 6	333 1 4	- - -	39 7 6	- - -	2,214 7 9
Shepton Mallet - - - - -	180 6 7	370 15 -	364 5 6	- - -	49 14 1	- - -	3,126 11 2
Taunton - - - - -	- - -	1,014 10 7	- - -	100 - -	168 16 1	- - -	4,699 16 4
Wedmore - - - - -	- - -	89 8 -	36 13 4	- - -	7 - 9	- - -	153 19 2
Wells - - - - -	45 5 -	354 2 -	1,243 7 2	- - -	89 11 2	- - -	3,730 14 2
West Harptry, Chew Magna Branch	- - -	139 10 8	- - -	200 - -	3 14 2	- - -	423 12 -
Wincanton - - - - -	- - -	295 - -	312 6 6	- - -	119 15 1	47 5 4	2,586 10 3
Wiveliscombe - - - - -	24 9 1	1,115 15 7	- - -	100 - -	29 8 5	- - -	1,481 4 11
Yeovil - - - - -	- - -	330 10 -	185 15 11	- - -	80 2 6	- - -	1,625 - 8
£.	595 5 -	13,760 6 2	12,047 7 4	1,200 - -	3,467 11 11	1,000 8 4	63,691 18 -

(1) Including deficiency due from the late clerk, 1,895 l. 9 s. 3 d.

(2) Including 6,200 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

(3) Work done by contract.

(4) Contract work.

(5) Including 1,950 l. at four, and 3,350 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

(6) Including allowance to parishes.

(7) Including 52 l. 10 s. to Maiden Newton Road.

(8) Including 85 l. from county.

(9) Contract work.

(10) Including 1,000 l. at five per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Bath (three Districts) - - -	Tugwell & Co., Thomas Harvey -	Philip George, Guildhall, Bath - -	J. L. M'Adam, William M'Adam, R. Doswell & R. Brown.
Black Dog - - - - -	Jas. A. Wickham - - -	Alfred Whitaker, Frome - - -	W. M'Adam, Charles Doswell.
Bridgewater - - - - -	William Woodland - - -	Thomas Symes, Bridgewater - - -	John Granger.
Bruton - - - - -	Thomas Paul - - -	Stephen Penny, Bruton - - -	T. O. Bennett, John Hoddinott.
Chard - - - - -	Thomas E. Clarke - - -	Charles B. Tucker, Chard - - -	John Pope.
Crewkerne - - - - -	J. M. Templeman - - -	James Sparks & E. Murly, Crewkerne -	William Evans.
Frome - - - - -	George Walters - - -	J. A. & J. W. D. T. Wickham, Frome -	W. M'Adam & Son, E. Watts.
High Ham and Ashcott - - -	Thomas W. Bagehot - - -	John S. Warren, Langport - - -	Richard Hammett.
Ilchester - - - - -	William L. White - - -	Henry Tuson, Ilchester - - -	William Baker.
Ilminster - - - - -	James Hine - - -	John Baker, Ilminster - - -	Charles Harris.
Langport, Somerton and Castle Cary	Thomas Paul - - -	John S. Warren, Langport - - -	Richard P. Caines, J. Hillard.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

EXPENDITURE.										
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF			
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
12,390 3 4	2,114 2 10	1,477 17 11	2,161 13 11	63 4 9	131 - 8	346 13 9	100 - -	100 - -	1,023 5 -	
7,638 17 -	959 5 8	453 14 6	67 16 7	285 17 -	16 4 6	33 5 9	15 - -	50 - -	210 - -	
4,156 18 3	(³)1,080 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 6 5	- - -	40 - -	50 - -	
2,259 6 10	(⁴)851 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 1 2	10 - -	42 - -	70 - -	
1,761 15 4	194 9 -	41 4 6	6 7 -	131 10 -	- - -	16 11 11	29 - -	40 - -	50 - -	
1,572 4 -	21 8 9	(⁶)278 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 12 10	30 - -	40 - -	30 - -	
3,371 7 -	1,096 14 11	230 7 3	88 - 11	- - -	15 4 4	67 2 3	20 - -	35 - -	220 - -	
248 2 8	66 - 3	39 - -	33 17 9	- - -	1 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
1,409 2 7	(⁹)831 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 1 4	20 - -	40 - -	10 - -	
2,970 19 -	446 12 3	204 12 10	97 8 7	163 2 6	18 8 10	72 6 2	20 - -	42 - -	100 - -	
3,893 2 9	946 7 -	551 9 9	280 10 7	143 - -	1 14 4	54 19 -	- - -	50 - -	94 12 -	
744 6 9	190 3 10	173 19 10	136 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	23 - -	6 - -	
1,691 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 7 1	30 - -	52 10 -	100 - -	
2,211 10 3	488 19 11	319 10 7	384 7 11	- - -	106 3 -	227 3 -	- - -	31 10 -	80 - -	
3,507 - 9	(¹⁴)1,612 6 6	1 5 6	4 16 -	159 5 -	- - -	159 17 -	40 - -	20 - -	155 - -	
4,774 4 4	1,185 18 9	47 12 1	1,703 9 4	212 - 6	- - -	137 9 -	10 - -	20 - -	100 - -	
229 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 1 -	- - -	10 - -	10 - -	
2,853 5 4	589 6 3	411 16 5	382 6 -	68 - -	24 18 2	225 17 -	26 5 -	20 - -	250 - -	
230 1 7	41 15 6	16 3 4	- 11 6	- - -	2 - -	6 16 10	- - -	- - -	13 - -	
2,694 10 4	(¹⁵)779 15 9	- - -	- - -	435 13 9	- - -	23 13 10	20 - -	50 - -	80 - -	
1,307 11 -	(¹⁶)100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 11 10	- - -	30 - -	40 - -	
2,000 - -	623 6 10	135 17 8	- - -	- - -	52 - -	75 17 9	10 - -	31 10 -	100 - -	
63,915 4 1	14,220 11 10	4,382 19 4	5,347 12 9	1,661 13 6	368 13 10	1,705 16 -	374 5 -	767 10 -	2,791 17 -	

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
46,529 - -	4½	23 5 -	- - -	1,140 7 5	47,692 12 5	552 12 10	- - -	248 12 6	248 12 6	- - -	1,049 17 10
(³)30,000 - -	5	1,681 14 4	- - -	642 7 5	32,324 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,406 1 8	1,706 1 10
32,500 - -	5	907 17 3	999 16 -	- - -	34,407 13 3	300 - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	808 16 7	900 1 5
(⁵)14,300 - -	5	- - -	813 10 10	- - -	15,113 10 10	91 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	114 12 4
10,425 - -	4 to 5	- - -	102 2 11	415 1 4	10,942 4 3	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	111 5 8	- - -	58 5 6
10,500 - -	5	450 - -	7 10 -	121 13 11	11,079 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 5 6	- - -	218 13 -
14,450 - -	4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,450 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	337 2 8	337 2 8
3,050 - -	5	207 14 10	1,262 11 6	20 10 8	4,540 17 -	18 8 4	- - -	- - -	75 13 2	- - -	94 1 6
(¹⁰)2,181 18 -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,201 18 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	944 10 8	1,162 9 6
(¹¹)14,175 - -	5	56 3 2	196 8 9	- - -	14,427 11 11	161 16 10	- - -	- - -	56 2 -	696 8 11	832 8 2
(¹²)19,990 - -	5	455 4 3	522 3 -	- - -	20,967 7 3	12 - -	79 18 -	- - -	44 1 3	300 17 4	321 4 4
2,225 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,225 - -	3 7 -	- - -	- - -	17 - -	364 18 9	1,249 13 10
(¹³)26,224 10 -	4	- - -	6,969 10 7	- - -	33,194 - 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	884 15 1	- - -	- - -
3,955 - -	4½	- - -	- - -	38 18 1	3,993 18 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,405 12 11	1,423 7 11
(¹⁵)8,950 - -	4	- - -	406 16 -	- - -	9,356 16 -	- - -	17 15 -	- - -	- - -	256 3 -	322 19 -
(¹⁶)20,700 - -	4½	100 - -	420 - -	- - -	21,220 - -	- - -	66 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5,286 - -	5	- - -	1,488 16 6	56 7 8	6,831 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	94 14 3
(¹⁷)7,010 - -	5	60 1 -	416 12 6	786 3 8	8,272 17 2	- - -	- - -	94 14 3	- - -	- - -	48 14 10
1,250 - -	5	- - -	515 12 6	- - -	1,765 12 6	- - -	23 - -	- - -	24 - -	1 14 10	- - -
5,900 - -	5	- - -	- - -	48 1 5	5,948 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	693 13 9	1,047 18 9
22,710 - -	5	647 12 4	5,286 17 1	- - -	28,644 9 5	134 5 -	- - -	220 - -	- - -	829 - 6	858 8 2
(²⁰)7,450 - -	5	300 - -	45 - -	- - -	7,795 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 7 8	- - -	- - -
309,761 8 -	-	4,889 12 2	19,473 8 2	3,269 11 7	337,393 19 11	1,185 16 10	278 13 10	563 6 9	1,549 2 10	8,263 14 7	11,840 14 10

(11) Including 5,225 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

(12) Including 2,150 l. at five per cent.

(14) Work done by contract.

(15) Including 4,950 l. at four per cent.

(16) Including 3,950 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

(17) Including 200 l. at four per cent.

(18) Including 840 l. at four per cent.

(19) Work done by contract.

(20) Contract work.

(21) Including 3,450 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Martock and South Petherton - -	Vincent Stuckey, James Daniel	John Nicholletts, South Petherton - -	Nathaniel P. Thomas.
Minehead and Hampton Roads - -	Thomas Hawkes - - -	R. Leigh and Warden, Barden, near Dunster	Henry Harris.
Radstock (two Districts) - -	Hobhouse & Co. - - -	Thomas Miles, Ston Easton - - -	Thomas Holloway, John Vowles.
Shepton Mallet - - -	Joseph Carey - - -	Ar. C. Phipps, Shepton Mallet - - -	E. L. Maitland.
Taunton - - -	James Penny - - -	William Kinglake, Taunton - - -	Robert N. Christmas.
Wedmore - - -	Richard Woodland - - -	Robert Tucker, Ashcott - - -	William Edwards.
Wells - - -	Henry Hope - - -	Thomas C. Robins, Wells - - -	George L. Miller.
West Harptry, Chew Magna Branch	Peter E. Coates, Stanton Court, near Chew Magna.	- - -	William York.
Wincanton - - -	Rev. W. Carpendale - - -	G. & H. Messiter, Wincanton - - -	John Martin.
Wiveliscombe - - -	John Payne - - -	James Randolph, jun., Milverton - - -	John Featherstone.
Yeovil - - -	Charles Parsons - - -	John Batten, Yeovil - - -	Richard G. Maye.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

1.	INCOME.									
NAMES OF TRUSTS.	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Ashborne to Leek, and Ryecroft Gate to Congleton.	227 13 6	- - -	1,780 5 -	30 - -	105 5 8	- - -	17 11 -	- - -		
Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Tutbury	600 3 11	- - -	1,084 18 4	86 9 -	100 - -	- - -	11 16 3	- - -		
Bickford Harbour - - -	- - -	29 5 8	173 6 8	11 9 11	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -		
Bilston - - -	622 8 10	- - -	2,841 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 5	- - -		
Birmingham and Wednesbury - -	- - -	2,665 17 1	4,649 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 11 6	- - -		
Blyth Marsh - - -	918 4 1	- - -	2,058 8 4	189 6 11	81 5 4	- - -	133 14 10	- - -		
Bosley and Tunstall	44 10 10	- - -	364 2 4	16 - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Burton-upon-Trent to Abbot's Bromley	69 16 2	- - -	144 - -	13 7 -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Butterton, Warslow, Hartington and Longnor.	91 12 -	- - -	216 10 -	104 5 4	- - -	- - -	2 2 -	- - -		
Cheadle (Five Districts consolidated)	1,270 14 4	- - -	2,279 10 -	26 12 9	202 14 -	1 - -	152 8 9	- - -		
Darlaston - - -	2,003 16 3	- - -	2,572 8 4	60 15 1	56 - 9	- - -	2 17 6	- - -		
Darley Moor and Ellaston - - -	60 11 2	- - -	120 18 6	3 3 6	39 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Dudley and Wolverhampton - - -	- - -	613 6 -	1,824 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 - -		
Eccleshall, Newport and Watling-street District.	294 7 11	- - -	771 5 -	7 1 7	160 2 -	- - -	21 19 2	- - -		
Great Chell and Shelton - - -	415 8 5	- - -	120 5 -	69 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Handsworth - - -	(12)197 1 6	- - -	171 9 3	25 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Hanley and Bucknall - - -	- - -	270 1 7	912 - -	74 - 4	57 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -		
High Bridges to Uttoxeter - - -	- - -	29 1 1	679 6 8	16 19 9	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Lawton to Burslem and Newcastle-under-Lyme.	240 10 3	- - -	1,232 10 -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	42 15 10	50 - -		
Leek and Hassop, and Middlehills and Buxton.	347 19 6	- - -	585 3 11	156 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Lichfield (three Districts) - - -	2,003 - 1	- - -	3,232 1 2	83 12 4	142 - -	15 7 2	161 10 5	- - -		
New Biddulph - - -	133 1 3	- - -	402 8 4	- - -	89 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Newcastle-under-Lyme and Drayton	1,155 17 7	- - -	903 1 8	40 17 6	81 4 -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -		
Newcastle and Eccleshall - - -	208 6 3	- - -	175 5 -	35 5 8	30 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Newcastle-under-Lyme to Leek - -	- - -	215 17 8	1,757 13 4	132 - -	80 - -	- - -	9 3 5	- - -		
Newport and Stonnall - - -	190 13 8	- - -	808 15 -	16 12 4	72 19 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Penkridge and Cannock - - -	- - -	484 6 1	123 - -	23 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Perry Bar to Birmingham - - -	- - -	97 9 7	1,059 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Rugeley and Alrewas - - -	22 6 7	- - -	405 2 7	59 8 7	64 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Rugeley and Stone - - -	- - -	496 18 5	1,917 16 8	134 2 -	194 9 -	3 10 -	2 - -	- - -		
Sandon, Hugbridge, Hilderstone and Draycott-in-the-Moors.	- - -	507 1 8	1,395 14 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 4 -	- - -		
Spath to Hanging Bridge - - -	97 19 4	- - -	375 16 8	18 19 3	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Stafford, Sandon and Eccleshall - -	274 3 4	- - -	733 10 3	4 10 6	110 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Stafford, Uttoxeter, Church Bridge and Newport.	171 5 8	- - -	1,565 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 11 6	- - -		
Stone, Lane End, Blithe Bridge, Meir, &c.	818 13 4	- - -	683 10 -	45 14 2	49 12 -	- - -	2 14 6	- - -		
Stone, Stafford and Penkridge - -	152 10 10	- - -	1,658 6 4	- - -	84 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Stourbridge and Bridgnorth - - -	949 18 5	- - -	330 - -	123 17 8	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Streetway and Wordsley Green - -	641 7 9	- - -	1,548 13 4	48 - 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Tamworth - - -	199 14 6	- - -	1,580 1 8	101 4 1	166 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Uttoxeter and Blythe Marsh - - -	37 17 -	- - -	944 - -	43 10 -	- - -	- - -	21 10 6	- - -		
Uttoxeter and Callingwood Plain - -	85 4 10	- - -	110 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Uttoxeter to Stoke near Stone, and Branch.	259 5 6	- - -	176 15 -	18 19 7	45 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Walsall (two Districts) - - -	601 7 11	- - -	2,143 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 17 5	- - -		
Walsall and Hampstead - - -	470 15 1	- - -	906 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Walton in Stone to Eccleshall - -	11 - 1	- - -	317 10 3	- - -	22 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Wolverhampton, Old District - -	1,428 18 -	- - -	3,746 10 4	- - -	- - -	9 6 -	102 18 3	- - -		
Ditto (Albrighton and Tong District)	- - -	47 8 5	203 - -	14 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 - -		
Wombourne to Bilston - - -	121 15 7	- - -	414 3 4	67 10 11	20 13 5	- - -	- 9 6	- - -		
£.	17,440 1 3	5,456 13 3	54,248 8 7	1,927 6 -	2,350 7 8	19 17 8	886 1 9	400 - -		

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ashborne to Leek, and Ryecroft Gate to Congleton.	94 4 4	171 5 -	(2)832 12 10	261 8 1	34 5 6	105 5 8	2,293 17 1
Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Tutbury - -	13 4 6	225 - -	150 - -	- - -	60 2 2	100 - -	1,235 8 5
Bickford Harbour - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 3 5	- - -	166 - 1
Bilston - - -	74 18 3	169 8 -	- - -	1,000 - -	18 7 9	- - -	2,347 7 9
Birmingham and Wednesbury - -	(5)31 7 8	345 13 8	10 - -	- - -	(5)409 8 9	- - -	3,630 1 8
Blyth Marsh - - -	- - -	220 11 6	2,390 5 -	240 - -	20 2 1	81 5 4	4,104 - 10
Bosley and Tunstall - - -	12 5 3	93 1 -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	150 - -	435 5 4
Burton-upon-Trent to Abbot's Bromley	- - -	84 - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 -	25 - -	146 14 5
Butterton, Warslow, Hartington and Longnor.	7 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 16 4	- - -	216 4 2
Cheadle (Five Districts consolidated)	- - -	514 9 3	489 11 2	200 - -	47 17 2	202 14 -	2,502 3 11
Darlaston - - -	- - -	862 6 2	1,485 6 3	- - -	12 4 3	56 - 9	3,358 3 -
Darley Moor and Ellaston - - -	22 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 2	39 6 -	164 13 5
Dudley and Wolverhampton - - -	(9)100 - -	249 8 -	439 12 -	- - -	35 12 9	- - -	1,880 6 -

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

EXPENDITURE.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,933 1 8	443 16 8	156 2 6	71 12 4	- - -	- - -	25 14 2	10 - -	- - -	(¹)87 10 -
1,283 3 7	402 10 4	89 18 7	53 13 3	- - -	- - -	60 3 7	2 16 -	30 - -	48 - -
185 6 7	70 4 -	2 6 -	13 10 -	- - -	- - -	34 16 8	10 - -	- - -	20 - -
2,850 1 7	260 2 8	139 13 3	(⁴)470 1 8	- - -	- - -	62 6 2	- - -	52 10 -	100 - -
3,729 12 11	1,282 13 11	531 1 7	347 9 -	- - -	10 15 -	446 3 -	15 9 1	30 - -	150 - -
2,462 15 5	290 4 3	87 14 9	303 13 4	186 7 -	53 - -	87 17 7	- - -	- - -	125 - -
530 2 4	101 2 4	40 9 4	6 1 5	- - -	2 - -	29 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
182 7 -	19 8 5	- - -	4 15 -	- - -	- - -	2 6 -	(⁷)10 - -	- - -	- - -
322 17 4	100 3 11	28 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 6 2	- - -	10 - -	17 - -
2,661 6 6	491 16 3	52 11 3	62 8 8	139 13 2	5 5 10	152 17 2	- - -	80 - -	60 - -
2,692 1 8	227 2 5	140 12 4	380 13 3	- - -	- - -	38 17 7	- - -	- - -	155 - -
163 8 -	53 - 6	- - -	4 8 8	- - -	8 12 -	19 8 11	2 - -	10 - -	- - -
1,974 - -	(⁶)640 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 18 -	212 12 4	- - -	(⁸)105 - -	60 - -
960 7 9	262 19 3	5 4 10	12 7 10	- - -	5 10 -	54 - -	7 7 -	7 7 -	72 18 -
190 1 -	48 11 7	- - -	2 2 -	- - -	- - -	13 17 -	- - -	- - -	(¹¹)12 10 -
196 9 3	72 7 8	1 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,043 9 10	309 18 4	7 16 9	20 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(¹³)52 18 -
706 6 5	275 15 10	60 17 10	4 2 -	- - -	9 - 2	141 4 8	- - -	7 15 -	30 - -
1,350 5 16	370 9 -	97 17 -	52 8 -	- - -	4 - -	28 8 5	- - -	- - -	80 - -
741 12 11	177 9 4	46 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 9 4	- - -	20 - -	32 - -
3,684 11 1	1,404 5 11	112 6 6	43 3 7	- 15 6	7 3 -	100 12 7	21 - -	13 13 -	260 - -
491 8 4	142 3 8	9 13 -	112 4 5	- - -	2 - 2	6 - 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,025 13 2	199 15 11	16 4 -	71 1 -	- - -	2 - -	5 5 3	- - -	(¹⁶)40 - -	81 9 -
241 6 8	85 6 6	1 6 -	4 4 -	- - -	1 19 10	8 12 7	- - -	5 5 -	30 - -
1,978 16 9	438 5 -	161 13 3	119 1 9	9 19 -	- - -	41 2 1	- - -	4 - -	- - -
898 6 4	206 3 5	37 11 10	45 14 2	5 10 -	- - -	141 4 11	7 7 -	- - -	78 15 -
166 - -	19 - -	2 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	1 7 3	- - -	- - -	10 10 -
1,059 8 9	266 15 3	53 5 -	33 15 11	- - -	- - -	69 6 5	- - -	20 - -	20 - -
528 18 2	158 5 7	21 5 6	21 8 6	- - -	2 11 4	29 2 3	- - -	- - -	25 - -
2,251 17 8	629 9 4	48 8 1	39 9 3	3 15 -	- - -	243 18 10	- - -	- - -	148 15 -
1,404 18 1	381 17 4	156 11 7	48 13 6	- - -	2 - -	36 2 9	- - -	30 - -	80 - -
454 15 11	90 9 4	- - -	5 - 8	40 - -	2 2 -	7 13 11	- - -	7 15 -	25 - -
818 5 9	(¹⁵)256 - -	- - -	2 9 10	- - -	17 12 8	82 14 3	- - -	- - -	12 - -
1,627 14 10	255 7 6	22 16 2	101 4 9	- - -	19 19 4	37 13 11	- - -	- - -	199 14 10
781 10 8	157 14 3	2 1 -	54 8 1	- - -	15 9 -	93 18 7	- - -	(²¹)18 15 -	40 - -
1,742 6 4	247 4 -	26 5 6	164 - 5	- - -	3 - -	60 17 8	- - -	- - -	55 - -
483 17 8	184 17 2	- - -	6 - 4	- - -	3 3 -	10 19 1	- - -	21 - -	39 2 6
1,596 14 1	331 11 10	14 11 -	137 11 8	64 19 3	- - -	69 2 7	15 - -	- - -	45 - -
1,847 15 9	259 5 5	28 11 4	314 3 11	12 10 -	10 9 1	138 2 6	10 - -	30 - -	110 - -
1,009 - 6	179 13 5	12 10 -	12 14 1	42 10 6	11 3 -	44 12 7	- - -	- - -	40 - -
110 10 3	20 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 1 3	- - -	5 5 -	- - -
240 14 7	32 13 2	- 11 -	2 19 4	- - -	- - -	6 5 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,182 7 5	806 5 3	138 - 3	90 12 11	- - -	1 10 -	96 8 4	- - -	25 - -	80 - -
906 3 4	222 - 1	61 19 -	28 - -	- - -	5 4 -	31 14 -	- - -	(²³)10 - -	30 - -
339 19 3	97 14 7	- - -	29 3 8	- - -	- - -	2 6 8	- - -	- - -	20 - -
3,849 18 1	1,022 17 1	195 - 3	250 8 8	16 13 4	- - -	171 11 7	10 10 -	15 - -	150 - -
447 4 6	130 2 5	- - -	24 5 10	- - -	- - -	19 5 4	- - -	(²⁵)55 - -	23 - 6
502 17 2	120 4 8	40 9 1	18 18 2	- - -	4 4 -	102 4 5	5 - -	10 - -	20 - -
59,832 1 8	14,198 17 2	2,651 4 4	3,591 8 8	522 12 9	247 11 5	3,165 4 7	126 9 1	713 5 -	2,726 2 10

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rated Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7,272 3 5	5	207 10 -	1,955 15 6	133 1 11	9,568 10 10	279 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	279 16 8
(²)4,550 - -	5	140 - -	120 - -	- - -	4,810 - -	110 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	647 19 1	758 12 5
3,488 - -	5	20 - -	- - -	9 19 2	29 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6,500 - -	4½	- - -	25 - -	- - -	3,513 - -	- - -	- - -	5 3 10	- - -	1,125 5 8	1,130 9 6
3,810 - -	5	444 10 7	156 11 11	1,566 5 10	7,066 5 10	158 6 8	25 - -	60 2 6	56 - -	- - -	116 2 6
2,041 - -	5	- - -	- - -	723 1 4	5,134 3 10	37 17 8	- - -	- - -	2 - 6	- - -	185 7 2
5,760 - -	5	- - -	5,000 - -	- - -	2,041 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	139 7 10	177 5 6
- - -	- - -	3,687 14 9	3,997 9 -	- - -	10,760 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	105 8 9	105 8 9
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,685 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	198 5 2	248 5 2
15,573 - -	5	57 2 7	0,227 15 1	- - -	24,857 17 8	197 - -	8 5 -	- - -	- - -	1,429 16 11	1,935 1 11
15,250 - -	5	100 13 5	2,163 5 6	- - -	17,513 18 11	- - -	30 - -	- - -	4 1 -	1,337 14 11	1,371 15 11
1,983 - -	4½	130 - -	834 3 1	- - -	2,947 8 1	68 15 -	14 6 -	4 - -	- - -	59 5 9	132 15 3
(³)4,456 - -	5	400 - -	- - -	519 12 -	5,375 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

* continued on p. 78.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Eccleshall, Newport and Watling-street District.	9 3 6	67 15 -	- - -	100 - -	41 19 11	160 2 -	866 14 4
Great Chell and Shelton - -	13 8 8	(¹¹) 62 10 -	80 4 -	- - -	7 10 9	- - -	240 14 -
Handsworth - - -	25 12 10	96 19 -	- - -	- - -	1 3 2	- - -	210 15 7
Hanley and Bucknall - - -	- - -	72 - -	49 15 2	- - -	- - -	57 9 6	570 1 7
High Bridges to Uttoxeter - -	- - -	118 8 9	- - -	- - -	12 11 2	10 - -	669 15 5
Lawton to Burslem and Newcastle-under-Lyme.	- - -	199 13 -	- - -	142 10 -	20 8 2	- - -	995 13 7
Leek and Hassop, and Middlehills and Buxton.	26 - 9	187 19 9	- - -	- - -	18 15 7	- - -	546 18 7
Lichfield (three Districts) - -	125 16 11	415 16 5	3,554 11 3	100 - -	65 - 6	142 - -	6,366 5 2
New Biddulph - - -	23 9 6	202 15 -	- - -	- - -	5 16 5	89 - -	593 2 5
Newcastle-under-Lyme and Drayton	- - -	100 - -	1,307 13 1	- - -	22 4 6	81 4 -	1,917 16 9
Newcastle and Eccleshall - -	- - -	121 19 2	- - -	- - -	18 18 -	30 16 -	308 7 1
Newcastle-under-Lyme to Leek -	30 11 -	709 19 8	115 5 5	- - -	21 14 10	80 - -	1,731 12 -
Newport and Stonnall - - -	30 - -	32 10 -	334 15 2	- - -	45 13 -	72 19 -	1,038 5 6
Penkridge and Cannock - - -	(¹⁷) 124 - 3	8 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	185 17 6
Perry Bar to Birmingham - - -	- - -	352 19 4	- - -	- - -	45 14 -	- - -	861 15 11
Rugeley and Ahewas - - -	12 14 8	167 18 -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	64 7 -	505 12 10
Rugeley and Stone - - -	57 16 4	308 7 11	108 - -	- - -	13 6 10	194 9 -	1,795 15 7
Sandon, Hugbridge, Hilderstone and Draycott-in-the-Moors.	17 19 -	117 19 8	264 10 7	- - -	12 8 8	- - -	1,148 3 1
Spath to Hanging Bridge - - -	- - -	135 - -	- - -	- - -	9 14 6	60 - -	382 15 5
Stafford, Sandon and Eccleshall -	87 5 4	172 12 -	63 9 4	150 - -	42 5 6	110 5 -	996 13 11
Stafford, Uttoxeter, Church Bridge and Newport.	- - -	556 9 8	36 7 2	- - -	(¹⁹) 177 10 7	- - -	1,407 3 11
Stone, Lane End, Blithe Bridge, Meir, &c.	18 14 -	25 13 9	203 6 3	- - -	15 2 -	49 12 -	694 13 11
Stone, Stafford and Penkridge -	31 10 8	304 10 -	120 1 4	200 - -	41 7 -	84 - -	1,337 16 7
Stourbridge and Bridgnorth - -	21 6 -	- - -	600 - -	- - -	3 - -	30 - -	869 8 1
Streetway and Wordsley Green -	35 12 8	199 10 -	533 6 7	- - -	11 17 4	- - -	1,458 2 11
Tamworth - - -	29 15 7	321 7 6	307 15 9	300 - -	8 19 10	166 10 -	2,047 10 11
Uttoxeter and Blythe Marsh - -	9 1 1	355 - -	21 - -	150 - -	5 17 8	- - -	884 2 4
Uttoxeter and Callingwood Plain -	- - -	118 14 6	- - -	- - -	32 6 9	- - -	179 15 -
Uttoxeter to Stoke near Stone, and Branch.	5 15 10	205 7 6	- - -	- - -	8 1 2	45 - -	306 13 1
Walsall (two Districts) - - -	- - -	335 13 -	781 10 -	320 - -	2 7 9	- - -	2,677 7 6
Walsall and Hampstead - - -	- - -	172 10 -	- - -	- - -	29 5 9	- - -	620 12 10
Walton in Stone to Eccleshall -	50 2 3	40 - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 6	22 9 -	265 2 8
Wolverhampton, Old District - -	41 3 2	624 8 1	- - -	722 16 10	104 9 4	- - -	3,324 18 4
Ditto (Albrighton and Tong District)	- - -	37 10 3	99 12 6	- - -	19 19 6	- - -	408 16 4
Wombourne to Bilstone - - -	5 9 8	82 10 -	77 10 3	- - -	6 7 4	20 13 5	513 11 -
£.	1,188 9 5	9,965 9 6	14,456 1 1	3,886 14 11	1,558 19 4	2,350 7 8	61,348 17 9

(¹) One year and a quarter.(⁴) Including contract work.(⁸) Including team labour.(¹¹) One year and a quarter.(²) Including 800 L. to new Account for deviation of road.(⁵) Two years.(⁹) Three years.(⁶) Including lighting.(¹⁰) £. 800 added for lost securities and interest.(¹³) Mis-stated in last Return.(³) Mis-stated in last Return.(⁷) Two years.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Ashborne to Leek, and Ryecroft Gate to Congleton.	Robert J. Hartshorne	J. G. Johnson & T. Wise, Ashbourn	Robert Hogg.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Tutbury -	Henry Clay - -	Sir J. D. Fowler & John Richardson, Burton-upon-Trent.	John Albrighton, John Deaville.
Bickford Harbour - - -	P. Deakin - -	Joseph G. Bourne, Dudley - -	John Barnsley.
Bilston - - -	Jones, Son & Foster -	John William & Son, Bilston - -	Joseph Price.
Birmingham and Wednesbury -	Samuel Addison -	Clement Ingleby, Birmingham -	James Frost.
Blyth Marsh - - -	Thomas Kinnersley -	Thomas Fenton, Newcastle - -	Liddle Elliot.
Bosley and Tunstall - - -	W. Stonier - -	George Reade, jun., Congleton.	-
Burton-upon-Trent to Abbot's Bromley	George Cooper -	Sir John D. Fowler, Burton-upon-Trent	Joseph Carver.
Butterton, Warslow, Hartington and Longnor.	William Johnson -	R. B. Manclark, Warslow Hall -	John Rogers.
Cheadle (five Districts consolidated) -	John Stupart - -	T. Brandon and J. Cattlow, Cheadle -	John Hill, A. Mycock, and Zach. Bradbury.
Darlaston - - -	Thomas Kinnersley -	Thomas Fenton, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Liddle Elliot.
Darley Moor and Ellaston - - -	John Cook - -	Ralph Bagshaw, Uttoxeter.	-
Dudley and Wolverhampton - -	Edward Dixon, jun. -	Joseph G. Bourne, Dudley - -	John C. Moore.
Eccleshall, Newport and Watling-street District.	Thomas Collier -	Robert Fisher, jun., Newport - -	T. & J. Cartwright.
Great Chell and Shelton - - -	Charles Meigh - -	Ralph Stevenson, jun., Hanley - -	John Smith.
Handsworth - - -	Geo. B. Lloyd - -	Barker and Son, Birmingham.	-
Hanley and Bucknall - - -	William Stupart -	F. W. Tomlinson, Cliffeville, Stoke -	John Smith.
High Bridges to Uttoxeter - - -	Thomas Hart - -	Thomas L. Higgott, Uttoxeter - -	John Deaville.
Lawton to Burslem and Newcastle-under-Lyme.	John Davenport, M.P.	J. P. Harding, Burslem - - -	Henry Hesketh.
Leek and Hassop, and Middlehills and Buxton.	William Challinor -	John Cruso, Leek - - -	John Walker.
Lichfield (three Districts) - - -	Palmer & Greene -	Thomas Hinckley, Lichfield - -	George Astley, Anthony Pearson,
New Biddulph - - -	Clarke - - -	Geo. Reade, jun., Congleton.	William Stonier.
Newcastle-under-Lyme and Drayton -	Kinnersly & Sons -	F. Wilkinson, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Geo. E. Hamilton.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD—continued.

DEBTS—continued.						ARREARS OF INCOME—continued.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,300	—	—	67 14 4	—	1,367 14 4	—	—	—	—	448 1 4	448 1 4
1,000	—	5	355	—	1,355	—	10	—	—	364 15 5	374 15 5
2,168	—	5	—	2,338 15 6	4,506 15 6	14 15	—	5 13 5	—	182 15 2	203 3 7
(14) 4,887 13	—	5	349 2 6	406 12 2	5,643 7 8	—	20	—	—	203 6 8	223 6 8
2,500	—	5	10	122 10	2,632 10	—	25	—	30	7 9 11	62 9 11
6,964 2 8	5	900	789 5 8	—	8,653 8 4	—	325	—	—	595 2 6	920 2 6
10,354	—	5	—	13,309 3 8	23,663 3 8	51 1 5	—	—	—	542 13 10	693 15 3
(15) 6,360	—	5	450 10 4	265 7 6	678 14	—	—	379 12 8	—	—	379 12 8
4,290	—	5	41 19 8	2,200	6,531 19 8	34	—	10	—	31 7 2	75 7 2
1,600	—	5	—	32 10	1,632 10	—	—	—	—	263 14	263 14
5,990	—	5	—	2,462 1 9	8,452 1 9	41 8 4	11 19 10	—	—	141 5 10	194 14
6,753 6 8	5	162 6 2	1,459 14 9	—	8,375 7 7	—	62 9	44	—	31 7 1	137 16 1
650	—	5	—	—	650	—	—	—	—	50 14 6	50 14 6
1,600	—	5	—	114	504 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,154 7 6	5	—	217 2 3	—	7,371 9 9	—	—	—	—	100 3 3	100 3 3
3,358	—	5	—	167 18	3,525 18	—	—	—	—	45 11 11	45 11 11
4,650	—	5	180	200	40 16 4	5,070 16 4	—	—	—	—	—
2,000	—	5	—	—	250 6 8	2,250 6 8	22 9 11	12 8	49 16	—	84 13 11
2,700	—	5	10	78 6 8	—	2,788 6 8	—	—	—	169 19 10	169 19 10
3,357	—	5	50	—	—	3,407	—	—	—	125 15 2	125 15 2
11,131	—	6 5	—	3,077 16	—	14,208 16 6	—	—	—	391 16 7	(20) 391 16 7
2,400	—	5	24 6 6	241 13	—	2,665 19 6	41 18 4	13 9 10	—	905 10 1	960 18 3
(22) 5,940	—	5	—	—	—	5,940	—	—	—	557	— 7
3,530	—	5	—	3,401 19 2	—	6,931 19 2	—	—	—	564 8	564 8
4,665	—	5	125	117 10	—	4,907 10	—	—	—	779 18 11	779 18 11
6,810	—	4 1/2	33 7 6	—	—	6,843 8 2	28 12 3	3	1 2 1	—	32 14 4
6,900	—	5	121 9 3	149 10 9	—	7,171	78 18 4	46 19	—	162 15 2	288 12 6
3,200	—	5	1,067 13 8	1,415	—	5,682 13 8	11 15	—	—	16	— 1
6,780	—	5	—	7,344 17 6	—	14,124 17 6	18 3 4	—	—	193 7	211 10 4
6,530	—	5	—	153 15	—	6,683 15	—	—	25	106 7 10	131 7 10
3,450	—	5	—	—	—	3,450	—	—	131 6 8	756 5 7	887 12 3
1,600	—	5	—	40	—	1,640	—	—	—	85 16 8	85 16 8
(24) 11,207 3 2	4	—	—	—	—	11,207 3 2	—	—	112	1,953 17 9	2,065 17 9
600	—	5	—	—	39	639	—	—	—	—	—
1,600	—	5	35	—	—	1,635	381 6 8	15	5	111 1 9	512 8 5
225,662 16 11	—	9,103 6 11	63,653 3 9	4,465 1	9,302,881 9 4	1,926 17 11	549 15 2	569 1 6	415 4 2	14,931 13 8	18,392 15 5

(12) And arrears.

(16) Two years.

(17) And arrears.

(20) Also 2,192 l. 7 s. 9 d. three per cent. Consols.

(23) Two years.

(14) Including 880 l. at four per cent.

(24) Including 3,430 l. at five per cent.

(15) Including 400 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

(19) Contract work.

(19) Including 97 l. 11 s. 6 d. for three per cents.

(21) And arrears.

(22) Mis-stated in last Return.

(25) And arrears.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Newcastle and Eccleshall	Thomas Kinnersly	T. & R. Fenton, Newcastle	Liddle Elliot.
Newcastle-under-Lyme to Leek	John Davenport, M.P.	James Challiner, Shelton	Lewis G. Hales.
Newport and Stonnall	Francis Yates	Andrew Phillips, Shiffnal	Thomas Arkinstall, Thomas Whitehouse.
Penkridge and Cannock	Stevenson & Co.	George Keen, Stafford	Thomas Aston.
Perry Bar to Birmingham	Barber & Marshall	Richard Jesson, jun., Walsall	James Frost.
Rugeley and Alrewas	James Wright	Walter Lander, Rugeley	Frederick Wigan.
Rugeley and Stone	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sandon, Hugbridge, Hilderstone and Draycott-in-the-Moors.	Fowler & Co.	John Cruso, Leek	John Leech.
Spath to Hanging Bridge	Thomas Hart	Thomas L. Higgott, Uttoxeter	Thomas Ford.
Stafford, Sandon and Eccleshall	Stevenson & Co.	Francis Brooks, Stafford	G. E. Hamilton.
Stafford, Uttoxeter, Church Bridge and Newport.	Ditto	George Keen, Stafford	William Worsey, W. Bradbury, and W. Bates.
Stone, Lane End, Blithe Bridge, Meir, &c.	T. Kinnersly & Sons	Thomas Ward, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Liddle Elliot.
Stone, Stafford and Penkridge	Stevenson & Co.	Francis Brookes, Stafford	G. E. Hamilton, John Barnsley.
Stourbridge and Bridgnorth	Bate & Robins	Roberts & Crompton, Stourbridge	Thomas Barlow.
Streetway and Wordsley Green	P. Deakin	Joseph G. Bourne, Dudley	John Barnsley.
Tamworth	Samuel Hanson	Francis Willington, Tamworth	Thomas Baylis.
Uttoxeter and Blythe Marsh	Thomas Hart	James Blair, Uttoxeter	John Deaville.
Uttoxeter and Callington Plain	Webb & Blurton	W. H. Holmes, Sudbury.	—
Uttoxeter to Stoke near Stone, and Branch.	William Moore	Thomas L. Higgott, Uttoxeter	John Nicklin.
Walsall (two Districts)	Barber & Marshall	Richard Jesson, jun., Walsall	James Frost.
Walsall and Hampstead	Forster & Sons	John Heeley, Walsall	Ditto.
Walton in Stone to Eccleshall	William Moore	Edward Barlow, Stone	Geo. E. Hamilton.
Wolverhampton, Old District	Thomas Lowe	John W. Harris, Wolverhampton	Benjamin Powis, Matthew Frost.
Ditto (Albington and Tong District)	Orson Bidwell	Henry Smith, Wolverhampton	Joseph Bowdler.
Wombourne to Bilston	William Fellowes	William Fellowes, jun., Dudley	John Ritson.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aldeburgh to Yoxford, &c. - -	49 18 11	- - -	500 - -	30 18 11	32 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
Barton and Brandon - - -	402 - 3	- - -	372 16 10	- - -	57 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bury St. Edmunds and Newmarket -	- - -	63 17 -	497 - -	- - -	58 16 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Claydon, Blakenham, Brockford, and Stowmarket.	156 8 -	- - -	1,463 2 10	- - -	314 17 6	10 9 -	73 18 11	- - -
Ipswich, Helmingham, Debenham, &c.	170 - 3	- - -	521 15 8	102 5 3	355 16 8	- 18 -	- - -	- - -
Ipswich to South Town, and Darsham to Bungay.	679 7 6	- - -	2,060 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	- - -
Ipswich and Stratford - - -	515 6 10	- - -	633 11 -	21 9 4	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lakenheath and Hockwold - - -	- - -	68 8 8	137 10 -	- - -	130 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Little Yarmouth - - -	55 14 11	- - -	640 - -	48 5 5	139 7 -	1 10 6	- - -	- - -
Mildenhall Burnt Fen - - -	- - -	646 5 6	85 8 4	49 10 -	71 13 4	- - -	- - -	12 - -
Newmarket - - -	- - -	177 7 -	918 10 -	- - -	64 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Scole Bridge to Bury St. Edmunds -	- - -	165 15 -	637 - -	- - -	117 7 6	- 2 6	22 8 -	200 - -
South Town - - -	127 10 2	- - -	266 - -	(⁵)153 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sudbury to Bury St. Edmunds -	42 10 8	- - -	1,392 1 8	- - -	83 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Woodbridge and Eye (⁶) - - -	209 1 9	- - -	175 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	(⁵)329 17 6	- - -
£.	2,407 19 3	1,121 13 2	10,300 8 11	405 18 5	1,455 2 2	13 - -	429 14 5	212 - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aldeburgh to Yoxford, &c. - -	23 9 -	85 10 -	- - -	250 - -	10 3 -	32 17 8	542 7 5
Barton and Brandon - - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 9	57 - -	256 16 4
Bury St. Edmunds and Newmarket -	- - -	31 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 16 6	370 5 8
Claydon, Blakenham, Brockford and Stowmarket.	18 13 8	49 10 -	- - -	- - -	37 13 9	314 17 6	1,761 2 9
* Ipswich, Helmingham, Debenham, &c.	38 11 4	174 - -	11 15 9	- - -	2 9 6	355 16 8	827 14 7
Ipswich to South Town and Darsham to Bungay.	151 15 6	- - -	147 2 7	- - -	4 11 -	- - -	1,810 12 -
Ipswich and Stratford - - -	36 16 2	100 16 -	- - -	300 - -	24 3 4	30 - -	847 1 8
Lakenheath and Hockwold - - -	4 14 6	125 - -	- - -	- - -	7 9 5	130 1 -	305 7 2
Little Yarmouth - - -	(²)107 2 -	44 - -	4 16 6	- - -	6 4 11	139 7 -	607 17 5
Mildenhall Burnt Fen - - -	3 3 -	28 7 7	- - -	- - -	1 19 -	71 13 4	249 3 10
Newmarket - - -	75 10 2	63 10 -	- - -	- - -	(⁴) 21 10 4	64 5 -	838 1 8
Scole Bridge to Bury St. Edmunds -	- - -	85 - -	- - -	- - -	48 14 8	117 7 6	806 12 6
South Town - - -	- - -	31 14 -	23 6 6	100 - -	45 10 -	- - -	399 7 3
Sudbury to Bury St. Edmunds -	- - -	61 16 6	- - -	500 - -	28 5 6	83 - -	1,365 8 7
Woodbridge and Eye (⁶) - - -	67 3 10	- - -	- - -	437 4 1	97 19 9	- - -	665 13 8
£.	526 19 2	950 14 1	187 1 4	1,587 4 1	344 19 11	1,455 2 2	11,653 12 6

(¹) Work done by contract.(²) Including 550 l. at five per cent.(³) And arrears.(⁴) Including 11 l. 11 s. to clerk of the peace for registering annual accounts.(⁵) Two years.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Aldeburgh to Yoxford, &c. - -	Thomas Mayhew -	Harry White, Halesworth - -	Thomas Davy.
Barton and Brandon - - -	W. T. B. Green -	Wm. Clarke, Thetford - - -	John Payne.
Bury St. Edmunds and Newmarket -	Oakes, Devan & Co. -	Holmes, Jackson & Sparke, Bury -	John Evered.
Claydon, Blakenham, Brockford and Stowmarket.	Benjamin Morgan -	Wm. P. Hunt, Ipswich - - -	Garrett T. Knott.
Ipswich, Helmingham, Debenham, &c.	William Mayhew -	John Dunningham, Ipswich - -	Richard Fenning.
Ipswich to South Town, and Darsham to Bungay.	John Potter - -	Harry White, Halesworth - -	Thomas Davy.
Ipswich and Stratford - - -	C. W. Brooke - -	Geo. Josselyn, Ipswich - - -	John Ranson.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

EXPENDITURE.										
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF			
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
563 16 7	(¹) 94 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 9 9	8 8 -	- - -	20 - -	- - -
429 16 10	39 1 -	- - -	20 12 4	- - -	3 6 -	6 3 3	- - -	21 - -	31 8 -	- - -
555 16 6	151 11 8	15 - -	45 8 4	- - -	13 - -	14 19 2	- - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -
1,862 8 3	783 3 7	55 13 5	142 9 5	25 - -	2 - -	181 1 5	21 - -	30 - -	100 - -	- - -
980 15 7	76 7 9	1 - 6	96 18 1	- - -	2 6 -	8 9 -	10 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -
2,063 10 -	745 18 7	53 2 6	211 13 8	- - -	59 15 -	286 13 2	20 - -	30 - -	100 - -	- - -
685 - 4	185 18 3	12 4 6	76 13 6	- - -	- - -	41 9 11	- - -	- - -	39 - -	- - -
267 11 -	19 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 16 9	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -
829 2 11	120 11 11	- - -	72 11 7	- - -	5 7 6	32 16 -	15 - -	20 - -	40 - -	- - -
218 11 8	34 17 9	35 18 11	26 - -	- - -	- - -	7 4 3	- - -	10 - -	30 - -	- - -
982 15 -	471 6 4	54 8 6	26 10 1	- - -	5 5 -	15 16 3	- - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -
976 18 -	234 8 11	10 16 -	35 17 9	- - -	- - -	186 5 10	- - -	48 1 10	40 - -	- - -
419 9 6	44 18 10	30 18 6	47 6 4	- - -	- - -	50 3 1	5 - -	10 - -	10 10 -	- - -
1,475 1 8	(²) 537 10 -	- - -	- - -	10 7 6	- - -	93 14 10	- - -	50 14 3	- - -	- - -
505 10 1	28 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 10 -	- - -
12,816 3 11	3,568 6 1	269 2 10	802 1 1	35 7 6	90 19 6	951 2 8	79 8 -	229 16 1	575 8 -	- - -

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(¹) 1,750 - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,750 - -	- - -	22 - -	- - -	- - -	71 8 1	93 8 1
1,400 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,400 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	575 - 9	575 - 9
1,200 - -	4½	17 13 11	22 10 -	- - -	1,240 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	121 13 10	121 13 10
1,100 - -	4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	257 13 6	257 13 6
4,350 - -	4	- - -	2,105 8 -	- - -	6,455 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	323 1 3	323 1 3
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	932 5 6	932 5 6
1,700 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,700 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	353 5 6	353 5 6
5,830 - -	5	70 18 7	1,194 12 5	106 4 10	7,201 15 10	3 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 10
1,125 - -	4	110 18 10	- - -	- - -	1,235 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	277 - 5	277 - 5
5,497 - -	5	37 4 -	1,710 9 -	676 17 8	7,921 10 8	7 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 18 4
1,270 - -	5	- - -	- - -	32 13 8	1,302 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,700 - -	5	200 - -	- - -	- - -	1,900 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 6	4 10 6
590 - -	4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	590 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	147 12 5	147 12 5
(²) 700 - -	4	35 16 8	20 - -	- - -	755 16 8	104 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	152 3 9	256 15 3
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 18 2	48 18 2
28,212 - -	-	472 12 -	5,052 19 5	815 16 2	34,553 7 7	116 - 8	22 - -	- - -	- - -	3,264 13 8	3,402 14 4

*

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(¹) 1,750 - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,750 - -	- - -	22 - -	- - -	- - -	71 8 1	93 8 1
1,400 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,400 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	575 - 9	575 - 9
1,200 - -	4½	17 13 11	22 10 -	- - -	1,240 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	121 13 10	121 13 10
1,100 - -	4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	257 13 6	257 13 6
4,350 - -	4	- - -	2,105 8 -	- - -	6,455 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	323 1 3	323 1 3
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	932 5 6	932 5 6
1,700 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,700 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	353 5 6	353 5 6
5,830 - -	5	70 18 7	1,194 12 5	106 4 10	7,201 15 10	3 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 10
1,125 - -	4	110 18 10	- - -	- - -	1,235 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	277 - 5	277 - 5
5,497 - -	5	37 4 -	1,710 9 -	676 17 8	7,921 10 8	7 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 18 4
1,270 - -	5	- - -	- - -	32 13 8	1,302 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,700 - -	5	200 - -	- - -	- - -	1,900 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 6	4 10 6
590 - -	4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	590 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	147 12 5	147 12 5
(²) 700 - -	4	35 16 8	20 - -	- - -	755 16 8	104 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	152 3 9	256 15 3
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 18 2	48 18 2
28,212 - -	-	472 12 -	5,052 19 5	815 16 2	34,553 7 7	116 - 8	22 - -	- - -	- - -	3,264 13 8	3,402 14 4

(¹) Contract work.(²) Including 200*l.* at four-and-a-half per cent.(³) The tollgates were removed, and the Trust ceased on 6th July 1835.(⁴) Including 327*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for tollhouses, gates, &c. sold.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Lakenheath and Hockwold	Dan. Gurney	Jas. Read, Mildenhall.	-
Little Yarmouth	H. S. Davey	Edw. C. Sharpin, Beccles	George Fenn.
Mildenhall Burnt Fen	George Moore	James Read, Mildenhall	Geo. W. Careless.
Newmarket	J. B. Faux	Wm. Clarke, Thetford	G. T. Knott and J. Woods.
Scole Bridge to Bury St. Edmunds	Ben. Taylor	Sam. Golding, Walsham-le-Willows	G. T. Knott.
South Town	John Brightwen	F. R. Reynolds, Great Yarmouth	Geo. Fenn and Noah Dow.
Sudbury to Bury St. Edmunds	H. Jas. Oakes	Edmund Stedman, Sudbury, Chas. D. Leech, Bury St. Edmunds.	Garrett T. Knott.
Woodbridge and Eye	R. Cana	Thos. French, Eye	Peter Vesey.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.								
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Alford - - - - -	94 3 2	- - -	965 - 11	21 12 -	13 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Bermondsey, Rotherhithe and Deptford	- - -	47 7 2	2,967 5 3	135 12 6	- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	
Bramley and Ridgewick, Second Dist.	57 5 1	- - -	228 1 9	70 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Croydon and Reigate - - -	599 6 6	- - -	1,935 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Egham and Bagshot - - -	427 19 -	- - -	1,909 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 -	- - -	
Epsom, Ewell, Tooting, &c. - -	698 1 4	- - -	2,507 3 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	
Gatton and Povey Cross - - -	- - -	- - -	800 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Godalming and Painshill - - -	- - -	224 16 5	126 - -	19 9 9	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	
Godstone and Highgate - - -	5 2 5	- - -	140 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 -	- - -	
Guildford to Farnham - - -	106 10 2	- - -	507 14 4	2 16 4	12 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Haslemere - - - - -	47 6 10	- - -	192 13 6	8 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Kingston and Leatherhead - - -	314 9 2	- - -	572 18 4	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Kingston and Sheetbridge, Lower District.	339 4 3	- - -	3,390 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	(^c)293 18 -	- - -	
Ditto, Upper District - - -	9 8 -	- - -	2,314 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Leatherhead and Stoke, next Guildford	- - -	158 16 10	155 - 2	93 5 6	16 6 8	- - -	23 10 10	- - -	
Limpfield - - - - -	153 12 -	- - -	134 7 6	23 14 -	19 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ockley and Warnham - - -	311 19 10	- - -	191 7 -	- - -	31 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Reigate - - - - -	526 11 10	- - -	4,173 6 8	- - -	- - -	2 6 -	- - -	- - -	
Surrey New Roads - - - -	- - -	87 8 11	12,254 - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -	376 8 9	- - -	
Surrey and Sussex - - - -	2,045 16 5	- - -	23,322 10 -	- - -	- - -	2 12 6	62 16 2	- - -	
£.	5,736 16 -	518 9 4	58,815 16 2	429 15 1	92 6 2	52 15 -	875 19 9	- - -	

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alford - - - - -	4 4 -	407 6 8	176 9 6	- - -	- 19 3	13 5 -	1,070 14 10
Bermondsey, Rotherhithe and Deptford	150 - -	91 10 -	466 5 10	- - -	(1) 761 13 3	- - -	2,986 6 2
Bramley and Ridgewick, Second Dist.	- - -	73 10 -	- - -	- - -	12 3 2	- - -	335 3 10
Croydon and Reigate - - -	45 14 9	1,106 - -	- - -	- - -	7 17 -	- - -	1,810 11 -
Egham and Bagshot - - -	35 10 10	128 6 8	- - -	400 - -	(3) 179 - 2	- - -	1,714 14 1
Epsom, Ewell, Tooting, &c. - -	51 5 4	241 2 -	26 5 2	- - -	27 12 4	- - -	2,186 16 9
Godstone and Povey Cross - - -	- - -	337 12 3	- - -	- - -	3 7 4	- - -	800 - -
Godalming and Painshill - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 9	- - -	153 15 7
Godstone and Highgate - - -	4 17 6	50 - -	- - -	- - -	9 8 3	- - -	125 16 9
Guildford to Farnham - - -	4 4 -	283 15 -	- - -	- - -	3 1 6	12 3 -	543 8 1
Haslemere - - - - -	2 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 19 4	- - -	176 10 -
Kingston and Leatherhead - - -	(2) 50 - -	205 13 5	- - -	- - -	13 6 -	- - -	691 1 7
Kingston and Sheetbridge, Lower District.	64 8 10	296 11 5	503 11 10	(7) 100 - -	126 4 1	- - -	3,693 3 6
Ditto, Upper District - - -	33 12 -	95 5 -	- - -	- - -	(9) 270 - -	- - -	2,300 4 5
Leatherhead and Stoke, next Guildford	- - -	32 - -	- - -	- - -	31 6 3	16 6 8	230 17 -
Limpfield - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 17 -	19 7 6	151 7 3
Ockley and Warnham - - -	- - -	131 7 6	- - -	- - -	4 2 6	31 4 -	260 7 3
Reigate - - - - -	64 9 2	745 - -	968 1 6	- - -	104 16 10	- - -	4,319 7 5
Surrey New Roads - - - -	495 15 4	844 - 10	- - -	2,000 - -	(13) 1,844 9 3	- - -	12,513 17 2
Surrey and Sussex - - - -	708 9 5	2,258 15 -	- - -	- - -	(15) 4,631 7 10	- - -	24,357 14 2
£.	1,744 14 6	7,327 15 9	2,140 13 10	2,500 - -	8,048 15 1	92 6 2	60,421 16 10

(1) Including wells and pump, and expense of watering.

(2) Including 1,000 l. at 4 l. 15 s., and 400 l. at 5 per cent.

(3) Including watering.

(4) Including 34 l. to parishes.

(5) Including arrears.

(6) Including 270 l. from Upper District.

(7) To Sinking Fund.

(8) Also 881 l. 9 s. 8 d. Three per cent. Consols.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Alford - - - - -	Joseph Haydon -	Joseph Hockley & Son, Guildford -	John Davis.
Bermondsey, Rotherhithe and Deptford	Jesse Curling -	George Drew, Bermondsey-street -	Horton Ledger.
Bramley and Ridgewick, Second Dist.	Joseph Haydon -	George S. Smallpiece, Guildford -	Thomas Child.
Croydon and Reigate - - -	Thomas Coles -	Thomas Penfold, Croydon -	Charles Penfold.
Egham and Bagshot - - -	H. Robinson -	Randolph Horne, Staines -	Sir James M'Adam, John Wagner.
Epsom, Ewell, Tooting, &c. - -	James Gibson -	William Everest, Epsom -	Sir James M'Adam, Robert Brown.
Godstone and Povey Cross - -	Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners.	J. Stretell Brinkwood, Secretary, London -	Sir James M'Adam, Henry Holmes.
Godalming and Painshill - -	Joseph Godman -	Henry Marshall, Godalming -	James Howard.
Godstone and Highgate - -	Thomas Palmer -	W. S. Gaiskell, 21, Stamford-street -	Thomas Lucas.
Guildford to Farnham - - -	Wm. Sparkes, Joseph Haydon.	Joseph Hockley & Son, Guildford -	John Davis.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

EXPENDITURE.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
999 17 11	295 6 9	113 6 9	32 9 -	- - -	6 6 -	36 9 11	- - -	20 - -	54 12 -
3,162 17 9	574 - 10	195 15 2	421 10 2	- - -	- - -	105 10 11	- - -	120 - -	100 - -
298 1 9	119 4 11	44 2 10	60 - 3	- - -	- - -	9 2 8	- - -	5 - -	12 - -
1,940 - -	182 10 5	283 17 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 11 3	- - -	- - -	70 - -
1,910 6 4	400 3 -	147 4 3	248 5 3	- - -	- - -	63 13 11	20 - -	40 - -	52 10 -
2,557 3 7	621 18 8	51 16 6	821 9 7	- - -	- - -	125 15 2	- - -	60 - -	159 12 -
800 - -	119 1 -	200 19 9	102 9 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 10 -
150 9 9	(¹) 99 18 6	9 6 -	12 15 -	- - -	- - -	5 12 4	- - -	10 - -	15 - -
143 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 -	10 10 -	45 16 -
522 13 8	90 1 3	51 7 -	39 7 -	- - -	4 15 -	14 14 4	- - -	15 - -	25 - -
200 18 6	55 - 6	52 9 -	15 11 4	- - -	- - -	2 7 6	- - -	15 15 -	31 4 -
622 18 4	141 19 7	160 9 10	51 7 6	- - -	- - -	8 5 3	- - -	- - -	30 - -
3,683 18 6	1,038 11 11	733 6 8	239 11 4	- - -	199 - 8	128 12 9	- - -	42 - -	201 4 -
2,344 3 4	475 2 2	843 4 9	274 6 8	- - -	14 - -	154 13 10	- - -	60 - -	80 - -
288 3 2	47 13 5	16 18 6	40 4 -	- - -	- - -	3 1 11	- - -	10 - -	33 6 3
177 9 -	59 8 6	6 6 -	22 4 5	- - -	- - -	15 6 10	3 3 -	15 14 -	- - -
222 11 -	40 2 9	2 12 6	5 5 -	- - -	- - -	9 13 -	- - -	15 - -	21 - -
4,173 9 2	517 6 -	18 16 -	1,522 13 6	124 4 -	- - -	144 - 5	- - -	30 - -	80 - -
12,680 8 9	1,724 12 6	1,159 4 -	2,672 17 8	- - -	- - -	1,177 17 7	80 - -	315 - -	200 - -
23,867 18 8	4,193 8 1	3,594 19 7	6,330 16 11	- - -	- - -	1,494 17 4	125 - -	300 - -	720 - -
60,266 12 2	10,705 10 9	7,806 2 8	12,913 4 3	124 4 -	224 1 8	3,514 6 11	233 8 -	1,083 19 -	1,962 14 3

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4,000 - -	4	80 - -	1,801 8 2	- - -	6,781 8 2	2 12 6	- - -	- - -	42 - -	23 6 3	67 18 9
(²) 2,450 - -	4	- - -	51 - -	- - -	2,501 - -	45 - -	573 2 6	- - -	- - -	129 4 5	747 6 11
3,500 - -	5	- - -	2,763 16 1	- - -	6,263 16 1	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	20 3 -	90 3 -
22,120 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	22,120 - -	- - -	121 5 -	- - -	- - -	728 15 6	850 - 6
1,800 - -	5	189 6 8	- - -	- - -	1,989 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	623 11 3	623 11 3
3,290 - -	1 to 5	285 - -	127 1 6	- - -	3,702 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,068 8 2	1,068 8 2
5,500 - -	5	- - -	3,082 9 11	- - -	8,582 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,380 - -	5	16 - -	974 5 -	228 2 3	3,598 7 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,000 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 8 8	22 8 8
2,215 - -	5	40 - -	987 - -	- - -	3,242 - -	- - -	7 16 4	- - -	10 18 4	85 15 9	104 10 5
3,898 16 -	5	- - -	11,696 7 10	- - -	15,595 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	71 15 4	71 15 4
10,451 8 -	5	- - -	8,445 10 6	- - -	18,896 18 6	52 1 8	100 - -	- - -	190 - -	246 5 11	588 7 7
5,700 - -	5	150 - -	141 5 -	- - -	5,991 5 -	241 5 -	- - -	16 - -	- - -	329 19 3	(⁸) 587 4 3
(¹⁰) 2,100 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,100 - -	315 16 8	49 11 -	- - -	72 10 -	53 6 11	491 4 7
1,200 - -	4	- - -	216 - -	101 10 8	(¹¹) 1,517 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	179 13 9	179 13 9
3,630 - -	5	- - -	3,267 17 6	- - -	6,897 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	274 3 7	274 3 7
14,900 - -	5	176 2 2	186 5 -	- - -	15,262 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	(¹²) 570 6 8	380 13 7	951 - 3
(¹⁴) 15,000 - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	15,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79 2 8	79 2 8
(¹⁶) 49,250 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	49,250 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,076 - 11	1,076 - 11
155,285 4 -	-	936 8 10	33,740 6 6	329 12 11	190,291 12 3	656 15 10	921 14 10	16 - -	885 15 -	5,392 14 11	7,873 - 7

(²) To Lower District. (¹⁰) Including 600 l. at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (¹¹) In hand 804 l. 5 s. 4 d. in 3 per cents. (¹²) Exchequer Bill and interest.

(¹³) Including watering, &c.

(¹⁴) Including 1,000 l. at 3 l. 18 s.; 3,000 l. at 4 l. 15 s., and 4,600 l. at 5 per cent.

(¹⁵) Including watering.

(¹⁶) Including 5,000 l. at 4 l. 19 s.; 8,600 l. at 4 l. 10 s.; 6,750 l. at 4 l.; 4,500 l. at 3 l. 19 s., and 600 l. at 3 l. 18 s. per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Haslemere - - - -	Daniel Saunders -	George Daintrey, Petworth - - -	George Budd.
Kingston and Leatherhead - - -	William Shrubsole -	Chas. E. Jemmett, Kingston-upon-Thames -	James White.
Kingston and Sheetbridge, Lower District.	Joseph Haydon -	Joseph Hockley & Son, Guildford -	William Baverstock, James Howard.
Ditto, Upper District - - -	William Shrubsole -	Chas. E. Jemmett, Kingston-upon-Thames -	Richard Baker.
Leatherhead and Stoke, next Guildford	Miles Stringer -	Thomas Hart, Dorking - - -	Robert Peters.
Limpsfield - - - -	John Dunn -	Richard Dania, Limpsfield - - -	Richard Washbourne.
Ockley and Warnham - - -	William Hart -	Thomas Hart, Dorking - - -	Jesse Heath.
Reigate - - - -	Joseph Nash, jun. -	Ambrose Glover, Reigate - - -	William Constable.
Surrey New Roads - - -	Charles A. Young -	T. Rowsell, Milford-place, Brixton; W. S. Gaitskell, 21, Stamford-street.	Horton Ledger.
Surrey and Sussex - - -	Samuel Thornton -	W. S. Gaitskell, 21, Stamford-street - -	- Ditto, and seven others.

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.								
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Alford Bars and Newbridge - -	43 10 1	- - -	71 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Beech Down, near Battel, to Heath- field, &c.	292 7 7	- - -	369 - -	39 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Beeding to Old Shoreham - -	228 16 1	- - -	277 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Brede - - -	- - -	6 5 3	505 14 2	97 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Brighton, Cuckfield and West Grinstead	89 18 9	- - -	6,203 18 10	- - -	- - -	2 6	5 - -	- - -	
Brighton and Newhaven - -	- - -	137 9 2	731 6 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 3 7	- - -	
Brighton, Shoreham and Lancing -	- - -	309 14 1	1,817 - 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	1,000 - -	
Broil Park-Gate to Battel - -	- - -	155 15 9	391 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	208 14 6	- - -	
Bury - - -	(⁵)177 10 -	- - -	276 - -	- - -	88 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Chichester, Dell Quay and Farnhurst	318 6 4	- - -	1,255 2 -	139 4 1	- - -	- - -	3 5 -	400 - -	
Cosham to Chichester - - -	344 5 10	- - -	1,230 15 2	63 12 4	- - -	18 - -	27 2 -	- - -	
Cowfold and Henfield (Old) - -	- - -	17 10 5	641 5 -	- - -	- - -	1 - 6	4 10 -	- - -	
Ditto, Branch - - -	17 17 7	- - -	154 - -	- - -	- - -	1 - 6	4 9 6	- - -	
Crouch Hill and Hurstperpoint -	66 14 3	- - -	222 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 10 6	- - -	
Ditcheling and Clayton Branch -	8 4 9	- - -	84 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(⁶)280 - -	
Five Oaks - - -	49 13 6	- - -	269 11 -	5 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Flimwell to Hastings - - -	- - -	536 19 9	3,082 11 -	40 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Henfield - - -	188 17 -	- - -	387 18 -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	2 5 -	- - -	
Hodges and Cuckfield - - -	- - -	(⁷)11 - 5	643 10 -	131 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Horley and Cuckfield - - -	- - -	16 19 7	496 6 6	33 2 6	- - -	- - -	2 9 6	- - -	
Horsebridge and Horeham - - -	(⁸)36 4 5	- - -	1,155 13 4	9 - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	
Horsham - - -	2,004 12 4	- - -	2,821 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 - -	- - -	
Horsham and Crawley - - -	68 10 -	- - -	263 18 -	(¹¹)49 10 -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	
Horsham and Guildford - - -	336 11 4	- - -	503 14 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Horsham and Steyning - - -	509 16 9	- - -	1,108 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 6	- - -	
Hurstperpoint and Poynings Branch(¹²)	- - -	- - -	4 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,360 - -	
Lewes and Brighton - - -	- - -	(¹³)18 17 6	1,435 3 4	- - -	- - -	2 11 -	- - -	- - -	
Lewes to Eastbourne and Hailsham	393 1 2	- - -	1,403 6 8	85 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Malling to Witch Cross - - -	(¹⁵)400 15 10	- - -	1,980 1 2	- - -	- - -	2 3 -	- - -	- - -	
Mayfield & Wadhurst, Mayfield Dist.	- - -	105 10 7	541 15 -	48 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ditto, Tunbridge Wells District -	3 15 4	- - -	293 6 8	37 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ditto, Wadhurst District - - -	- - -	64 2 7	662 13 4	70 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Midhurst and Sheet Bridge - -	98 18 7	- - -	262 12 3	74 10 -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	
New Chappel, Lindfield and Brighton	- - -	14 7 3	744 3 4	9 14 3	129 2 3	10 - -	- - -	- - -	
Offham and Ditcheling - - -	95 2 11	- - -	153 13 4	38 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Offham to Witch Cross - - -	(²¹)490 14 9	- - -	1,505 16 8	15 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Petworth - - -	799 10 10	- - -	1,432 5 6	145 16 1	45 14 6	5 - -	- - -	- - -	
Pyecombe and Hickstead - - -	- - -	604 9 3	2,607 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 - -	- - -	
Ringmer and Hurst Green - - -	- - -	(²³)651 12 8	2,571 12 2	38 - -	- - -	1 10 -	18 - -	- - -	
Robertsbridge Clappers - - -	137 2 1	- - -	131 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	450 - -	- - -	
Rowhook Branch - - -	9 6 9	- - -	46 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Rye - - -	272 10 4	- - -	941 18 4	26 1 9	- - -	- - -	13 19 -	- - -	
Shipley - - -	164 3 -	- - -	162 19 9	39 10 -	19 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Staplecross - - -	118 1 10	- - -	323 19 1	25 - 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Stonegate - - -	3 7 11	- - -	98 3 5	13 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Storrington and Ball's Hut - - -	8 15 2	- - -	187 10 -	- - -	18 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Storrington and Wiston - - -	- - -	62 16 10	405 5 -	53 18 4	- - -	- - -	1 11 6	- - -	
Tunbridge Wells to Maresfield and New Road.	81 5 9	- - -	687 - 5	225 10 -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	
Tunbridge Wells to Uckfield - -	- - -	(²⁸)120 13 3	513 6 8	51 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -	
Worthing - - -	(³¹)594 2 8	- - -	842 10 -	- - -	49 - -	- - -	5 15 -	- - -	
Worthing and Lancing - - -	180 3 3	- - -	446 13 4	41 7 6	- - -	- - -	(³²)182 18 5	- - -	
£.	8,632 14 9	2,834 4 4	45,348 9 11	1,648 4 10	348 19 9	10 16 6	1,030 8 -	3,540 - -	

EXPENDITURE—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alford Bars and Newbridge - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	58 8 3
Beech Down, near Battel, to Heath- field, &c.	12 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 10 -	- - -	374 3 2
Beeding to Old Shoreham - - -	4 1 4	147 - -	61 9 -	- - -	3 - 6	- - -	309 4 5
Brede - - -	6 1 2	139 10 -	- - -	- - -	3 16 11	- - -	612 19 5
Brighton, Cuckfield and West Grinstead	71 8 8	581 17 6	690 18 11	- - -	12 - -	- - -	6,979 6 3
Brighton and Newhaven - - -	46 2 2	525 - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	694 1 4
Brighton, Shoreham and Lancing -	100 16 2	717 10 -	- - -	- - -	15 5 -	- - -	2,384 3 -
Broil Park-Gate to Battel - - -	16 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 6 6	- - -	555 5 3
Bury - - -	1 13 4	52 - -	- - -	- - -	1 17 4	88 - -	344 - 4
Chichester, Dell Quay and Farnhurst	44 10 8	105 16 -	220 - -	400 - -	22 11 4	- - -	1,692 7 2
Cosham to Chichester - - -	29 2 10	90 - -	- - -	- - -	22 7 3	- - -	1,480 4 10
Cowfold and Henfield (Old) - -	98 17 4	109 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	596 10 8
Ditto, Branch - - -	80 17 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	263 19 6
Crouch Hill and Hurstperpoint -	- - -	83 12 4	195 10 4	25 - -	4 - -	- - -	400 3 8
Ditcheling and Clayton Branch -	17 15 -	- - -	183 10 -	- - -	3 4 6	- - -	250 15 8
Five Oaks - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 15 5	- - -	164 1 9
Flimwell to Hastings - - -	65 11 6	619 1 -	639 6 8	700 - -	90 13 2	- - -	3,756 13 6
Henfield - - -	2 4 4	133 19 6	- - -	- - -	4 12 10	- - -	364 7 2
Hodges and Cuckfield - - -	30 - 1	159 - 1	- - -	- - -	6 1 7	- - -	762 18 4
Horley and Cuckfield - - -	32 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	515 17 3
Horsebridge and Horeham - - -	31 3 2	10 14 5	289 9 4	- - -	13 5 -	- - -	1,175 8 10

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

EXPENDITURE.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
71 2 8	40 13 2	3 - -	3 6 -	- - -	- - -	1 13 1	- - -	4 4 -	5 - -
408 7 6	172 15 11	116 12 5	30 15 6	- - -	- - -	15 - 4	- - -	15 - -	- - -
277 - -	44 7 6	10 - -	19 10 -	- - -	- - -	12 9 1	- - -	7 7 -	- - -
603 4 4	149 16 6	66 16 8	179 11 6	17 12 -	- - -	17 4 8	10 - -	10 - -	12 10 -
6,209 1 4	2,150 - -	1,330 14 1	62 3 6	1,142 2 -	85 - -	593 1 7	50 - -	50 - -	160 - -
749 9 11	58 5 6	- - -	(³) 31 12 2	- - -	- - -	6 6 6	- - -	- - -	23 15 -
2,826 - 9	367 4 4	- - -	(⁴) 840 18 9	131 16 10	31 10 -	57 1 11	10 - -	30 - -	82 - -
599 19 6	120 6 4	345 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 13 8	- - -	20 - -	- - -
364 - -	46 1 -	60 4 6	62 3 8	- - -	- - -	8 1 -	- - -	23 19 6	- - -
1,797 11 1	374 19 8	192 18 7	98 4 2	1 - -	- - -	103 2 9	- - -	20 - -	109 4 -
1,322 7 6	434 10 5	381 11 8	313 11 11	- - -	- - -	98 16 7	- - -	21 - -	89 4 2
646 15 6	179 18 8	61 19 7	40 11 3	- - -	6 15 9	29 8 1	- - -	30 - -	40 - -
159 10 -	129 19 3	35 1 -	- - -	- - -	10 13 -	7 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
240 12 6	36 4 3	29 8 8	16 11 6	- - -	- - -	4 16 7	- - -	- - -	5 - -
364 15 -	17 14 11	13 - -	6 8 8	- - -	- - -	4 5 7	- - -	- - -	5 - -
275 5 -	59 1 2	22 9 -	43 7 -	- - -	- - -	2 - 11	- - -	19 8 3	15 - -
3,123 8 6	470 13 8	784 6 9	124 - -	- - -	23 4 4	105 16 5	- - -	50 - -	84 - -
390 7 -	95 3 9	20 17 -	68 15 -	- - -	- - -	16 14 9	- - -	12 - -	10 - -
774 14 9	147 18 -	213 1 4	141 10 8	- - -	1 19 -	9 18 2	20 4 8	15 - -	18 4 9
531 18 6	174 16 7	123 6 10	143 3 7	- - -	- - -	27 8 -	- - -	- - -	13 13 -
1,169 13 4	259 2 3	341 4 7	77 15 11	- - -	19 4 -	33 - 2	- - -	(⁹) 37 10 -	63 - -
2,837 5 -	657 3 2	487 19 8	885 15 7	- - -	- - -	98 6 1	40 - -	40 - -	150 - -
313 18 -	159 14 5	46 15 8	46 10 -	- - -	2 8 -	4 14 7	- - -	- - -	- - -
503 14 8	220 6 2	43 2 9	55 - 6	- - -	3 13 -	18 1 2	3 - -	- - -	10 - -
1,110 11 6	194 14 3	234 12 -	160 17 2	- - -	- - -	16 9 -	- - -	13 - -	45 - -
1,364 15 -	382 7 2	419 19 -	61 6 4	189 7 -	- - -	271 17 6	- - -	- - -	20 - -
1,437 14 4	222 10 -	326 13 11	345 4 10	- - -	114 2 6	54 8 2	(¹⁴) 142 12 10	38 - -	84 16 1
1,488 7 10	203 1 -	168 12 -	104 2 7	- - -	1 18 4	38 14 6	- - -	15 - -	41 14 8
1,982 4 2	248 2 -	793 16 10	539 2 3	- - -	53 1 8	43 10 5	- - -	27 - -	64 18 1
590 1 6	205 9 -	87 6 6	56 - 6	- - -	7 5 10	57 8 5	- - -	- - -	16 - -
330 13 8	40 16 3	167 11 6	37 1 -	- - -	- - -	13 18 1	- - -	6 - -	8 - -
732 16 -	212 5 6	78 8 2	93 15 5	- - -	7 16 9	63 11 6	- - -	- - -	16 - -
337 14 3	82 19 11	60 3 4	22 - -	- - -	- - -	10 8 6	- - -	20 - -	7 5 8
883 9 10	125 2 7	19 9 6	10 8 11	- - -	3 14 6	58 4 5	- - -	- - -	47 10 -
191 17 4	42 - 9	17 6 6	- - -	- - -	3 4 6	- - -	- - -	4 4 -	8 14 -
1,521 4 2	231 2 4	473 12 10	332 - 7	- - -	32 9 6	39 6 7	- - -	18 - -	42 6 7
1,624 1 1	463 19 4	238 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 16 11	- - -	28 12 11	75 - -
2,645 14 -	460 19 6	- - -	(²³) 919 11 9	23 - -	26 14 -	90 6 -	(²⁴) 40 - -	- - -	65 - -
2,612 - 2	300 19 -	780 8 11	577 12 9	4 7 6	79 11 11	135 2 -	- - -	27 - -	82 18 1
581 5 -	- - -	6 11 4	- 15 -	- - -	- - -	13 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
46 1 1	17 10 3	3 6 -	- 16 -	- - -	- - -	2 14 3	- - -	- - -	5 - -
981 19 1	325 9 -	381 18 5	282 1 6	- - -	- - -	43 8 10	10 - -	10 - -	56 - -
221 9 9	56 1 10	43 9 3	19 5 -	- - -	- - -	4 17 11	- - -	12 12 -	30 - -
348 19 4	37 2 3	45 6 8	75 2 8	- - -	- - -	20 12 9	5 - -	10 - -	18 - -
111 13 5	46 - 3	16 - 4	7 10 -	- - -	- - -	- 17 4	5 5 -	- - -	- - -
205 13 -	69 18 11	13 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 8 9	- - -	12 12 -	- - -
460 14 10	95 9 1	43 7 1	15 18 2	- - -	1 - -	14 - 11	- - -	18 18 -	13 - -
922 10 5	251 13 -	228 1 9	177 5 2	30 - -	15 10 -	13 4 4	- - -	12 - -	30 - -
1,065 1 8	157 8 -	141 2 -	102 6 6	- - -	- - -	22 - 8	- - -	(²⁰) 37 10 -	27 5 7
897 5 -	174 13 7	144 1 9	29 14 2	- - -	3 11 9	20 3 2	- - -	21 - -	62 10 -
670 19 3	54 7 1	24 7 4	13 9 3	- - -	- - -	4 8 -	- - -	34 3 8	- - -
51,926 19 -	11,268 15 5	9,688 8 7	7,274 14 4	1,539 5 4	534 8 4	2,457 15 1	336 2 6	771 1 4	1,752 9 8

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(¹) 1,075 - -	5	- - -	4,192 10 -	- - -	5,267 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 4 6	56 4 6
4,550 - -	5	- - -	4,948 2 6	- - -	9,498 2 6	97 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	326 11 11	424 5 3
2,910 - -	5	- - -	147 - -	- - -	3,087 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	196 11 8	196 11 8
(²) 4,010 - -	4½	- - -	160 14 -	16 - 4	4,186 14 4	- - -	3 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 19 7
11,637 10 -	5	- - -	- - -	680 6 2	12,317 16 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10,500 - -	5	101 1 2	- - -	82 - 7	10,683 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
14,850 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,850 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	132 3 8	132 3 8
2,650 - -	5	- - -	2,603 9 6	111 1 6	111 1 6	402 - -	- - -	2 5 -	- - -	- - -	404 5 -
2,400 - -	4½	10 - -	- - -	- - -	5,253 9 6	29 10 -	7 18 -	- - -	13 13 2	197 9 8	248 10 10
2,250 - -	4	10 - -	- - -	- - -	2,410 - -	5 19 6	- - -	- - -	6 4 9	423 10 3	435 14 6
2,727 - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,260 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	186 8 6	186 8 6
- - -	-	25 16 4	- - -	86 11 11	2,727 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 15 4	32 14 5	58 9 9
2,015 17 -	4	39 18 8	- - -	92 16 11	112 7 3	56 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 - -
1,820 - -	5	100 - -	238 15 -	- - -	2,148 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	122 4 1	122 4 1
3,415 - -	5	- - -	4,602 15 -	- - -	2,163 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	160 16 9	160 16 9
11,681 - -	5	- - -	- - -	1,170 4 9	10,017 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	311 4 -
3,349 19 -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,851 4 9	205 14 -	- - -	- - -	15 10 -	214 16 10	214 16 10
4,200 - -	4	119 18 6	358 - 11	- - -	3,349 10 -	- - -	221 14 3	- - -	- - -	- 16 -	222 10 3
20,162 14 -	5	2,500 -	19,513 18 2	- 18 4	42,117 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
400 - -	5	442 5 10	20 - -	- - -	862 5 10	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	30 8 11	35 8 11

COUNTY OF SUSSEX—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Horsham - - - - -	10 18 10	347 - -	1,931 2 10	- - -	13 11 -	- - -	4,661 17 2
Horsham and Crawley - - -	10 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 9	- - -	270 14 3
Horsham and Guildford - -	10 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - 6	- - -	365 9 3
Horsham and Steyning - -	14 13 -	336 - -	- - -	- - -	6 18 6	- - -	1,022 3 11
Hurstperpoint & Poynings Branch ⁽¹²⁾	34 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 1	- - -	1,386 2 6
Lewes and Brighton - - -	35 8 3	12 10 -	1,062 3 8	- - -	8 4 7	- - -	2,446 14 10
Lewes to Eastbourne and Hailsham	22 5 10	548 10 -	- - -	300 - -	16 7 11	- - -	1,460 6 10
Malling to Witch Cross - -	54 7 7	226 5 -	11 14 2	- - -	6 1 7	- - -	2,067 19 7
Mayfield and Wadhurst, Mayfield District.	⁽¹⁶⁾ 36 - -	152 10 -	- - -	- - -	1 5 3	- - -	619 5 6
Ditto, Tunbridge Wells District -	4 2 4	49 10 -	- - -	- - -	18 16 5	- - -	345 15 7
Ditto, Wadhurst District - -	⁽¹⁹⁾ 68 4 10	180 18 1	- - -	- - -	3 - 6	- - -	724 - 9
Midhurst and Sheet Bridge - -	12 16 6	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	230 16 5
New Chappel, Lindfield and Brighton	53 19 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 3 -	129 2 3	457 14 5
Offham and Ditcheling - - -	5 19 -	163 17 6	- - -	- - -	15 11 4	- - -	260 17 7
Offham to Witch Cross - - -	43 6 11	178 16 2	- - -	100 - -	7 5 7	- - -	1,498 7 1
Petworth - - - - -	2 3 7	⁽²²⁾ 492 - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 8	45 14 6	1,433 2 1
Pyecombe and Hickstead - -	74 12 -	681 9 6	- - -	- - -	12 - 10	- - -	2,393 13 7
Ringmer and Hurst Green - -	34 3 3	538 2 10	61 14 2	- - -	6 1 7	- - -	2,628 2 -
Robertsbridge Clappers - - -	3 15 -	150 15 -	526 - -	175 - -	3 2 6	- - -	879 4 8
Rowhook Branch - - - - -	3 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 16 6
Rye - - - - -	36 11 8	42 9 11	6 15 -	- - -	5 7 5	- - -	1,200 1 9
Shipley - - - - -	1 6 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 5 -	19 - -	186 17 10
Staplecross - - - - -	7 18 6	114 5 -	10 13 -	25 - -	3 13 11	- - -	372 14 9
Stonegate - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 6	- - -	79 18 5
Storrington and Ball's Hut - -	13 8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 17 6	18 3 -	144 3 -
Storrington and Wiston - - -	10 3 10	179 7 6	- - -	- - -	6 15 6	- - -	398 - 1
Tunbridge Wells to Maresfield and New Road.	- - -	100 - -	104 - -	- - -	36 12 6	- - -	998 6 9
Tunbridge Wells to Uckfield - -	⁽³⁰⁾ 32 16 8	180 12 6	- - -	- - -	7 1 7	- - -	708 3 6
Worthing - - - - -	9 17 4	219 16 11	- - -	168 15 -	6 15 8	49 - -	899 19 4
Worthing and Laucing - - -	- - -	492 - 3	- - -	50 - -	3 12 11	- - -	676 8 6
£.	1,339 - 10	8,875 17 -	5,994 7 1	1,943 15 -	459 17 11	348 19 9	54,584 18 2

(1) The bonds not now in existence.

(2) Including 800 l. at four per cent.

(3) Including team labour.

(4) Contract work.

(5) An error in last Return.

(6) Received debentures for 350 l.

(7) Mis-stated in last Return.

(8) Mis-stated in last Return.

(9) One year and a quarter.

(10) Exchequer Bill and interest.

(11) Including arrears.

(12) From 26 March 1834, when Act commenced.

(13) Mis-stated in last Return.

(14) Interest.

(15) Mis-stated in last Return.

(16) Arrears.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Alford Bars and Newbridge - -	Henry Botting - -	John Hemming, Loxwood - - -	James Foster.
Beech Down, near Battel, to Heathfield, &c.	James Hilder - -	T. C. Bellingham, Battel.	-
Beeding to Old Shoreham - -	Richard Penfold - -	Charles Marshall, Steyning - - -	John Heath.
Brede - - - - -	John Bellingham - -	Edwin N. Dawes, Rye - - -	A. and J. Pinyon.
Brighton, Cuckfield and West Grinstead	Avery Roberts - -	Samuel Waller, Cuckfield - - -	J. Heath and W. Kenchin.
Brighton and Newhaven - -	Thomas West - -	Thomas Croswoller, Brighton - -	William Vernham.
Brighton, Shoreham and Lancing -	ditto - - -	Frederick Cooper, Brighton - -	ditto.
Broil Park-Gate to Battel - -	Thomas Whitfield - -	T. C. Bellingham, Battel.	-
Bury - - - - -	James Hopkins - -	William Holmes, Arundel - - -	Thomas Booker.
Chichester, Dell Quay and Farnhurst	Ridge & Co. - -	Thomas Rhoades, Chichester - -	R. C. Holland.
Cosham to Chichester - - -	ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
Cowfold and Henfield (Old) - -	John H. Borrer - -	Thomas Coppard, Horsham - - -	William Kenchin.
Ditto, Branch - - - - -	Robert Aldridge - -	ditto.	-
Crouch Hill and Hurstperpoint -	John H. Borrer - -	Samuel Waller, Cuckfield - - -	William Kinchen.
Ditcheling and Clayton Branch -	Richard Tanner - -	ditto - - -	ditto.
Five Oaks - - - - -	Peter Kensett - -	Arthur Daintrey, Petworth - -	Jesse Heath.
Flimwell to Hastings - - -	William Scrivens - -	T. C. Bellingham, Battel - - -	Christopher S. Richards on.
Henfield - - - - -	John H. Borrer - -	Charles Marshall, Steyning - -	William Kenchin.
Hodges and Cuckfield - - -	Thomas Whitfield - -	Francis H. Gell, Lewes - - -	Philip O. Skene.
Horley and Cuckfield - - -	Rev. H. R. Sarel - -	Samuel Waller, Cuckfield - - -	Edward Silvester.
Horsebridge and Horeham - - -	Thomas Whitfield - -	Francis H. Gell, Lewes - - -	Richard Whitmell.
Horsham - - - - -	Joseph Moore - -	Thomas Hart, Dorking - - -	James White.
Horsham and Crawley - - -	Thomas Broadwood - -	William Stedman, Horsham - -	John Caplin.
Horsham and Guildford - - -	T. Elliott - - -	ditto - - -	James Grinstead.
Horsham and Steyning - - -	Robert H. Hurst and Richard Penfold.	Charles Marshall, Steyning - -	John Heath.
Hurstperpoint and Poynings Branch -	John H. Borrer - -	Samuel Waller, Cuckfield - - -	William Kenchin.

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alcester and Wootton - - -	36 17 9	- - -	176 3 4	- - -	22 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Anslow and Whitacre - - -	- - -	12 8 3	93 15 -	21 11 3	41 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Arrow and Pot Hook's End, and Dunnington and Crab's Cross.	78 2 5	- - -	289 - -	- - -	118 1 -	- 10 -	226 - -	- - -

COUNTY OF SUSSEX—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7,825 - -	4	874 15 8	509 - -	- - -	9,208 15 8	- - -	- - -	27 7 6	(¹⁰)502 17 6	189 - 2	710 5 2
5,250 - -	5	980 5 4	2,231 5 -	- - -	8,461 10 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	111 13 9	111 13 9
14,062 3 -	5	1,811 11 11	13,374 14 -	- - -	29,848 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	474 16 9	474 16 9
8,400 - -	4	- - -	336 - -	- - -	8,736 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	598 4 4	598 4 4
1,360 - -	5	229 14 5	68 - -	21 7 6	1,679 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,100 - -	5	278 2 4	43 15 -	1,027 18 -	3,449 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10,970 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,970 - -	- - -	21 5 3	- - -	- - -	421 2 2	442 7 5
(¹⁵)5,770 - -	5	237 16 -	529 2 6	- - -	6,536 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	315 - 5	315 - 5
(¹⁷)2,700 - -	5	138 15 -	307 10 -	134 14 7	3,280 19 7	- - -	70 13 9	- - -	33 17 9	- - -	104 11 6
(¹⁸)1,000 - -	5	- - -	- - -	11 6 7	1,011 6 7	- - -	37 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 7 -
2,570 - -	5	810 16 -	42 - -	55 7 4	3,478 3 4	- - -	70 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 2 8
3,290 - -	(²⁰)	11 15 8	91 - -	- - -	3,392 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 - -	205 16 5	221 16 5
8,523 4 -	4	- - -	1,624 19 1	- - -	10,148 3 1	- - -	16 4 6	- - -	- - -	411 8 2	427 12 8
6,227 10 -	2½	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,227 10 -	- - -	39 - -	- - -	- - -	26 2 8	63 2 8
5,250 - -	5	251 15 -	373 13 8	- - -	5,775 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	513 11 10	513 11 10
7,150 - -	4	- - -	4,496 - -	- - -	11,046 - -	- - -	8 8 -	- - -	- - -	990 9 10	998 17 10
13,629 10 -	5	- - -	- - -	352 8 10	13,981 18 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(²⁵)8,885 11 2 5	5	238 15 4	464 9 -	667 14 6	10,256 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 - -	- - -	39 - -
2,840 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	160 17 7	3,000 17 7	132 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	132 10 -
1,170 - -	5	- - -	307 8 -	- - -	1,477 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 11 4	22 11 4
912 9 6 4	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	922 9 6	28 11 8	11 5 -	- - -	- - -	54 7 8	94 4 4
4,850 5 -	5	- - -	2,667 12 9	- - -	7,517 17 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	198 14 11	198 14 11
1,855 - -	4	- - -	25 - -	- - -	1,880 - -	- - -	38 - 6	- - -	26 3 10	94 6 5	158 10 9
580 - -	4	49 14 6	1,094 2 8	- - -	1,723 17 2	- - -	14 - -	- - -	84 - -	35 2 11	133 2 11
5,500 - -	5	- - -	5,318 15 -	- - -	10,818 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 5 2	70 5 2
3,587 10 -	5	- - -	358 15 -	2 1	3,946 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(²⁷)2,300 - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 9 5	5 9 5
2,200 - -	5	124 8 9	106 5 -	- - -	2,430 13 9	- - -	71 - -	- - -	226 13 7	236 4 11	533 18 6
3,881 5 -	5	- - -	194 1 3	- - -	4,075 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(³¹)591 8 4	591 8 4
7,955 10 -	5	50 17 11	2,583 8 3	- - -	10,589 16 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	174 14 -	174 14 -
261,673 8 8	-	9,438 3	673,942 1 3	4,671 17 6	349,725 10 11	1,047 18	630 18 6	34 12 6	989 15 11	7,812 8 9	10,515 14 2

(17) Mis-stated in former Return.

(18) Including 50 l. at four per cent.

(19) Including arrears.

(20) 520 l. at five per cent.

(21) Mis-stated in last Return.

(22) Two years.

(23) Including team labour.

(24) To auditor and inspector

(25) Mis-stated in last Return.

(26) Including 540 l. at four per cent.

(27) Including 800 l. at five per cent.

(28) Mis-stated in last Return.

(29) Three years.

(30) Two years.

(31) Including Sinking Fund in hand.

(32) Rate on the lands.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Lewes and Brighton - - -	Thomas Whitfeld -	Francis H. Gell, Lewes - - -	Philip O. Skene.
Lewes to Eastbourne and Hailsham -	- ditto - - -	Edward Verral, Lewes - - -	Richard Whitmill.
Malling to Witch Cross - - -	- ditto - - -	Francis H. Gell, Lewes - - -	Philip O. Skene.
Mayfield and Wadhurst, Mayfield District.	William Gilbert -	William O. Stone, Mayfield - - -	Abraham Peerless.
Ditto, Tunbridge Wells District -	Thomas Delves -	- - - ditto - - -	- ditto.
Ditto, Wadhurst District - - -	Thomas Wace -	- - - ditto - - -	- ditto.
Midhurst and Sheet Bridge - - -	William Lacy -	R. Wardroper, Midhurst - - -	James Marshall.
New Chappel, Lindfield and Brighton	Richard Tanner -	Samuel Waller, Cuckfield - - -	William Kenchin.
Offham and Ditchling - - -	Thomas Whitfeld -	Kell & Son, Lewes - - -	P. O. Skene, Richard Barratt.
Offham to Witch Cross - - -	- ditto - - -	Francis H. Gell, Lewes - - -	Philip O. Skene.
Petworth - - -	Thomas Colebrook -	George Daintrey, Petworth - - -	William Dale.
Pyecombe and Hickstead - - -	John H. Borier -	Thomas Croswell, Brighton - - -	William Vernham.
Ringmer and Hurst Green - - -	Thomas Whitfeld -	Francis H. Gell, Lewes - - -	Philip O. Skene.
Robertsbridge Clappers - - -	William Scrivens -	Thomas C. Bellingham, Battel - - -	Christopher S. Richardson.
Rowhook Branch - - -	Edward Child -	William Stedman, Horsham - - -	James Grinstead.
Rye - - -	John Bellingham -	Edwin N. Dawes, Rye - - -	Aaron Pinyon.
Shipley - - -	Stanford Killick -	Arthur Mant, Storrington - - -	Jesse Heath.
Staplecross - - -	John Bellingham -	Edwin N. Dawes, Rye - - -	Aaron Pinyon.
Stonegate - - -	Joel Newington -	James Philcox, Burwash. - - -	-
Storrington and Bal's Hut - - -	Edward Michell -	Arthur Mant, Storrington - - -	George Gearing.
Storrington and Wiston - - -	Edward Michell, jun. -	Charles Marshall, Steyning - - -	William Geering.
Tunbridge Wells to Maresfield and New Road.	Rev. S. Bale - -	Edward Verral, Lewes - - -	Abraham Peerless.
Tunbridge Wells to Uckfield - - -	Thomas Whitfeld -	Francis H. Gell, Lewes - - -	Philip O. Skene.
Worthing - - -	William Golds -	Charles Marshall, Steyning - - -	John Heath.
Worthing and Lancing - - -	Henty, Upperton & Co. -	William Tribe, Worthing - - -	H. Newland and H. Botting.

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
198 19 4	45 7 6	- 12 -	14 18 9	- - -	- - -	13 12 5	- - -	- - -	10 - -
160 4 9	79 18 8	24 13 1	17 15 3	- - -	- - -	4 15 6	- - -	- - -	10 - -
633 14 -	45 2 6	- - -	17 17 10	- - -	- - -	42 14 5	- - -	- - -	5 - -

COUNTY OF WARWICK—continued.

* continued from p. 87.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME—continued.								
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Bentley Lane and Branch - -	122 8 11	- - -	379 10 -	54 10 7	75 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Birmingham and Hagley - -	351 8 6	- - -	1,523 6 8	12 - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	
Birmingham and Stonebridge -	396 16 11	- - -	2,340 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Birmingham and Stratford -	200 7 5	- - -	1,643 3 4	29 10 -	31 11 8	1 14 -	40 10 -	- - -	
Birmingham, Warwick and Warmington	330 11 10	- - -	2,327 8 7	52 17 7	107 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Birmingham & Watford Gap, & Branch	568 19 5	- - -	1,776 15 5	17 2 -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	
Castle Bromwich and Birmingham -	351 13 8	- - -	740 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 13 -	- - -	
Coventry and Stoney Stanton -	51 14 10	- - -	177 8 4	19 - -	- - -	6 8 -	- - -	- - -	
Coventry and Wolvey - -	235 2 6	- - -	156 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dunchurch and Southam - -	195 2 3	- - -	127 9 2	56 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dunchurch and Stonebridge - -	- - -	881 18 1	1,607 4 6	119 16 7	35 3 4	2 - 3	58 10 -	- - -	
Evesham and Alcester (Alcester Dist.)	226 3 7	- - -	390 10 -	- - -	46 16 -	- - -	32 - -	- - -	
Fillongley and Over Whitacre -	- 3 -	- - -	166 2 -	103 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Finford Bridge and Banbury - -	245 9 1	- - -	1,114 - -	236 2 5	152 15 4	4 - -	107 8 -	- - -	
Hinckley to Coventry - -	- - -	984 4 5	1,734 10 8	148 1 6	60 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	
Mancetter to Wolvey Heath - -	34 14 10	- - -	257 - -	39 6 -	82 3 9	3 - -	78 16 9	- - -	
Rugby and Hinckley - -	167 3 6	- - -	240 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Rugby and Kilworth - -	156 - 6	- - -	189 - 8	27 4 4	- - -	10 - -	18 - -	- - -	
Rugby and Lutterworth - -	164 17 10	- - -	238 - 9	27 1 6	- - -	10 - -	429 5 9	- - -	
Rugby and Warwick - -	335 7 7	- - -	219 10 -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Spernal Ash - -	1,037 11 1	- - -	1,108 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Stonebridge and Kenilworth - -	38 5 5	- - -	183 17 1	- - -	48 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Stratford and Bromsgrove - -	293 7 3	- - -	1,592 8 4	- - -	316 16 -	- - -	- - -	300 - -	
Stratford and Edghill - -	115 12 5	- - -	244 - -	41 14 9	255 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Stratford and Long Compton - -	34 16 -	- - -	2,764 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	(⁶) 163 -	1,350 - -	
Upton, Great Kington & Wellesbourne	180 10 4	- - -	245 8 -	110 19 9	62 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Warwick and Coventry - -	229 9 8	- - -	843 3 4	7 - -	72 10 -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	
Warwick and Paddlebrook and Stratford Roads.	306 18 1	- - -	1,299 - -	- - -	319 4 -	- - -	1 19 -	- - -	
Watling-street - -	105 9 4	- - -	691 18 4	81 8 1	100 - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	
Wellesbourn and Stratford - -	37 3 5	- - -	189 6 8	- - -	59 8 -	3 - -	10 - -	- - -	
£.	6,648 9 4	1,878 10 9	27,069 9 10	1,220 11 8	2,007 6 1	8 4 11	1,151 8 6	1,650 - -	

* continued from p. 87.

* continued from p. 87.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alcester and Wootton	7 14 4	69 - -	- - -	- - -	3 8 -	22 16 -	187 9 -
Anslay and Whitacre	13 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 10 6	41 18 6	206 2 11
Arrow and Pot Hook's End, and Dun- nington and Crab's Cross.	- - -	299 12 -	- - -	35 - -	33 5 -	118 4 -	596 15 9
Bentley Lane and Branch	(¹) 20 - -	36 10 -	15 - 9	- - -	11 5 2	75 1 -	408 5 1
Birmingham and Hagley	- - -	473 4 6	- - -	15 - -	28 13 7	- - -	1,397 2 -
Birmingham and Stonebridge	- - -	300 18 -	30 - -	796 - -	23 14 6	- - -	1,998 10 5
Birmingham and Stratford	36 8 6	177 10 -	- - -	200 - -	43 18 3	31 11 8	1,773 17 6
Birmingham, Warwick & Warmington	(³) 100 - -	310 3 8	519 17 3	- - -	124 19 7	107 - -	2,691 18 9
Birmingham & Watford Gap, & Branch	40 - -	498 10 -	683 16 9	- - -	13 12 9	- - -	2,706 3 7
Castle Bromwich and Birmingham	- - -	122 10 -	- - -	- - -	96 19 -	- - -	684 12 9
Coventry and Stoney Stanton	65 - -	53 1 8	- - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	238 4 8
Coventry and Wolvey	11 9 6	57 - -	- - -	300 - -	7 3 11	- - -	379 18 1
Dunchurch and Southam	- - -	138 16 8	- - -	- - -	12 12 -	- - -	279 6 9
Dunchurch and Stonebridge	59 15 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 13 6	35 3 4	1,995 13 5
Evesham and Alcester (Alcester Dist.)	7 10 8	124 - -	- - -	- - -	2 17 6	46 16 -	509 16 11
Fillongley and Over Whitacre	28 5 11	30 8 7	- - -	- - -	6 3 3	- - -	203 13 10
Finford Bridge and Banbury	60 - -	183 13 4	- - -	250 - -	8 12 10	152 15 4	1,375 6 4
Hinckley to Coventry	90 18 3	150 5 6	- - -	- - -	42 3 3	60 - -	1,739 14 5
Mancetter to Wolvey Heath	26 8 -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	37 16 9	82 3 9	503 12 10
Rugby and Hinckley	72 4 1	72 15 6	16 16 7	- - -	8 19 4	- - -	344 10 6
Rugby and Kilworth	39 7 -	15 12 -	- - -	- - -	4 18 9	- - -	181 18 7
Rugby and Lutterworth	65 - 2	17 10 -	528 10 -	- - -	6 12 9	- - -	819 16 -
Rugby and Warwick	118 - 8	27 5 -	2 19 6	- - -	3 12 3	- - -	173 15 11
Spernal Ash	37 7 6	240 - -	239 9 7	- - -	53 19 8	- - -	1,275 7 10
Stonebridge and Kenilworth	27 4 9	42 6 -	- - -	- - -	5 7 -	48 - -	187 9 -
Stratford and Bromsgrove	27 7 8	201 - -	190 - -	500 - -	28 - 9	316 16 -	1,945 11 -
Stratford and Edghill	- - -	25 13 -	35 - -	- - -	3 5 -	255 12 -	529 19 3
Stratford and Long Compton	- - -	642 3 6	150 2 6	2,520 - -	(¹¹) 192 7 -	- - -	4,445 - 2
Upton, Great Kington & Wellesbourne	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 18 5	62 6 6	352 2 3
Warwick and Coventry	187 7 5	122 10 -	- - -	- - -	95 12 7	72 10 -	1,008 3 10
Warwick and Paddlebrook and Stratford Roads.	- - -	80 5 -	190 18 4	- - -	45 4 2	319 4 -	1,454 9 9
Watling-street	(¹³) 45 15 6	127 - -	- - -	50 - -	12 10 5	100 - -	909 10 6
Wellesbourn and Stratford	- - -	27 - -	- - -	50 - -	5 16 -	59 8 -	251 - 4
£.	1,186 16 7	4,711 3 11	2,602 11 3	4,716 - -	976 13 5	2,007 6 1	33,754 18 11

(1) Arrears.

(2) Three years.

(3) On account.

(4) Three years.

(5) Mis-stated in last Return.

(6) Two years.

(7) Including 350l. at four per cent.

(8) Two years.

COUNTY OF WARWICK—continued.

EXPENDITURE—continued.										
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF			
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
599 1 7	208 1 5	- - -	30 17 11	- - -	5 5 -	6 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,535 8 8	221 13 8	80 3 6	287 17 11	- - -	24 18 -	101 - 10	- - -	(2) 94 10 -	70 - -	- - -
2,310 - -	255 5 4	148 14 1	257 12 11	- - -	17 12 -	86 8 7	- - -	47 5 -	35 - -	- - -
1,715 9 -	687 19 10	165 19 8	125 10 10	- - -	38 17 -	158 9 10	10 10 -	20 - -	77 1 11	- - -
2,187 6 2	690 5 9	212 - -	330 12 4	10 - -	33 17 1	53 3 1	40 - -	- - -	160 - -	- - -
1,794 5 5	567 13 6	100 18 8	262 4 3	- - -	- - -	324 17 8	- - -	(1) 94 10 -	120 - -	- - -
742 16 4	281 6 8	43 5 7	35 2 4	- - -	- - -	27 15 2	- - -	27 14 -	50 - -	- - -
196 15 -	14 14 6	27 3 4	50 19 7	- - -	- - -	23 5 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
156 16 8	- 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	3 3 -	- - -
182 10 2	43 7 5	- - -	58 6 5	- - -	4 15 -	1 6 9	- - -	10 1 6	10 - -	- - -
1,822 14 8	439 6 6	426 8 9	571 7 2	95 10 -	4 10 -	150 14 3	- - -	(6) 63 - -	141 4 8	- - -
469 6 -	67 19 4	1 17 -	14 9 7	- - -	1 - -	218 6 10	- - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -
269 6 4	68 18 4	11 6 6	48 13 3	9 18 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,610 9 9	161 14 9	- - -	420 12 2	- - -	- - -	7 17 11	15 - -	15 - -	100 - -	- - -
1,913 2 2	678 1 1	192 2 9	399 - 11	- - -	- - -	67 2 8	- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -
457 9 6	163 15 2	10 5 -	62 11 3	- - -	- - -	54 16 11	- - -	- - -	20 16 -	- - -
240 7 -	56 8 4	- - -	14 12 9	6 15 -	- - -	54 4 11	10 10 -	- - -	31 4 -	- - -
217 13 -	56 13 11	- - -	9 2 6	2 10 -	1 10 -	15 14 5	(8) 10 10 -	- - -	26 - -	- - -
694 18 -	54 4 4	- - -	48 18 3	- - -	- - -	57 6 6	10 10 -	- - -	31 4 -	- - -
232 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 8 6	10 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,108 18 4	414 6 10	74 16 6	- - -	45 14 3	- - -	107 3 6	- - -	10 - -	52 10 -	- - -
231 17 1	32 3 7	- - -	15 4 9	- - -	- - -	7 2 11	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -
2,209 4 4	331 13 8	39 6 6	118 18 10	- - -	10 15 5	41 12 2	- - -	- - -	140 - -	- - -
541 6 9	116 2 8	- - -	74 17 -	- - -	5 12 6	8 17 1	- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -
4,277 4 4	(10) 856 - -	- - -	- - -	13 2 6	- - -	50 4 8	- - -	21 - -	- - -	- - -
418 14 3	215 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 6 2	5 11 -	2 2 -	- - -	40 - -	- - -
923 13 4	259 5 -	66 12 9	98 9 11	- - -	- - -	65 16 2	- - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -
1,620 3 -	478 2 7	3 1 -	185 9 7	5 10 -	17 17 10	101 5 3	- - -	15 - -	32 12 -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 2 -	- - -	- - -
873 18 5	250 4 2	86 19 10	102 1 10	- - -	- - -	26 9 9	20 7 -	- - -	50 - -	- - -
258 17 8	57 5 -	- - -	23 19 7	- - -	3 3 -	19 3 9	- - -	5 5 -	- - -	- - -
3,107 1 -	7,899 11 10	1,716 6 6	3,698 5 8	188 19 9	188 19 -	1,915 2 10	129 19 -	466 7 6	1,350 15 7	- - -

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,900 - -	4	64 15 4	100 - -	- - -	2,064 15 4	14 13 4	- - -	- - -	12 6 8	68 8 1	95 8 1
2,690 - -	5	181 5 8	1,690 - -	58 6 5	4,529 12 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,055 - -	4	21 5 8	216 - -	- - -	3,292 5 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 - 8	115 - 8
992 7 6	5	62 11 -	13 10 -	- - -	1,068 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	223 5 5	223 5 5
6,744 - -	5	371 19 3	226 13 4	- - -	7,342 12 7	352 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	489 15 2	842 5 2
4,816 - -	5	- - -	37 10 -	- - -	4,853 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	738 6 6	738 6 6
3,600 - -	4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,600 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 - -	172 18 11	188 18 11
6,240 - -	4½	450 - -	204 - -	- - -	6,894 - -	14 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	125 19 3	140 3 3
9,120 - -	5	300 - -	82 - -	342 18 9	10,144 18 9	438 7 10	- - -	- - -	60 1 8	- - -	498 9 6
2,300 - -	5	- - -	215 - -	- - -	2,515 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	409 17 3	409 17 3
3,141 16 6	5	803 14 6	279 - -	- - -	4,224 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 5 2	10 5 2
1,200 - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,200 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 1 1	12 1 1
3,377 5 -	2½	- - -	94 1 3	- - -	3,471 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 6 8	99 6 8
3,100 - -	4	25 - -	- - -	1,054 16 10	1,054 16 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	185 12 8	185 12 8
616 - -	5	20 - -	- - -	- - -	3,125 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 15 6	65 15 6
2,895 - -	5	325 - -	290 - -	- - -	3,510 - -	10 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	489 12 6	489 12 6
2,150 - -	5	- - -	- - -	780 16 8	2,930 16 8	57 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 10 -
900 - -	5	- - -	- - -	11 8 6	911 8 6	- - -	- - -	7 13 -	- - -	- - -	7 13 -
2,199 17 -	5	69 13 4	345 10 6	- - -	2,615 - 10	35 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 - -	98 2 -
1,393 10 -	4	84 6 4	483 11 9	- - -	1,961 8 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	191 14 11	191 14 11
1,150 - -	5	92 10 7	120 10 -	- - -	1,363 - 7	- - -	21 15 -	- - -	- - -	39 19 10	61 14 10
1,538 - -	5	117 5 7	693 19 8	- - -	2,349 5 3	31 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	394 1 8	425 1 8
4,900 - -	5	- - -	50 - -	- - -	4,950 - -	140 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	871 1 7	1,011 11 7
1,636 3 1	4½	- - -	107 - 5	- - -	1,743 3 6	51 10 -	- - -	- - -	20 3 3	82 13 6	154 6 9
4,720 - -	4½	144 11 -	50 5 -	- - -	4,914 16 -	97 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	557 - 7	654 2 3
2,670 - -	4½	- - -	2,929 - -	- - -	5,599 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	126 19 11	126 19 11
2,429 - -	4½	- - -	142 4 9	132 19 10	12,704 4 7	58 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 13 -
2,040 - -	4	- - -	1,000 - -	- - -	3,040 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	247 2 4	247 2 4
1,450 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,450 - -	73 5 -	30 - -	31 12 -	- - -	144 19 2	279 16 2
1,700 - -	4½	20 10 5	- - -	- - -	1,720 10 5	60 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	472 11 4	532 18 -
2,490 - -	5	118 11 -	- - -	- - -	2,608 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 17 3	69 17 3
650 - -	4½	- - -	3 18 9	- - -	653 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 - 9	45 - 9
3,013 19 1	-	3,272 19 8	9,373 15 5	2,381 7 -	115,042 1 2	1,321 19 6	134 12 4	37 13 -	140 3 7	6,503 7 8	8,137 16 1

(8) Including 150 l. from Woodstock Trust.

(10) Contract work.

(11) Including 123 l. 5 s. to Chiford Trust.

(12) Including 140 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

(13) Arrears.

(continued)

COUNTY OF WARWICK—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Alcester and Wootton - - -	Edmund D. Ford -	W. O. Hunt, Stratford-upon-Avon - -	John A. Stokes.
Ansley and Whitacre - - -	Joseph Taverner -	John Craddock, Nuneaton - - -	William Lapworth.
Arrow and Pot Hook's End, and Dunnington and Crab's Cross.	William Chattaway -	W. O. Hunt, Stratford-upon-Avon - -	John A. Stokes.
Bentley Lane, and Branch - - -	Edward Neale -	Henry Radford, Atherstone - - -	Edward Allcott.
Birmingham and Hagley - - -	Attwoods & Co. -	R. W. Gem & Son, Birmingham - -	J. C. Moore.
Birmingham and Stonebridge - -	George Attwood -	- - ditto - - -	William Taylor.
Birmingham and Stratford - - -	Thomas Lea -	William W. Lea, Henley-in-Arden - -	William Cooper.
Birmingham, Warwick and Warrington	Edward Short -	Kelynge Greenway, Warwick - - -	George Willmot.
Birmingham & Watford Gap, and Branch	Attwood & Co. -	R. W. Gem & Son, Birmingham - -	- ditto.
Castle Bromwich and Birmingham -	Rev. G. Salmon -	Edward Sadler, Sutton Coldfield - -	John Davis.
Coventry and Stoney Stanton - -	Thomas Pepper -	Carter & Dewes, Coventry - - -	William Thomas.
Coventry and Wolvey - - -	William Prime -	John Carter, Coventry - - -	John Cornish.
Dunchurch and Southam - - -	Walter Watson -	James Troughton, Coventry - - -	Michael Kenyon.
Dunchurch and Stonebridge - - -	William Prime -	Woodcock & Twist, Coventry - - -	Benjamin George.
Evesham and Alcester (Alcester Dist.)	Edmund D. Ford -	W. O. Hunt, Stratford-upon-Avon - -	John A. Stokes.
Fillongley and Over Whitacre - -	William Prime -	Troughton & Lea, Coventry - - -	Charles Eaves.
Finford Bridge and Banbury - - -	T. S. Wright -	H. Rolls, Banbury - - -	Richard Gould.

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	I N C O M E.								
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands. 1. Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ambleside - - - -	155 17 4	- - -	556 5 11	- - -	- - -	14 - -	2 9 7	- - -	
Appleby and Kendal - - -	167 11 8	- - -	672 17 6	40 15 10	- - -	12 6 -	- - -	150 - -	
Brough and Bowes - - -	621 3 7	- - -	482 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Brough and Eamont Bridge - - -	(2) 67 9 3	- - -	1,205 12 6	- - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	
Brough and Middleton - - -	51 4 2	- - -	152 18 4	40 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Heronsyke and Eamont Bridge - -	- - -	456 8 6	1,837 19 8	- - -	- - -	5 - -	3 7 2	- - -	
Ireby to Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Kendal, &c.	32 - 3	- - -	521 1 4	41 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Kirkby Stephen and Hawes - - -	- - -	31 3 4	157 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 19 3	100 - -	
Maiden Castle and Barrow's Brow -	- - -	528 13 4	274 - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Millthorpe - - - -	205 8 10	- - -	591 6 4	26 8 -	- - -	8 - -	1 4 -	- - -	
£.	1,300 15 1	1,016 5 2	6,751 18 5	149 2 1	- - -	2 7 6	9 - -	250 - -	

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ambleside - - - -	- - -	309 5 2	- - -	50 - -	26 16 7	- - -	915 1 4
Appleby and Kendal - - -	- - -	256 11 8	154 19 3	- - -	12 1 1	- - -	838 13 8
Brough and Bowes - - -	- - -	47 10 -	104 6 10	- - -	31 10 6	- - -	442 6 -
Brough and Eamont Bridge - - -	- - -	271 2 4	- - -	- - -	15 12 2	- - -	1,280 18 7
Brough and Middleton - - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	13 10 9	- - -	203 11 7
Heronsyke and Eamont Bridge - -	- - -	938 5 -	3 10 -	- - -	(2) 105 15 4	- - -	1,848 4 4
Ireby to Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby, Kendal, &c.	- - -	258 6 -	- - -	- - -	4 5 -	- - -	552 - 5
Kirkby Stephen and Hawes - - -	8 2 6	141 11 -	- - -	- - -	7 17 10	- - -	259 9 5
Maiden Castle and Barrow's Brow -	- - -	22 10 -	- - -	- - -	14 4 5	- - -	233 9 9
Millthorpe - - - -	1 7 4	389 5 -	59 6 11	- - -	22 - 8	- - -	719 1 5
£.	9 9 10	2,634 6 2	382 3 -	50 - -	253 14 4	- - -	7,292 16 6

(1) Including 50 l. at two per cent.

(2) Mis-stated in last Return.

(3) Work done by contract.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Ambleside - - - -	Thomas Reveley -	John Collinson, Brantfell Undermillbeck -	George Theobalds.
Appleby and Kendal - - -	- ditto - - -	John Milner, Coatflat Hall - - -	J. L. M'Adam, James Townsend.
Brough and Bowes - - -	George Thompson -	John Heelis, jun., Appleby - - -	Michael Ewbanke.
Brough and Eamont Bridge - - -	Christopher Hainson -	Thomas Robinson, Appleby - - -	Josh. Pickering.
Brough and Middleton - - -	William Barnes -	Mark Helmer, Romaldkirk - - -	John Finley.
Heronsyke and Eamont Bridge - -	William Satterthwaite -	Thomas Reveley, Kirkland, Kendal -	J. L. M'Adam, J. M'Connell, H. Blackwood.

COUNTY OF WARWICK—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Hinckley to Coventry - - -	John Bunney - - -	J. W. Buchanan, Nuneaton - - -	William Parsons.
Mancetter to Wolvey Heath - - -	John Robinson - - -	John Craddock, Nuneaton - - -	Thomas Ball.
Rugby and Hinckley - - -	William Butlin - - -	William Wise, Rugby - - -	Daniel Harrold.
Rugby and Kilworth - - -	Charles Butlin - - -	- ditto - - -	William Jakes.
Rugby and Lutterworth - - -	William Butlin - - -	- ditto - - -	James Taylor.
Rugby and Warwick - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	Vacant.
Spernal Ash - - -	Matthew Mills - - -	William W. Lea, Henley-in-Arden - - -	Edward Gale.
Stonebridge and Kenilworth - - -	John Burbery - - -	Poole & Haymes, Kenilworth - - -	John Burbery.
Stratford and Bromsgrove - - -	Edmund D. Ford - - -	W. O. Hunt, Stratford-upon-Avon - - -	John A. Stokes.
Stratford and Edghill - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	Thomas Shepherd.
Stratford and Long Compton - - -	Cobb & Co. - - -	John Cox, Alderminster - - -	Cave & Gould.
Upton, Great Kington and Wellesbourne - - -	Josiah Woodley - - -	K. Greenway, Warwick - - -	George Cave.
Warwick and Coventry - - -	Greenway & Co., Little & Co. - - -	Poole & Haymes, Kenilworth - - -	John Burbery.
Warwick and Paddlebrook, and Stratford Roads.	Greenway & Co. - - -	W. O. Hunt, Stratford-upon-Avon - - -	John Nichol, John A. Stokes.
Watling-street - - -	Edward Neale - - -	Henry Radford, Atherstone - - -	John Sinclair.
Wellesbourn and Stratford - - -	Edmund D. Ford. - - -	W. O. Hunt, Stratford-upon-Avon. - - -	-

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
859 9 6	154 4 6	63 9 8	247 3 10	- - -	- - -	10 15 7	2 2 -	20 - -	31 4 -
864 5 10	126 14 10	31 11 1	173 10 11	- - -	- - -	10 9 10	3 3 -	15 - -	54 12 -
482 - -	63 10 -	38 7 7	122 1 7	- - -	1 12 6	3 12 -	7 - -	7 - -	15 15 -
1,206 - 6	107 16 7	17 14 2	(⁵)756 9 2	- - -	- - -	22 4 2	15 - -	15 - -	60 - -
193 3 7	30 - -	40 5 3	19 15 7	- - -	- 10 -	- 10 -	- - -	15 - -	24 - -
1,841 11 10	460 5 2	47 18 1	8 17 -	- - -	- - -	37 14 5	42 7 4	30 - -	173 12 -
562 14 4	(⁶)235 9 2	9 18 3	7 10 6	- - -	- - -	6 11 6	5 - -	10 - -	15 - -
259 15 11	48 1 7	18 2 -	24 2 -	1 2 6	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	5 - -	5 - -
274 - 2	48 3 8	43 4 3	69 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	7 - -	22 6 3
619 6 4	141 3 4	17 14 -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	24 8 2	2 2 -	10 - -	51 4 -
7,162 8 -	1,415 8 10	328 4 4	1,428 11 9	1 12 6	2 2 6	116 15 8	83 14 4	134 - -	452 13 3

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6,822 11 -	4 ½	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,822 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 5 6	100 5 6
5,787 - -	4 ½	- - -	9 - -	- - -	5,796 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	193 3 10	193 3 10
(¹)950 - -	4 ½	- - -	162 - -	- - -	1,112 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	306 14 -	660 17 7	967 11 7
(¹)1,383 - -	4 -	- - -	- - -	7 8 10	4,390 8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,520 - -	5	1,623 9 4	1,361 13 4	- - -	4,505 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 16 2	40 16 2
20,850 - -	4 ½	- - -	- - -	463 1 -	21,313 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 8 6	- - -	48 8 6
5,290 - -	4 ½	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,290 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 14 2	42 14 2
3,395 - -	5	- - -	756 8 5	30 16 10	4,182 5 3	12 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 3 4
250 - -	4 ½	- - -	90 - -	488 2 11	828 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	194 - -	- - -	194 - -
8,250 - -	4 ½	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,250 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	105 13 9	105 13 9
57,497 11 -	-	1,623 9 4	2,379 1 9	989 9 7	62,489 11 8	12 3 4	- - -	- - -	549 2 6	1,143 11 -	1,704 16 10

(⁴) Including 1,300 l. at 4 ½, and 1,034 l. at five per cent.(⁵) Including 50 l. to Kirkby Lonsdale and Keighley Trust.(⁶) Including contract work.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Ireby to Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Kendal, &c.	Edward Rawlinson -	A. B. Tomlinson, Kirkby Lonsdale - -	Edward Tomlinson.
Kirkby Stephen and Hawes - -	Thomas Mason -	M. Hewitson, Kirkby Stephen - -	Edward Birtle.
Maiden Castle and Barrow's Brow -	George Thompson -	John Heelis, jun., Appleby - -	Josh. Whelpdale.
Millthorpe - - -	William Satterthwaite -	Thomas Reveley, Kirkland - -	J. L. M'Adam, John M'Connell, Hugh Blackwood.

ABSTRACT STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF

COUNTY OF WILTS.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amesbury - - - - -	479 13 8	- - -	899 8 4	- - -	200 - - -	- - -	81 9 4	3,700 - -
Beckhampton - - - - -	286 2 2	- - -	1,330 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - - -	- - -
Bradford - - - - -	664 16 9	- - -	1,273 16 -	10 - - -	30 - - -	- - -	41 8 4	- - -
Calne - - - - -	228 9 3	- - -	1,410 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 - - -	- - -
Calne, Hillmarton and Lyneham -	169 2 6	- - -	185 5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chippenham - - - - -	145 15 3	- - -	1,724 - - -	65 18 10	35 10 - -	- - -	49 19 5	- - -
Corsham - - - - -	316 7 5	- - -	1,355 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 - - -	- - -
Crudwell and Minty - - - - -	- - -	- - -	45 15 6	36 18 2	42 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Devizes (consolidated) - - - - -	349 4 8	- - -	2,994 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	242 6 - -	- - -
Draycot, or Upper District, near Chippenham.	70 19 1	- - -	322 - - -	15 3 11	45 - - -	- - -	- - -	200 - - -
Everley - - - - -	778 18 10	- - -	560 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Fisherton, Wilton, Heytesbury, Wiltonghy Hedge and Redhone.	211 14 3	- - -	3,124 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 17 7	800 - - -
Holt and Wraxhall - - - - -	231 7 10	- - -	195 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leachlade to Swindon - - - - -	38 3 8	- - -	316 - 3	15 5 6	75 - - -	- - -	90 - - -	- - -
Malmesbury, First District - - -	86 16 -	- - -	587 18 10	14 7 5	93 3 - -	- - -	2 16 - -	- - -
Ditto, Second District (Faringdon to Acton Turville.)	423 8 6	- - -	1,153 10 -	28 8 10	244 15 - -	- - -	12 5 - -	- - -
Ditto, Third District - - - - -	16 17 10	- - -	456 16 8	4 2 4	169 6 3	- 10 - -	- - -	- - -
Marlborough and Froxfield - - -	381 17 -	- - -	1,483 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 2 6	- - -
Marlborough and Salisbury - - -	- - -	104 10 6	524 15 6	17 13 4	53 10 - -	- 15 - -	59 - 10	2,500 - -
Marlborough and Swindon - - -	- - -	1,129 18 3	285 2 6	10 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Melksham - - - - -	43 16 6	- - -	1,389 - - -	12 15 - -	32 13 6	- - -	49 14 6	- - -
Sarum and Eling - - - - -	29 16 -	- - -	3,084 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 8 6	- - -
Swindon, Calne & Cricklade, Third Dis.	356 19 4	- - -	290 7 3	64 1 8	- - -	- - -	3 15 - -	- - -
Swindon and Christian Malford - -	829 11 -	- - -	633 10 -	148 16 11	117 12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Swindon and Cold Harbour - - -	435 17 5	- - -	198 13 -	11 19 1	14 8 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Swindon and Hungerford - - - -	316 5 7	- - -	799 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Swindon and Marlborough - - - -	420 10 1	- - -	279 10 -	2 2 - -	62 8 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trowbridge - - - - -	46 - 2	- - -	2,538 - - -	- - -	113 2 - -	- - -	97 10 1	- - -
Warminster - - - - -	- - -	487 7 4	2,113 15 -	64 - 1	158 15 2	1 5 - -	3 13 8	- - -
Westbury - - - - -	184 - 5	- - -	884 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	229 19 9	- - -
Whitesheet - - - - -	554 14 7	- - -	469 6 8	- - -	160 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wootton Bassett and Marlborough -	(22)66 16 4	- - -	104 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	8,164 2 1	1,721 16 1	33,011 16 10	521 13 1	1,647 2 11	2 10 -	1,081 4 -	7,209 - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amesbury - - - - -	506 14 6	- - -	263 - - -	3,089 15 -	15 7 5	200 - - -	5,210 9 8
Beckhampton - - - - -	56 5 8	16 - - -	- - -	100 - - -	24 10 3	- - -	1,174 11 6
Bradford - - - - -	27 3 1	343 15 -	522 10 -	- - -	106 1 5	30 - - -	1,481 14 2
Calne - - - - -	39 5 8	294 15 -	- - -	200 - - -	(5) 144 13 6	- - -	1,530 2 11
Calne, Hillmarton and Lyneham -	- - -	72 10 -	- - -	- - -	52 2 10	- - -	142 17 6
Chippenham - - - - -	- - -	97 - - -	343 5 -	- - -	11 9 9	35 10 -	1,556 14 -
Corsham - - - - -	(7) 23 4 -	140 10 -	- - -	500 - - -	17 19 8	- - -	1,408 14 1
Crudwell and Minty - - - - -	- - -	41 19 3	- - -	- - -	1 4 - -	42 - - -	124 13 8
Devizes (consolidated) - - - - -	103 16 11	356 - - -	504 8 10	- - -	237 14 2	- - -	3,632 2 5
Draycot, or Upper District, near Chippenham.	- - -	64 13 4	200 - - -	- - -	8 - - -	45 - - -	630 13 7
Everley - - - - -	- - -	124 - - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 - -	- - -	350 2 2
Fisherton, Wilton, Heytesbury, Wiltonghy Hedge and Redhone.	87 11 -	261 - - -	1,325 19 1	- - -	14 19 - -	- - -	3,792 15 8
Holt and Wraxhall - - - - -	- - -	143 19 3	- - -	- - -	8 10 10	- - -	168 12 7
Leachlade to Swindon - - - - -	3 3 -	260 - - -	- - -	- - -	8 7 - -	75 - - -	608 13 3
Malmesbury, First District - - -	- - -	150 - - -	20 - 1	- - -	28 15 -	93 3 -	814 10 5
Ditto, Second District (Faringdon to Acton Turville.)	- - -	434 4 9	- - -	- - -	73 17 10	244 15 -	1,763 14 9
Ditto, Third District - - - - -	- - -	240 15 -	- - -	- - -	10 6 10	169 6 3	826 17 2
Marlborough and Froxfield - - -	13 11 -	184 19 -	500 - - -	- - -	115 4 10	- - -	1,611 17 11
Marlborough and Salisbury - - -	24 5 4	157 10 -	- - -	100 - - -	154 9 4	53 10 -	3,542 1 1
Marlborough and Swindon - - -	21 6 9	116 9 9	- - -	100 - - -	5 14 - -	- - -	279 5 2
Melksham - - - - -	5 3 -	369 5 -	140 - - -	- - -	19 3 - -	32 13 6	1,509 19 1
Sarum and Eling - - - - -	127 16 8	204 12 -	367 8 8	- - -	85 4 6	- - -	2,382 15 4
Swindon, Calne & Cricklade, Third Dis.	- - -	165 - - -	- - -	- - -	10 8 11	- - -	343 1 11
Swindon and Christian Malford - -	24 7 -	348 15 -	45 - - -	- - -	15 - 3	117 12 -	895 4 2
Swindon and Cold Harbour - - -	14 2 9	22 10 -	- 10 -	- - -	3 14 -	14 8 -	122 9 9
Swindon and Hungerford - - - -	4 16 -	212 2 2	- - -	279 11 3	7 4 - -	- - -	746 4 6
Swindon and Marlborough - - - -	17 7 6	45 - - -	15 - - -	- - -	17 14 -	62 8 -	276 11 4
Trowbridge - - - - -	6 7 6	327 4 3	78 10 9	- - -	113 18 7	113 2 -	2,220 19 5
Warminster - - - - -	- - -	353 14 9	225 13 10	(20) 100 -	144 3 5	158 15 2	1,987 13 11
Westbury - - - - -	- - -	144 - - -	65 4 3	- - -	27 8 - -	- - -	872 4 10
Whitesheet - - - - -	- - -	78 12 -	- - -	- - -	8 18 -	160 - - -	562 6 7
Wootton Bassett and Marlborough -	- - -	5 13 5	- - -	- - -	15 9 - -	- - -	70 13 11
£.	1,106 7 4	5,786 8 11	4,616 10 6	4,469 6 3	1,510 16 4	1,647 2 11	42,641 8 5

(1) Contract work. (2) 3,089 l. 15 s. paid in full discharge of former debt and interest. (3) Including contract work.
 (4) Including 10 l. to accountant. (5) Including 11 l. 12 s. for gas lamps, &c. (6) Including 550 l. at 4 per cent. (7) Two years.
 (8) Mis-stated in former Return. (9) Including 100 l. at 4 per cent. (10) Roads repaired by contract. (11) Mis-stated in last Return.

COUNTY OF WILTS.

EXPENDITURE.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4,880 17 8	249 1 1	- - -	(¹)120 - 8	578 5 -	- - -	98 6 -	10 - -	30 - -	50 - -
1,330 10 -	478 10 1	249 6 10	26 5 10	- - -	39 15 -	33 7 10	10 10 -	20 - -	120 - -
1,355 4 4	253 16 10	51 17 2	22 4 7	- - -	1 15 -	20 11 1	- - -	20 - -	82 - -
1,410 10 10	(²)296 7 5	226 11 -	109 11 6	- - -	24 4 11	96 5 11	(⁴)18 8 -	5 - -	75 - -
185 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 16 8	5 5 -	3 3 -	- - -
1,875 8 3	630 1 7	158 3 6	49 11 7	- - -	5 15 6	67 7 7	7 17 6	20 - -	130 12 -
1,379 - -	324 17 2	126 - 7	93 12 3	7 5 -	11 5 6	63 19 11	- - -	100 - -	- - -
124 13 8	27 14 2	11 16 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,236 9 4	657 14 -	379 12 5	720 16 8	392 19 6	6 19 6	92 5 5	- - -	25 - -	154 15 -
582 3 11	120 16 4	45 - -	87 - -	- - -	5 - 6	10 - -	- - -	15 3 5	30 - -
560 - -	103 17 3	50 15 9	10 5 6	- - -	- - -	23 - 8	10 - -	25 - -	- - -
3,947 1 11	(¹⁵)1,805 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	198 6 7	40 - -	60 - -	- - -
195 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 2 6	- - -
496 5 9	141 5 2	- - -	57 18 9	- - -	4 3 4	21 11 -	- - -	17 5 -	20 - -
698 5 3	307 15 1	20 16 -	54 17 2	- - -	8 - -	40 16 8	4 4 -	36 3 5	50 - -
1,438 18 10	520 17 4	42 13 11	179 6 2	- - -	10 1 -	94 13 9	5 5 -	48 - -	110 - -
630 15 3	(¹⁷)308 - 8	- - -	35 - 8	- - -	- - -	7 8 8	4 4 -	31 15 1	20 - -
1,495 12 -	254 16 10	146 1 9	189 10 -	- - -	5 - -	127 14 6	- - -	20 - -	55 - -
3,155 14 8	1,216 18 9	188 16 8	552 3 4	192 10 -	- - -	841 17 8	- - -	25 - -	35 - -
295 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 2 2	5 - -	- - -	26 12 6
1,484 3 -	361 5 6	131 15 2	297 9 5	- - -	21 10 1	71 14 5	21 - -	- - -	39 - -
3,141 18 6	(¹⁴)1,124 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 4 -	277 15 9	25 - -	42 - -	127 10 -
358 3 11	48 13 3	2 18 6	80 12 -	- - -	- - -	15 4 3	- - -	5 5 -	15 - -
899 18 11	(¹⁵)283 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 17 5	10 10 -	- - -	20 - -
225 - 1	(¹⁶)51 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 10 4	2 2 -	- - -	- - -
799 8 4	(¹⁷)103 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 16 11	5 - -	39 14 2	10 - -
344 - -	(¹⁸)80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 1 10	5 - -	- - -	10 - -
2,748 12 1	831 4 2	219 11 3	116 13 2	36 - -	45 13 4	97 14 5	- - -	25 - -	210 - -
2,341 8 11	252 - 10	75 7 9	441 10 9	- - -	52 3 7	35 3 10	30 - -	30 - -	84 - -
1,114 9 9	(²¹)519 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	47 6 4	- - -	25 - -	41 6 8
629 6 8	87 3 7	- - -	115 19 8	- - -	3 - -	28 13 4	15 - -	25 - -	40 - -
104 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 9 2	- - -	40 2 4	- - -
43,461 6 10	11,439 15 7	2,127 4 6	3,360 9 8	1,206 19 6	247 11 3	2,588 - 1	234 5 6	744 13 11	1,555 16 2

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(²)3,750 - -	5	417 13 6	- - -	- - -	4,167 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	775 14 10	150 1 8	925 16 6
500 - -	4	122 11 10	21 19 7	- - -	644 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	442 - 8	442 - 8
6,955 - -	5	110 - -	257 16 3	- - -	7,322 16 3	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	538 6 11	548 6 11
(⁶)3,475 - -	5	58 5 3	49 5 8	- - -	3,582 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	108 17 2	108 17 2
1,450 - -	5	- - -	1,765 - -	- - -	3,215 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	211 10 -	211 10 -
2,100 - -	4½	198 12 8	- - -	- - -	2,298 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	464 9 6	464 9 6
2,000 - -	5	- - -	25 - -	- - -	2,025 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	286 13 4	286 13 4
1,882 8 7	5	- - -	173 18 7	- - -	2,056 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(⁹)9,125 - -	4	40 - -	9 - -	46 8 5	9,220 8 5	282 10 -	- - -	4 13 -	- - -	- - -	287 3 -
(²)1,000 - -	5	- - -	20 - -	- - -	1,020 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 9 5	22 9 5
2,000 - -	4½	140 - -	- - -	- - -	2,140 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	988 16 8	988 16 8
(¹¹)6,020 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,020 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	366 - 6	366 - 6
2,754 18 -	5	- - -	1,278 3 9	- - -	4,033 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	257 15 3	257 15 3
2,050 - -	5	- - -	- - -	74 3 10	2,124 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 - 10	- - -	61 - 10
3,000 - -	5	- - -	25 - -	29 9 2	3,054 9 2	117 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	117 10 -
8,685 7 -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,685 7 -	43 - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	98 12 7	143 12 7
7,560 - -	5	8 - -	4,060 16 -	179 4 1	11,808 - 1	219 11 8	- - -	- - -	91 1 7	- - -	310 13 3
3,400 - -	5	50 - -	183 15 -	- - -	3,588 15 -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	265 11 1	277 11 1
4,740 - -	5	120 - -	332 10 -	490 16 11	5,683 6 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 5 4	- - -	14 5 4
(¹⁵)1,835 - -	5	- - -	677 - -	1,114 - 11	3,626 - 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
8,157 10 -	5	50 - -	361 12 -	- - -	8,569 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 - 5	18 - 5
4,550 - -	4	146 1 11	- - -	- - -	4,696 1 11	- - -	- - -	20 1 7	- - -	788 19 2	809 - 9
2,750 - -	5	- - -	2,453 15 -	- - -	5,203 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	372 1 4	372 1 4
5,330 - -	5	- - -	3,155 7 6	- - -	8,485 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	834 5 9	834 5 9
575 - -	5	- - -	87 3 9	- - -	662 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	538 7 9	538 7 9
4,178 5 3	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,178 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	369 9 5	369 9 5
1,000 - -	5	- - -	45 - -	- - -	1,045 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	487 18 9	487 18 9
8,200 - -	4½	71 2 2	147 6 10	- - -	8,418 9 -	- - -	- - -	18 - -	10 6 -	573 12 10	601 18 10
7,000 - -	5	305 19 4	87 10 -	133 12 4	7,527 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	(²⁰) - -	- - -	- - -
3,200 - -	4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,200 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	426 5 4	426 5 4
2,360 - -	4½	- - -	693 5 -	- - -	3,053 5 -	40 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	621 14 8	662 6 8
3,150 - -	5	146 11 -	3,622 10 -	- - -	6,919 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 19 11	100 19 11
124,733 8 10	-	1,964 17 8	19,487 14 11	2,067 15 8	148,273 17 1	703 3 8	10 - -	54 14 7	954 8 7	9,333 - 1	11,055 6 11

(¹²) Contract work.(¹³) Mis-stated in last Return; including 585 l. at 4 per cent.(¹⁴) Work done by contract.(¹⁵) Contract work.(¹⁶) Contract work.(¹⁷) Contract work.(¹⁸) Contract work.(¹⁹) To Sinking Fund.(²⁰) Sinking Fund in hand, 3,300 l. in 3 per cents.(²¹) Work done by contract.(²²) Mis-stated in last Return.

COUNTY OF WILTS—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Amesbury - - - - -	Richard Hesley -	M. T. Hodding, Salisbury - - -	James Kellow.
Beckhampton - - - - -	William Tanner -	Nathan Atherton, Calne - - -	William Merrifield.
Bradford - - - - -	Hobhouse & Co. -	John Bush, Bradford - - -	B. Wingrove & P. Knapp.
Calne - - - - -	George Baily -	Nathan Atherton, Calne - - -	J. Bennett & J. Ladd.
Calne, Hillmarton and Lynham -	John Wayte -	- ditto.	-
Chippenham - - - - -	William Gundry -	Francis A. S. Locke, Chippenham -	B. Wingrove & W. Francis.
Corsham - - - - -	Gundry & Co. -	Robert Hulbert, Corsham - - -	W. Cullen & J. Jaques.
Crudwell and Minty - - -	Joseph Pitt, jun. -	John Bevir, Cirencester - - -	David Blackwood.
Devizs (consolidated) - - -	William W. Salmon -	Thomas G. Ings, Devizes - - -	Henry Blandford.
Draycot, or Upper District, near Chippenham.	Rev. C. G. Cotes -	B. Pinniger, Chippenham - - -	James Cross.
Everley - - - - -	William H. Heath -	Harry Footner, Andover.	-
Fisherton, Wilton, Heytesbury, Wil- loughby Hedge and Redhone.	Charles Nicholson -	M. T. Hodding, New Sarum.	-
Holt and Wraxhall - - -	J. L. Phillips -	C. T. Moule, Melksham.	-
Leachlade to Swindon - - -	Thomas Angell -	William Crowdy, Highworth - - -	John Smith.
Malmesbury, First District - -	Thomas Luce -	John T. Handy, Malmesbury - - -	Daniel Ody.
Ditto, Second District (Faringdon to Acton Turville.)	Thomas Angell -	William Crowdy, Highworth - - -	J. Smith & T. Gosling.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Birmingham and Bromsgrove - -	246 13 10	- - -	1,352 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(¹)1,261 6 10	- - -
Doglane Gate - - - - -	202 16 3	- - -	261 6 8	36 4 11	53 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
Droitwich (four Districts) - - -	650 17 2	- - -	2,378 18 6	- - -	139 1 8	1 8 9	53 7 9	- - -
Dudley and Brettell Lane - - -	- - -	1,831 18 11	2,695 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 17 9	- - -
Dudley and Hales Owen - - -	300 18 5	- - -	423 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	650 - -
Dudley and New Inn - - -	12 3 1	- - -	513 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dudley and Pedmore - - -	- - -	202 15 3	377 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dudley and Rowley - - -	101 7 4	- - -	410 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Evesham and Alcester - - -	433 1 3	- - -	330 - -	- - -	20 8 -	- - -	20 - -	- - -
Evesham (first District); Pershore Division.	474 13 11	- - -	802 10 -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	1,509 5 1	1,000 - -
Ditto, Stonebow Division - - -	91 - 9	- - -	304 - -	- - -	28 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Evesham, Second District - - -	321 11 2	- - -	969 - 4	35 5 3	159 12 -	- - -	2 3 -	- - -
Hundred House (two Districts) -	130 6 8	- - -	956 6 8	- - -	288 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Inning's Lane - - - - -	23 17 -	- - -	152 1 6	- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kidderminster - - - - -	784 19 10	- - -	3,486 6 8	- - -	432 - -	- - -	- - -	4,500 - -
Mickleton and Broadway - - -	11 9 6	- - -	124 15 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stourbridge (two Districts) - - -	1,594 11 6	- - -	2,992 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 -	- - -
Tenbury - - - - -	161 4 9	- - -	400 - -	- - -	250 - -	- - -	6 16 8	- - -
Tinker's Gate - - - - -	42 - 11	- - -	55 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Upton-upon-Severn - - - - -	209 16 10	- - -	666 13 4	4 18 -	305 - -	2 5 -	- - -	150 - -
Welch Gate - - - - -	281 17 8	- - -	777 - 5	- - -	73 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Worcester (eight Districts) - - -	- - -	1,118 16 -	8,432 19 4	89 14 8	2,418 - -	4 2 6	- - -	1,200 - -
£.	6,075 7 10	3,153 10 2	28,863 9 4	166 2 10	4,322 7 8	7 16 3	2,865 11 1	7,500 - -

EXPENDITURE—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE,
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Birmingham and Bromsgrove - -	- - -	666 10 -	300 - -	1,000 - -	16 4 10	- - -	2,870 14 3
Doglane Gate - - - - -	5 4 6	143 5 -	- - -	- - -	9 18 8	53 6 8	476 16 1
Droitwich (four Districts) - - -	- - -	467 13 1	554 13 10	380 - -	48 - 6	139 1 8	2,866 9 4
Dudley and Brettell Lane - - -	80 - -	369 3 -	- - -	- - -	102 11 8	- - -	1,851 8 11
Dudley and Hales Owen - - -	150 - -	45 17 6	212 6 -	- - -	18 15 -	- - -	710 12 8
Dudley and New Inn - - -	(¹¹) 40 3 2	- - -	15 - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	429 12 6
Dudley and Pedmore - - -	(¹³) 29 19 3	100 - -	- - -	- - -	12 11 7	- - -	432 10 10
Dudley and Rowley - - -	(¹⁵) 23 9 5	169 - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	378 9 1
Evesham and Alcester - - -	12 13 4	55 - -	242 - -	- - -	8 9 6	20 8 -	505 9 4
Evesham (first District); Pershore Division.	- - -	198 15 -	- - -	- - -	46 13 3	150 - -	3,762 5 5
Ditto, Stonebow Division - - -	6 17 4	141 10 -	- - -	- - -	3 19 6	28 16 -	345 3 1
Evesham, Second District - - -	1 2 10	173 11 -	- - -	410 - -	3 18 -	159 12 -	1,243 3 7
Hundred House (two Districts) -	- - -	434 13 4	1 10 -	- - -	46 13 8	288 - -	1,259 15 6
Inning's Lane - - - - -	- - -	24 19 2	151 12 10	- - -	4 5 1	5 - -	201 3 8
Kidderminster - - - - -	50 17 7	1,091 5 4	630 - -	4,510 - -	65 14 6	432 - -	8,222 14 1
Mickleton and Broadway - - -	- - -	45 13 6	- - -	- - -	1 4 6	- - -	100 17 3
Stourbridge (two Districts) - - -	- - -	728 19 5	962 12 -	500 - -	67 16 -	- - -	3,853 15 1
Tenbury - - - - -	- - -	12 - -	46 - -	- - -	25 16 3	250 - -	579 5 9

COUNTY OF WILTS—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Malmesbury, Third District -	Thomas Luce -	John T. Handy, Malmesbury -	Thomas Gosling.
Marlborough and Froxfield -	Benjamin Merriman -	W. C. Merriman, Marlborough -	William Brooke.
Marlborough and Salisbury -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
Marlborough and Swindon -	M. W. Crowdy -	J. Woodman, Marlborough -	John Hatter.
Melksham -	John Fowler -	Frederick Moule, Melksham -	Stephen Neate.
Sarum and Eling -	M. T. Hodding -	J. L. Alford, Salisbury -	Thomas Amor.
Swindon, Calne and Cricklade, Third District.	Richard Garlick -	James Pratt, Wootton Bassett -	Robert Blake.
Swindon and Christian Maford -	Charles Bradford -	Bradford & Burt, Swindon.	Reuben Horsell.
Swindon and Cold Harbour -	- ditto -	- ditto.	-
Swindon and Hungerford -	John Woodman -	W. M. Crowdy, Swindon -	Thomas Avenell.
Swindon and Marlborough -	Charles Bradford -	Bradford & Burt, Swindon -	Edward Buckland.
Trowbridge -	Charles L. Walker -	Elijah Bush, Trowbridge -	Benjamin Wingrove.
Warminster -	Joseph Phelps -	S. F. Phelps, Warminster -	John Daniell.
Westbury -	Thomas H. Phipps -	Stephen Brown, Westbury Leigh -	Samuel Fowles.
Whitesheet -	George South -	C. Nicholson, Barford St. Martin, near Salisbury.	John Hale.
Wootton Bassett and Marlborough -	Thomas Brailey -	James Bradford, Swindon.	-

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. . d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,613 16 10	216 14 2	155 2 8	204 15 4	34 - 11	14 16 6	99 9 10	- - -	(2) 63 - -	100 - -
350 18 3	133 11 7	20 7 9	59 9 3	- - -	1 12 -	14 - 8	- - -	6 - -	(5) 30 - -
2,572 16 8	358 4 1	162 4 3	427 2 3	16 2 -	27 15 4	150 12 4	- - -	35 - -	100 - -
2,707 14 5	(7) 735 9 8	- - -	9 3 2	92 17 6	28 10 -	179 13 11	- - -	(8) 189 - -	65 - -
1,073 15 -	(9) 201 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 -	47 3 4	- - -	21 - -	12 10 -
513 6 8	(10) 291 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	26 14 10	- - -	(11) 33 - -	17 10 -
377 - -	(12) 223 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	24 19 6	- - -	(13) 21 - -	17 10 -
410 15 -	(14) 118 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	25 4 8	- - -	(15) 21 - -	17 10 -
370 8 -	124 11 8	- - -	29 18 7	- - -	1 10 -	10 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,461 15 1	205 5 10	- 5 -	44 5 10	2,995 - -	18 10 6	32 - -	15 15 -	15 15 -	40 - -
332 16 -	79 14 2	- - -	3 - -	- - -	22 18 4	38 7 9	- - -	- - -	20 - -
1,166 - 7	270 18 11	18 18 -	72 19 8	- - -	4 4 -	17 9 2	- - -	10 10 -	100 - -
1,244 6 8	(16) 400 - -	- - -	4 11 3	- - -	21 15 -	21 12 3	- - -	21 - -	20 - -
157 1 6	38 19 7	14 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12 6	- - -	3 - -	15 - -
8,418 6 8	967 3 5	30 3 4	- - -	- - -	67 6 6	112 12 5	- - -	(18) 15 - -	250 11 -
124 15 11	29 - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 19 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,993 7 4	985 7 1	233 4 9	93 15 3	- - -	23 17 11	128 18 3	- - -	21 - -	108 4 5
656 16 8	193 15 5	- - -	5 - -	- - -	4 - -	17 14 1	- - -	25 - -	- - -
55 13 4	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 12 -	- - -	3 - -	- - -
1,128 16 4	216 19 6	- - -	108 14 -	- - -	2 - -	38 15 8	- - -	15 15 -	70 17 6
850 3 9	225 12 4	87 10 -	174 5 2	- - -	15 10 2	8 4 8	- - -	12 - -	(19) 51 - -
12,144 16 6	1,870 15 4	271 15 4	1,509 12 3	9 9 -	178 2 4	396 13 3	1 12 6	76 - -	250 - -
43,725 7 2	7,916 13 7	1,009 5 7	2,746 12 -	3,147 9 5	445 18 7	1,405 8 7	17 7 6	607 - -	1,285 12 11

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(3) 12,900 - -	5 - -	- - -	177 - -	10 3 7	13,087 3 7	850 - -	- - -	- - -	(4) 500 - -	- - -	1,350 - -
1,115 - -	- - -	- - -	132 10 -	- - -	1,547 10 -	21 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 18 5	97 18 5
(6) 9,998 10 -	4 1/2 - -	- - -	229 5 10	- - -	10,227 15 10	49 - -	- - -	- - -	75 6 8	357 4 6	481 11 2
6,783 - -	5 - -	400 - -	- - -	975 13 5	8,158 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,700 - -	5 - -	100 - -	200 - -	- - -	2,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	664 - 9	664 - 9
2,200 - -	5 - -	50 - -	3,160 - -	- - -	5,410 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 17 3	95 17 3
2,000 - -	5 - -	80 - -	4,570 - -	258 6 1	6,998 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,545 - -	5 - -	40 - -	906 5 10	- - -	2,491 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	133 13 3	133 13 3
1,100 - -	5 - -	3 4 6	11 - -	- - -	1,114 4 6	30 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	297 19 11	328 16 7
4,675 - -	5 - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	4,680 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	174 3 7	174 3 7
2,000 - -	5 - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	2,035 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 13 8	78 13 8
3,420 - -	4 to 5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,420 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	244 8 2	264 8 2
(7) 6,320 - -	5 - -	- - -	116 10 -	- - -	6,436 10 -	86 10 -	- - -	- - -	29 16 8	114 17 10	261 4 6
450 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	80 5 2	530 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
19,240 - -	4 1/2 - -	194 12 9	230 - -	- - -	19,664 12 9	317 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	980 12 5	1,297 15 9
1,113 14 -	5 - -	43 0 -	21 10 2	- - -	1,208 10 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 8 2	35 8 2
10,765 - -	5 - -	- - -	2,186 - -	- - -	12,941 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	734 3 9	734 3 9
300 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	238 15 8	238 15 8

COUNTY OF WORCESTER—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Tinker's Gate - - - -	4 4 6	50 - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 -	- - -	88 17 6
Upton-upon-Severn - - -	- - -	75 16 5	329 8 11	250 - -	17 12 -	305 - -	1,430 19 -
Welch Gate - - - -	12 9 -	199 19 2	- - -	- - -	23 18 10	73 3 4	883 12 8
Worcester (eight Districts) - -	650 19 9	869 1 2	921 8 7	- - -	259 4 4	2,418 - -	9,682 13 10
£.	1,068 - 8	6,062 12 1	4,366 12 2	7,050 - -	785 8 8	4,322 7 8	42,236 9 5

(¹) Exchequer Bills sold, and interest. (²) Two years. (³) Including 5,600 *l.* at four per cent. (⁴) Exchequer Bills in hand.
 (⁵) One year and a half. (⁶) Including 177 *l.* 10 *s.* at five per cent. (⁷) Including team labour. (⁸) Three years.
 (⁹) Including team labour. (¹⁰) Including team labour. (¹¹) Three years.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Birmingham and Bromsgrove - -	Atwood & Co. - - -	R. W. Gem & Son, Birmingham - -	Joseph Green.
Doglane Gate - - - -	John Nichols - - -	John Bury, Bewdley - - -	James Bourn.
Droitwich (four Districts) - -	Farley & Co. - - -	Thomas G. Curtler, Droitwich - -	Ralph Smith.
Dudley and Bretell Lane - - -	Edward Dixon, jun. - -	Joseph G. Bourne, Dudley - -	James C. Moore.
Dudley and Hales Owen - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto.
Dudley and New Inn - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	John C. Moore.
Dudley and Pedmore - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	James C. Moore.
Dudley and Rowley - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto.
Evesham and Alcester - - -	Benjamin Murrell - -	William O. Hunt, Stratford-on-Avon -	Benjamin Murrell.
Evesham, First District, Pershore Division.	William Woodward - -	F. D. Woodward, Pershore - -	John A. Stokes.
Ditto, Stonebow Division - -	T. B. Cooper - - -	Charles Best, Bengeworth - - -	- Ditto.

COUNTY OF YORK.

INCOME.																
1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.	
NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.		Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.		Revenue received from Tolls.		Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.		Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.		Revenue from Fines.		Revenue from Incidental Receipts.		Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Balby to Worksop - - -	623	11 11	-	-	708	3 4	106	7 11	110	-	1 8 6	-	27	17 5	-	-
Barnby Moor to Rotheram - -	303	3 3	-	-	668	12 1	106	5 6	185	10	-	-	8	1 6	-	-
Barnsdale and Leeds - - -	-	-	60	17 4	3,244	8 4	317	12 10	-	-	-	-	1	6 11	-	-
Barnsley and Grange Moor - -	149	2 -	-	-	431	17 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barnsley and Pontefract - -	141	6 6	-	-	607	5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15 5	-	-
Bawtry and Selby - - -	-	-	57	10 5	838	19 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3 6	-	-
Bawtry and Tinsley - - -	934	5 7	-	-	854	18 4	105	12 2	290	8 -	-	-	1	10 -	-	-
Beverley, Hessle and North Cave -	-	-	8	9 5	550	1 8	142	13 2	109	11 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beverley and Kexby Bridge - -	114	14 6	-	-	1,466	15 -	74	3 7	167	6 -	-	-	37	-	-	-
Beverley, Molescroft, &c. - -	-	-	246	3 7	1,484	13 4	241	3 -	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birstal and Huddersfield - -	505	6 10	-	-	3,970	8 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	4 6	-	-
Boroughbridge to Catterick, &c. -	1,041	15 2	-	-	2,597	12 4	144	2 2	550	-	14	-	5	-	-	-
Boroughbridge and Durham - -	886	19 3	-	-	3,543	5 10	26	15 9	292	8 -	6	9 6	14	10 2	-	-
Bradford and Eccleshill - - -	79	3 -	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12 7	-	-
Bradford and Thornton - - -	27	5 5	-	-	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16 10	-	-
Bradford and Wakefield - - -	158	5 4	-	-	1,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Brighouse - - - -	674	10 9	-	-	642	3 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brighouse and Denholme Gate -	-	-	30	6 4	474	6 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 6	-	-
Brough Ferry - - - -	26	- 9	-	-	132	6 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collingham and York - - -	-	-	361	5 1	379	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dewsbury and Ealand - - -	845	12 6	-	-	1,148	4 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	- 6	-	-
Dewsbury and Leeds - - -	-	-	107	5 3	1,515	16 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doncaster to Bawtry - - -	-	-	1,566	12 2	800	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	50	-	-	-
Doncaster and Salter's Brook -	223	9 -	-	-	1,479	6 8	-	-	-	-	16	-	2	1 11	-	-
Doncaster and Selby ⁽¹⁶⁾ - -	-	-	-	-	426	8 2	-	-	129	12 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doncaster and Tadcaster - -	318	16 -	-	-	2,946	13 4	108	14 2	556	12 -	-	-	7	19 -	-	-
Doncaster and Thorne - - -	150	5 7	-	-	570	16 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17 7	-	-
Dudley Hill and Killinghall - -	-	-	188	2 1	1,170	16 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17 5	-	-
Elland and Saddleworth - - -	138	1 9	-	-	45	11 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17 8	252	14 8
Ferrybridge and Boroughbridge -	-	-	357	17 4	2,210	-	45	-	312	-	10	-	-	-	1,300	-
Godley Lane - - - -	527	7 5	-	-	1,324	4 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gomersal and Dewsbury - - -	-	-	277	12 1	392	2 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenfield and Shepley Lane Head -	-	-	848	9 1	504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax and Huddersfield - -	-	-	470	7 7	1,610	6 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax and Sheffield, Third District -	-	-	401	4 10	1,800	-	127	8 5	100	-	-	-	28	-	3,396	6 9
Harrogate and Boroughbridge -	-	-	48	2 7	691	10 -	17	10 6	115	13 -	-	-	5	4 -	-	-
Haworth - - - -	14	2 1	-	-	342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holme Lane End and Heckmondwike -	117	- 8	-	-	357	10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7 3	-	-
Huddersfield and New Hey - -	213	11 1	-	-	1,007	10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Huddersfield and Penistone - -	83	17 7	-	-	457	7 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	18 1	700	-
Huddersfield and Woodhead - -	560	5 8	-	-	1,401	- 10	82	-	9	6 -	-	-	104	8 5	800	-
Hull and Beverley - - -	-	-	483	16 5	1,727	7 -	124	9 6	157	4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull and Hedon - - - -	-	-	140	4 4	692	9 6	146	8 11	127	16 3	10	-	-	-	-	-
Hull and Hedon (New Road) - -	-	-	869	8 8	414	5 -	246	16 5	-	-	-	-	8	11 4	-	-
Hull, Hessle and Ferriby - - -	313	8 8	-	-	349	5 -	169	2 -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-

COUNTY OF WORCESTER—continued.

DEBTS—continued.						ARREARS OF INCOME—continued.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
700 - -	5	- -	- -	- -	700 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 16 9	8 16 9
1,550 - -	5	50 11 8	42 10 -	92 5 10	1,735 7 6	- -	- -	- -	133 6 8	- -	133 6 8
2,608 6 8	6	- -	174 5 2	- -	2,782 11 10	41 16 8	- -	- -	129 11 8	218 8 9	419 17 1
(18) 18,800 - -	4½	2,013 9 6	52 - -	- -	20,865 9 6	431 13 4	- -	- -	- -	1,343 6 8	1,775 - -
111,603 10 8	-	2,975 4 5	12,248 17 -	1,416 14 1	128,244 6 2	1,828 - -	- -	- -	888 1 8	5,827 9 6	8,543 11 2

(12) Including team labour.

(13) Three years.

(14) Contract work.

(15) Three years.

(16) Roads repaired by contract.

(17) Including 2,800 l. at four per cent.

(18) Three quarters of a year.

(19) And arrears.

(20) Including 2,000 l. at four, and 1,000 l. at five per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Evesham, Second District - -	Richard W. Ford - - -	Robert D'Oyly, Moreton-in-Marsh - -	John A. Stokes.
Hundred House (two Districts) - -	Nichols & Baker - - -	John Bury, Bewdley - - -	Joseph Ward.
Inning's Lane - - -	John Nichols - - -	Samuel Fieldhouse, Wribbenhall - -	James Buchan.
Kidderminster - - -	Abraham Turner - - -	Thomas Hallen, Kidderminster - -	- Ditto.
Mickleton and Broadway - - -	William S. Mould - - -	John R. Griffiths, Campden - -	Henry Drury.
Stourbridge (two Districts) - -	S. & T. Griffiths - - -	George Grazebrook, Stourbridge - -	John Huskisson.
Tenbury - - -	Rev. T. E. M. Holland - -	James Robinson, Tenbury - -	Charles Smith.
Tinker's Gate - - -	John Nichols - - -	John Bury, Bewdley.	-
Upton-upon-Severn - - -	George Clarke - - -	John Clarke, Upton-upon-Severn - -	Thomas Page.
Welch Gate - - -	John Nichols - - -	John Bury, Bewdley - - -	James Buchan, James Bourn.
Worcester (eight Districts) - -	Berwick & Co. - - -	Archibald Cameron, Worcester - -	Joseph Smith.

COUNTY OF YORK.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
953 17 2	244 15 11	18 11 9	158 10 1	- - -	10 - -	54 17 6	- - -	51 4 -	38 7 3
968 9 1	223 4 5	52 14 -	31 11 8	- - -	1 1 -	16 16 10	- - -	36 15 4	20 - -
3,503 8 1	792 14 5	169 17 2	837 - 3	- - -	- - -	42 12 1	(3) 10 - -	15 - -	125 5 -
431 17 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 4 3	- - -	16 13 10	- - -	6 - -	- - -
611 - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
855 3 2	1 2 -	1 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 9 4	120 - -
1,252 6 6	187 10 -	27 12 6	222 17 5	1 - -	1 11 6	52 10 6	- - -	63 18 2	40 - -
802 5 10	157 9 5	39 10 9	152 9 5	- - -	- - -	41 11 6	67 9 -	10 - -	- - -
1,745 4 7	302 5 7	26 3 -	628 5 10	- - -	- - -	14 - 2	- - -	10 10 -	40 - -
2,075 16 4	388 15 2	97 19 11	442 13 -	- - -	- - -	48 6 4	- - -	5 5 -	60 - -
4,306 13 3	549 12 11	843 6 11	326 15 -	29 19 3	9 4 4	51 13 4	- - -	20 - -	(9) 105 -
3,297 8 6	1,465 18 4	60 5 4	115 11 8	26 5 -	8 5 -	102 10 4	15 - -	30 - -	183 - -
3,883 9 3	432 12 11	503 15 6	950 15 10	603 17 -	25 15 -	78 3 9	- - -	30 - -	180 - -
27 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
683 16 10	(9) 186 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 -	15 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,860 - 3	337 7 4	490 1 2	194 19 6	- - -	- - -	71 1 11	- - -	30 - -	157 10 -
642 3 4	- - -	- - -	5 1 8	36 - -	- - -	3 4 6	- - -	21 - -	7 10 -
474 9 2	15 12 8	- - -	- - -	39 13 6	- - -	- - -	4 4 -	- - -	10 - -
132 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 6 -	- - -	3 3 -	- - -
569 - -	223 11 9	- - -	57 - 9	8 2 -	1 - -	22 18 11	- - -	(11) 40 -	25 - -
1,171 4 8	305 10 1	638 3 8	208 2 11	- - -	8 19 9	9 - 4	- - -	25 - -	50 - -
1,515 16 8	(12) 303 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 8 7	- - -	25 - -	15 - -
850 15 -	470 15 8	98 4 4	81 17 6	- - -	13 18 -	68 11 9	- - -	31 10 -	40 - -
1,482 4 7	(15) 556 6 4	- - -	- - -	224 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	30 - -
556 - 2	251 14 2	49 7 6	54 11 -	- - -	- - -	3 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,619 18 6	846 10 8	24 3 8	568 19 7	1 - -	12 6 -	221 7 9	31 10 -	31 10 -	130 - -
572 14 3	2 17 2	4 6 2	1 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 14 9	- - -
1,189 13 9	- - -	- - -	307 13 9	324 10 -	1 - -	201 13 7	- - -	- - -	21 - -
300 3 9	113 5 -	26 3 4	2 11 4	1 - -	- - -	55 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,867 10 -	1,130 17 7	281 17 11	- - -	- - -	25 2 6	115 2 7	20 - -	20 - -	104 - -
1,324 4 3	200 - -	- - -	- - -	175 3 10	- - -	35 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
392 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
504 - -	25 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -
1,610 6 8	61 2 9	15 3 -	- - -	40 5 -	- - -	27 15 4	- - -	35 - -	20 - -
5,451 15 2	428 17 -	258 17 8	269 4 7	- - -	18 - 10	25 18 1	4 9 7	15 15 -	50 - -
829 17 6	340 7 4	101 10 3	47 7 2	- - -	8 - 6	51 2 9	10 - -	8 - -	(2) 20 - -
342 - -	(22) 128 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 -
360 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 16 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,027 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 13 2	- - -	10 10 -	20 - -
1,168 5 1	6 12 2	1 - -	26 1 2	38 3 1	- 7 6	20 9 4	- - -	10 10 -	20 - -
2,396 15 3	424 10 9	148 15 10	132 17 3	997 9 3	- 15 -	51 11 2	- - -	15 - -	104 6 6
2,009 - 6	367 11 3	75 17 7	556 2 4	- - -	- - -	55 18 11	- - -	10 - -	84 3 2
967 4 8	142 12 4	9 6 3	204 14 8	- - -	- - -	25 19 1	- - -	10 - -	52 9 -
669 12 9	105 11 11	58 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 18 6	- - -	- - -	30 - -
521 7 -	108 6 10	143 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 - 11	- - -	- - -	20 - -

COUNTY OF YORK—continued.

INCOME—continued.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hull and Kirk Ella - - -	245 19 10	- - -	321 - -	85 13 5	17 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hunslet and Leeds - - -	95 - 10	- - -	203 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Keighley and Bradford - - -	- - -	526 - 8	2,685 8 10	- - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -
Keighley and Halifax - - -	624 16 11	- - -	1,197 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 1 8	- - -
Keighley and Kendal - - -	535 4 6	- - -	3,254 4 1	391 9 4	- - -	- - -	6 1 6	- - -
Kirkstall, Ilkley and Shipley - - -	1,178 12 -	- - -	2,184 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 8 8	1,000 - -
Knaresborough and Greenhammerton - - -	- - -	2 2 1	242 10 -	- - -	130 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Knaresborough and Pateley Bridge - - -	181 11 -	- - -	368 19 10	4 10 -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leeds and Birstal - - -	228 2 2	- - -	1,388 10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 3	- - -
Leeds and Collingham - - -	- - -	231 4 5	1,340 - -	33 2 5	91 10 -	- - -	- 3 9	- - -
Leeds and Ealand - - -	71 1 8	- - -	2,682 4 3	120 - -	- - -	- - -	17 4 6	- - -
Leeds and Halifax - - -	- - -	279 - 6	7,838 6 8	- - -	- - -	11 3 -	12 14 5	- - -
Leeds and Harrogate - - -	- - -	303 12 2	4,032 1 4	55 19 -	164 2 -	10 - -	(27) 273 6 11	- - -
Leeds and Homefield Lane End - - -	32 15 4	- - -	629 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 12 11	- - -
Leeds and Otley - - -	- - -	893 15 5	1,682 12 6	29 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leeds and Rounday - - -	399 1 -	- - -	799 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 -	- - -
Leeds and Selby - - -	208 4 2	- - -	1,650 - -	85 4 1	245 - -	- - -	(28) 267 5 1	- - -
Leeds and Tong Lane End - - -	1,652 12 5	- - -	915 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 13 6	100 - -
Leeds and Wakefield - - -	- - -	4,528 17 6	5,664 3 4	28 - -	66 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leeds and Whitehall - - -	95 9 6	- - -	2,199 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 2 2	1,010 - -
Leeds, Woodhouse Carr and Mean- woodside. - - -	- - -	153 12 4	498 16 8	- - -	2 16 -	- - -	- - -	170 - -
Lees and Hebden Bridge - - -	204 10 11	- - -	197 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 17 2	- - -
Lockwood and Meltham - - -	- - -	72 10 9	473 17 1	92 4 -	- - -	- - -	9 17 -	- - -
Malton and Pickering - - -	- - -	60 16 9	542 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Meltham and Wessenden Head - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 5 10	1,709 10 10
Middleton-tyas Lane-End, to Greta Bridge and Bowes. - - -	102 1 11	- - -	357 4 8	42 6 7	48 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Mytholmroyd and Blackstone-edge - - -	52 8 4	- - -	175 10 1	10 - -	100 - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -
Pattrington - - -	194 16 7	- - -	637 - 9	41 1 6	229 13 -	- - -	10 - -	- - -
Red House and Crofton - - -	1,801 6 7	- - -	1,183 2 6	56 9 4	224 19 -	- - -	2 10 -	- - -
Reeth and Tanhill - - -	39 2 6	- - -	189 - -	14 - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 3	- - -
Richmond and Lancaster, Eastern Dis- trict. - - -	109 1 7	- - -	292 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Richmond to Lucy Cross, Gilling, &c. Rochdale to Halifax and Elland - - -	166 - -	2,410 17 7	3,581 3 4	19 10 1	65 - -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -
Rotherham and Four Lane Ends (near Wortley). - - -	133 4 3	- - -	395 2 5	16 10 10	120 - -	- - -	16 7 6	- - -
Rotherham and Pleasley - - -	209 6 5	- - -	319 - 4	65 16 3	100 - -	- - -	9 5 -	- - -
Rotherham and Swinton - - -	360 15 10	- - -	582 - -	8 16 7	64 15 -	- - -	4 15 1	- - -
Rotherham and Wentworth - - -	63 12 7	- - -	254 - -	- - -	76 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Salterhebble, Stainland and Sowerby Bridge. - - -	251 13 11	- - -	416 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 13 10	240 - -
Sedburgh - - -	1,082 17 2	- - -	769 9 3	272 18 10	45 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Selby and Market Weighton - - -	158 6 2	- - -	548 13 1	76 10 11	240 - -	1 1 -	- 10 -	- - -
Shipley and Bramley - - -	107 13 7	- - -	417 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 9
Skipton and Clitheroe - - -	186 2 10	- - -	805 - -	125 5 8	- - -	- - -	2 18 -	- - -
Skipton and Knaresborough - - -	454 14 2	- - -	783 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - -
Skipton and Otley - - -	151 18 3	- - -	801 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Swinton, Rawmarsh and Hooton Ro- berts. - - -	265 4 11	- - -	340 - -	- - -	176 5 -	- - -	6 11 2	- - -
Tadcaster and Halton Dial - - -	- - -	515 - 2	1,870 - -	24 10 -	120 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tadcaster Bridge to Hob Moor Lane End. - - -	162 7 7	- - -	1,600 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 1 9	- - -
Tadcaster and Otley - - -	289 14 1	- - -	551 13 4	12 15 -	145 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thirsk - - -	831 15 1	- - -	3,032 4 9	174 4 2	461 6 -	2 2 -	6 19 10	- - -
Thirsk and Masham - - -	- - -	21 3 -	306 10 -	21 - 11	180 - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -
Thirsk to Yarm - - -	177 9 1	- - -	1,135 4 8	232 3 1	283 13 -	- - -	108 14 -	- - -
Tinsley and Doncaster - - -	- - -	925 3 2	2,631 16 -	50 4 3	128 9 -	5 - -	99 13 -	- - -
Todmorden - - -	- - -	132 7 10	3,738 6 6	213 11 -	30 - -	1 - -	116 - 2	100 - -
Wadsley and Langset - - -	- - -	414 7 4	696 8 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto, Holmfirth District - - -	- - -	70 8 5	159 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto, New Mill District - - -	88 5 -	- - -	549 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 2	- - -
Wakefield and Aberford - - -	398 16 3	- - -	791 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - -
Wakefield and Austerlands - - -	- - -	1,001 15 11	9,484 6 8	530 12 6	12 - -	5 8 3	138 9 2	2,600 - -
Wakefield and Denby Dale - - -	- - -	1,016 12 -	601 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 17 6	- - -
Wakefield and Halifax, Halifax District Ditto, Wakefield District - - -	- - -	880 7 -	972 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	(29) 571 16 6	- - -
Wakefield to Sheffield - - -	690 2 5	- - -	4,350 - -	257 1 -	167 - 8	- - -	71 2 10	1,500 - -
Wakefield and Weeland - - -	41 6 2	- - -	1,275 4 2	143 12 4	218 18 -	1 - -	12 15 6	- - -
Wetherby and Knaresborough - - -	- - -	78 19 3	531 5 -	25 2 10	160 - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -
Whitby and Middleton - - -	(30) 354 9 5	- - -	396 10 -	2 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Whitcross - - -	176 6 8	- - -	289 12 2	20 - -	40 - -	7 6 -	12 - -	- - -
Wisbey Low Moor and Huddersfield Winston Bridge - - -	338 18 1	- - -	1,424 11 8	90 8 8	171 4 7	- - -	167 13 11	5,000 - -
Workshop to Attercliffe - - -	36 18 -	- - -	408 1 8	55 17 4	- - -	- - -	(32) 46 10 -	- - -
Workshop to Attercliffe - - -	350 12 8	- - -	1,144 10 -	152 - 9	212 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wyton and Flinton - - -	480 5 3	- - -	85 17 2	16 16 6	49 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
York and Boroughbridge - - -	- - -	290 12 11	810 - -	- - -	260 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
York to Kexby Bridge and Grimston to Stone Dale. - - -	631 12 4	- - -	1,430 6 8	26 10 -	- - -	1 14 -	- 9 10	- - -
York to Oswaldkirk Bank - - -	- - -	285 2 5	550 17 -	87 17 7	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -
York and Scarborough - - -	- - -	971 11 6	3,225 8 6	323 17 8	868 8 2	1 18 6	16 12 8	- - -
£. 25,663 16 2	23,001 8 5	151,713 18 1	6,467 16 8	9,568 8 4	34 2 -	2,969 12 9	19,884 18 -	

* continued from p. 97.

* continued from p. 97.

COUNTY OF YORK—continued.

EXPENDITURE—continued.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
423 13 5	72 9 3	72 14 -	2 18 8	-	-	32 9 7	-	10 - -	30 - -
203 11 9	(24)108 19 7	-	-	-	-	-	17 3 -	25 - -	-
2,687 8 10	595 18 2	232 4 2	753 1 10	-	-	38 4 4	-	10 10 -	103 4 6
1,234 11 8	(27)387 2 7	135 2 4	79 16 5	-	-	39 2 11	-	10 10 -	70 - -
3,651 14 11	399 6 8	227 3 -	(28)614 9 6	15 10 6	8 17 10	11 13 7	30 - -	20 - -	95 - -
3,214 5 4	(29)440 7 4	-	71 10 6	452 2 6	-	37 7 11	-	-	20 - -
372 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	14 10 10	5 - -	8 - -	10 - -
453 9 10	185 13 2	- 17 3	9 8 2	-	1 10 -	18 17 6	7 10 -	10 10 -	(30)12 10 -
1,390 18 4	-	-	2 - -	-	-	4 1 11	-	30 - -	60 - -
1,464 16 2	294 15 7	82 5 6	6 4 9	29 15 -	6 10 -	24 9 11	-	30 - -	50 - -
2,819 8 9	(31)650 19 11	235 5 8	465 12 7	24 5 -	1 - -	25 9 2	-	30 - -	104 - -
7,851 12 4	1,833 17 5	1,240 17 7	1,584 3 9	151 10 -	-	165 4 9	-	21 - -	261 17 6
4,525 19 3	887 10 10	665 10 7	715 8 9	-	56 10 -	82 8 5	-	30 - -	120 - -
630 4 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 - -	-
1,712 4 -	635 13 7	192 9 2	141 3 5	-	27 15 -	39 8 7	-	50 - -	60 - -
810 1 8	82 14 -	26 19 -	125 5 -	-	-	14 14 1	-	4 3 6	20 - -
2,247 9 2	729 8 3	98 17 11	533 5 1	-	2 2 -	45 2 1	-	30 - -	80 - -
1,043 10 2	42 14 1	30 13 6	30 - -	-	-	76 10 8	-	(35)40 - -	-
5,758 3 4	1,105 9 7	777 5 3	2,820 15 10	-	-	204 19 10	-	40 - -	106 - -
3,214 3 11	(38)1,633 14 3	369 10 2	321 7 6	6 6 7	71 16 -	131 4 7	-	40 - -	60 - -
671 12 8	43 8 10	24 15 6	79 10 4	-	-	15 10 -	-	-	20 - -
200 17 2	-	-	-	-	-	6 10 9	-	2 2 -	-
375 18 1	130 11 4	56 12 10	44 1 11	19 19 6	-	70 4 11	-	-	18 16 8
542 - -	(42)378 10 -	-	-	-	-	6 15 7	6 2 9	12 12 -	-
1,738 16 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 - -
447 18 9	218 8 -	-	-	-	1 19 5	10 7 2	15 - -	-	39 2 6
285 12 1	(43)115 - -	-	-	1 10 -	-	2 7 -	-	-	2 - -
917 15 3	108 1 8	16 10 -	229 17 -	-	-	14 5 10	-	10 - -	50 - -
1,467 - 10	422 11 8	111 11 5	28 13 6	30 11 4	15 - -	38 16 7	10 10 -	10 10 -	50 - -
204 8 3	61 4 5	17 16 4	21 10 10	-	-	5 9 7	5 - -	5 - -	13 10 -
292 2 -	-	-	-	-	-	3 3 1	5 - -	15 - -	-
308 12 7	97 5 1	-	-	-	5 3 -	6 17 6	7 2 1	4 4 -	51 6 -
3,581 5 10	(44)1,364 - 5	462 9 2	461 19 6	6 16 -	9 17 -	182 3 2	-	57 17 6	140 - -
548 - 9	111 9 -	-	47 17 10	17 10 -	-	3 - 7	10 10 -	21 - -	-
494 1 7	97 8 6	21 8 1	17 14 6	-	-	4 1 1	-	3 3 -	32 10 -
660 6 8	120 6 1	41 17 6	45 3 4	-	-	15 13 11	-	-	-
330 17 6	(45)41 13 4	-	-	-	-	14 7 3	-	20 - -	-
661 13 10	-	-	-	-	-	53 16 -	-	10 - -	-
1,087 8 1	103 10 8	16 - 10	136 17 3	-	-	6 17 3	15 - -	15 - -	54 12 -
866 15 -	46 17 -	-	264 9 8	-	-	18 18 -	10 10 -	15 15 -	40 - -
423 12 5	1 17 6	-	-	17 5 -	-	30 3 3	-	-	-
933 3 8	136 13 -	38 - 4	(48)95 15 9	-	4 15 -	7 7 10	10 10 -	21 - -	21 - -
783 16 6	(49)161 - -	-	-	-	-	17 9 1	(50)15 - -	20 - -	25 - -
801 5 4	-	-	-	-	-	18 6 11	10 10 -	21 - -	10 10 -
522 16 2	(51)155 - -	-	-	-	13 14 -	- 18 10	-	25 - -	-
2,011 10 -	645 4 6	193 1 9	310 - 3	-	28 9 6	35 10 9	-	30 - -	80 - -
1,634 10 3	657 12 5	265 11 9	245 7 -	-	10 16 11	54 17 3	-	21 - -	87 - -
709 8 4	258 4 -	11 13 -	8 16 -	-	10 4 6	15 - -	-	10 - -	63 - -
3,676 16 9	799 - 4	245 19 9	667 7 -	-	85 7 11	92 10 -	25 - -	25 - -	170 - -
514 10 11	123 14 8	-	23 2 2	-	-	7 5 1	2 10 -	2 10 -	27 - -
1,759 14 9	536 16 6	97 14 1	566 18 3	93 15 -	-	21 14 7	15 - -	20 - -	55 7 11
2,915 2 3	770 7 6	245 14 6	306 5 8	34 19 -	9 3 6	251 - 4	-	31 10 -	46 - -
4,198 17 8	904 16 10	625 14 5	229 7 1	209 11 9	56 10 10	89 12 -	25 - -	25 - -	100 - -
696 8 1	-	-	-	-	-	9 18 3	-	25 - -	15 - -
159 10 -	86 2 9	33 4 9	- 14 10	-	-	- 9 -	-	-	10 - -
556 16 -	10 - -	-	3 15 7	-	-	3 15 6	-	-	-
791 15 10	(54)401 16 -	-	-	-	-	48 19 6	10 - -	10 - -	20 - -
12,770 16 7	2,107 12 4	1,940 14 8	1,072 3 5	130 - -	45 8 4	146 19 -	16 18 6	31 10 -	230 - -
609 2 -	-	-	-	-	-	10 18 11	-	-	-
1,544 14 2	137 13 11	17 3 6	76 3 5	141 6 8	7 6 8	14 - 5	-	15 - -	30 - -
1,072 15 10	-	-	-	-	-	21 5 2	-	15 - -	30 - -
6,345 4 6	740 7 8	618 10 6	432 6 9	-	12 8 -	212 14 1	13 7 9	60 - -	150 - -
1,651 10 -	716 - 5	154 10 -	216 8 -	15 - -	2 10 -	52 14 -	10 10 -	10 10 -	50 - -
716 17 10	269 18 6	-	41 5 6	-	4 - -	57 18 1	5 - -	10 10 -	20 - 6
398 14 9	(60)207 10 -	-	-	-	-	11 5 2	7 10 -	15 - -	-
361 19 8	191 10 4	25 5 5	19 2 1	-	-	20 10 7	-	5 - -	10 - -
6,853 18 10	252 - -	128 18 3	61 5 6	1,249 18 10	-	14 1 -	-	15 15 -	50 - -
510 9 -	247 10 4	13 10 -	3 13 4	-	- 9 6	5 3 3	-	-	30 - -
1,509 4 2	348 5 10	31 6 8	113 5 6	-	-	52 10 3	15 - -	(65)108 3 10	60 - -
151 17 11	36 2 6	5 11 6	13 18 8	-	-	5 19 2	-	-	13 2 6
1,070 - -	267 17 1	-	78 14 4	-	-	53 5 9	20 - -	20 - -	35 - -
1,159 - 6	533 17 3	47 15 -	97 - -	-	-	19 5 11	-	25 - -	121 - -
688 18 7	292 14 5	110 5 9	8 16 -	-	19 7 6	13 3 1	-	15 - -	62 - -
4,436 5 6	973 6 1	10 15 3	1,118 1 5	-	120 8 6	80 8 6	-	20 - -	200 - -
190,638 15 10	38,358 9 10	14,283 14 10	22,049 12 11	5,200 17 4	789 12 10	4,708 5 6	492 10 11	2,033 - 5	5,581 4 -

* continued on p. 100

COUNTY OF YORK—continued.

EXPENDITURE—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balby to Workop - - -	- - -	88 8 -	73 9 6	- - -	(1) 62 4 5	110 - -	910 8 5
Barby Moor to Rotherham - - -	- - -	466 - -	4 15 -	- - -	13 9 6	185 10 -	1,051 17 9
Barnsdale and Leeds - - -	37 18 10	1,084 7 8	30 - -	1,500 - -	15 1 11	- - -	4,659 17 4
Barnsley and Grange Moor - - -	- - -	188 - -	331 18 8	- - -	53 17 10	- - -	602 14 7
Barnsley and Pontefract - - -	136 6 3	102 6 -	- - -	165 - -	- - -	- - -	403 12 3
Bawtry and Selby - - -	9 7 4	259 6 10	38 14 7	- - -	28 15 8	- - -	490 16 3
Bawtry and Tinsley - - -	- - -	231 - -	13 7 3	- - -	37 9 10	290 8 -	1,169 5 2
Beverley, Hessele and North Cave - - -	51 18 5	113 15 -	- - -	- - -	4 14 8	109 11 -	748 9 2
Beverley and Kexby Bridge - - -	14 8 9	42 - -	- - -	- - -	26 16 5	167 6 -	1,271 15 9
Beverley, Molescroft, &c. - - -	13 10 1	265 9 10	- - -	- - -	77 13 8	350 - -	1,749 13 -
Birstal and Huddersfield - - -	40 2 4	253 1 9	881 15 3	- - -	(7) 491 10 1	- - -	3,602 1 2
Boroughbridge to Catterick, &c. - - -	21 4 6	63 15 -	200 8 1	- - -	44 17 -	550 - -	2,887 - 3
Boroughbridge and Durham - - -	- - -	310 - -	864 19 -	- - -	174 12 2	292 8 -	4,446 19 2
Bradford and Eccleshill - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bradford and Thornton - - -	42 5 2	- - -	46 9 10	- - -	34 6 1	- - -	330 13 -
Bradford and Wakefield - - -	5 17 -	565 - -	- - -	- - -	15 13 8	- - -	1,867 10 7
Brighouse - - -	- - -	649 4 2	47 12 4	- - -	12 3 2	- - -	781 15 10
Brighouse and Denholme Gate - - -	(9) 190 8 5	19 14 5	- - -	(10) 329 13 6	155 16 8	- - -	765 3 2
Brough Ferry - - -	6 10 7	111 10 -	- - -	- - -	1 12 -	- - -	135 1 7
Collingham and York - - -	- - -	13 15 1	5 15 5	- - -	11 11 8	210 - -	618 15 7
Dewsbury and Ealand - - -	- - -	217 4 4	- - -	61 7 6	45 18 4	- - -	1,569 6 11
Dewsbury and Leeds - - -	- - -	535 5 11	57 14 7	450 - -	27 3 1	- - -	1,452 11 4
Doncaster to Bawtry - - -	20 12 9	97 8 5	- - -	- - -	5 3 -	- - -	928 1 5
Doncaster and Salter's Brook - - -	16 1 9	197 3 4	455 - 4	- - -	79 7 6	- - -	1,618 11 9
Doncaster and Selby (16) - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 11 9	129 12 -	496 1 8
Doncaster and Tadcaster - - -	29 7 4	432 6 5	20 - -	100 - -	(17) 378 7 9	556 12 -	3,384 1 2
Doncaster and Thorne - - -	- - -	71 15 9	3 3 6	568 15 -	1 10 -	- - -	678 19 -
Dudley Hill and Killinghall - - -	21 - -	221 15 8	95 6 2	- - -	178 - 8	- - -	1,371 19 10
Eiland and Saddleworth - - -	- - -	82 11 4	53 7 6	- - -	7 16 4	- - -	342 10 4
Ferrybridge and Boroughbridge - - -	27 15 11	179 13 4	1 10 -	1,300 - -	35 10 5	312 - -	3,553 10 3
Godley Lane - - -	- - -	560 6 9	571 16 6	400 - -	47 1 7	- - -	1,989 17 8
Gomersal and Dewsbury - - -	- - -	95 19 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 19 10
Greenfield and Shepley Lane Head - - -	- - -	209 8 2	- - -	261 - -	8 13 6	- - -	534 3 2
Halifax and Huddersfield - - -	- - -	720 2 5	115 15 5	322 - -	36 5 4	- - -	1,393 9 3
Halifax and Sheffield, Third District - - -	81 14 8	2,262 16 4	1,392 12 6	- - -	183 13 2	100 - -	5,091 19 5
Harrogate and Boroughbridge - - -	10 5 8	79 18 -	12 18 6	- - -	12 17 5	115 13 -	818 - 7
Haworth - - -	4 15 6	141 11 2	61 1 -	- - -	17 13 5	- - -	356 19 1
Holme Lane End and Heckmondwike - - -	- - -	182 3 8	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	202 - 2
Huddersfield and New Hey - - -	- - -	834 18 -	- - -	- - -	11 4 1	- - -	887 5 3
Huddersfield and Penistone - - -	- - -	423 12 -	729 12 11	- - -	34 15 -	- - -	1,311 3 2
Huddersfield and Woodhead - - -	58 - 2	609 18 11	1,579 2 3	- - -	79 11 -	9 6 -	4,211 4 1
Hull and Beverley - - -	12 19 7	172 14 7	- - -	- - -	23 3 6	157 4 -	1,535 14 11
Hull and Hedon - - -	80 15 9	144 - -	- - -	- - -	61 14 2	127 16 3	859 7 6
Hull and Hedon, New Road - - -	- - -	36 6 4	- - -	- - -	9 4 11	- - -	274 16 9
Hull, Hessele and Ferriby - - -	- - -	190 - -	- - -	- - -	12 14 9	- - -	497 9 -
Hull and Kirk Ella - - -	39 19 9	216 15 -	- - -	- - -	2 19 6	17 - -	497 5 9
Hunslet and Leeds - - -	(25) 5 5 11	3 18 7	135 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	279 15 1
Keighley and Bradford - - -	12 3 4	528 6 6	- - -	- - -	47 12 1	- - -	2,321 4 11
Keighley and Halifax - - -	3 11 4	401 4 9	167 18 3	- - -	16 19 2	- - -	1,311 7 9
Keighley and Kendal - - -	15 19 7	1,576 4 1	7 15 -	252 16 2	97 15 10	- - -	3,372 11 9
Kirkstall, Ilkley and Shipley - - -	114 10 5	725 6 7	- - -	667 11 9	34 3 2	- - -	2,563 - 2
Knaresbrough and Green Hammerton - - -	6 7 -	182 11 6	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	130 - -	359 19 4
Knaresbrough and Pateley Bridge - - -	31 19 5	107 5 2	- - -	- - -	5 1 -	80 - -	471 1 8
Leeds and Birstal - - -	10 18 3	1,088 5 -	- - -	- - -	65 9 7	- - -	1,260 14 9
Leeds and Collingham - - -	6 10 3	526 - -	61 7 3	- - -	11 6 7	91 10 -	1,220 14 10
Leeds and Ealand - - -	38 4 3	997 5 4	44 17 9	- - -	15 11 6	- - -	2,632 11 2
Leeds and Halifax - - -	77 17 9	1,780 13 5	110 - -	- - -	68 7 2	- - -	7,295 9 4
Leeds and Harrogate - - -	6 2 9	641 4 -	900 12 4	- - -	(33) 623 6 1	164 2 -	4,892 15 9
Leeds and Homefield Lane End - - -	8 9 9	530 14 -	- - -	- - -	9 13 7	- - -	568 17 4
Leeds and Otley - - -	- - -	104 3 3	245 - -	- - -	18 18 9	- - -	1,494 11 9
Leeds and Roundhay - - -	- - -	120 12 2	- - -	- - -	(34) 133 15 -	- - -	528 2 9
Leeds and Selby - - -	48 15 6	433 - -	- - -	- - -	31 16 6	245 - -	2,277 7 4
Leeds and Tong Lane End - - -	(37) 376 17 -	399 9 2	113 - -	500 - -	26 4 -	- - -	1,635 8 5
Leeds and Wakefield - - -	- - -	605 19 6	412 7 2	- - -	25 14 2	66 - -	6,164 11 4
Leeds and Whitehall - - -	234 11 6	925 4 3	- - -	- - -	100 6 7	- - -	3,894 1 5
Leeds, Woodhouse Carr and Mean- woodside. - - -	- - -	100 - -	170 - -	- - -	18 19 9	2 16 -	475 - 5
Lees and Hebden Bridge - - -	10 - -	196 16 -	- - -	- - -	8 - 5	- - -	223 9 2
Lockwood and Meltham - - -	19 18 -	242 16 -	- - -	- - -	60 6 6	- - -	663 7 8
Malton and Pickering - - -	11 7 3	88 19 4	- - -	- - -	6 12 7	- - -	510 19 6
Meltham and Wessenden Head - - -	326 10 1	- - -	1,395 1 9	- - -	8 2 -	- - -	1,779 13 10
Middleton-tyas, Lane End to Greta Bridge and Bowes. - - -	- - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 4	48 7 6	387 9 11
Mytholmroyd and Blackstone-edge - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 - -	19 19 7	100 - -	335 16 7
Pattington - - -	- - -	117 - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 9	229 13 -	780 13 3
Red House and Crofton - - -	11 6 4	227 - -	800 - -	- - -	11 19 11	224 19 -	1,993 9 9
Reeth and Tanhill - - -	- - -	27 - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 7	- - -	158 17 9
Richmond and Lancaster, Eastern Dist. - - -	- - -	188 1 4	- - -	- - -	8 3 8	- - -	219 8 1
Richmond to Lucy Cross, Gilling, &c. - - -	11 8 4	27 4 -	- - -	- - -	4 14 11	65 - -	280 4 11
Rochdale to Halifax and Elland - - -	44 8 8	563 19 4	18 16 3	- - -	72 17 3	- - -	3,385 4 3
Rotherham & Four Lane Ends (near Wortley). - - -	- - -	71 - -	46 11 10	- - -	11 15 7	120 - -	460 14 10
Rotherham and Pleasley - - -	12 9 2	169 12 5	2 10 4	- - -	36 19 10	100 - -	497 16 11
Rotherham and Swinton - - -	36 17 2	316 13 -	- - -	- - -	69 - 4	64 15 -	701 6 4
Rotherham and Westworth - - -	9 4 8	148 - -	- - -	- - -	12 5 1	76 17 6	322 7 10
Salterhebble, Stainland & Sowerby Br. Sedbergh - - -	6 7 4	271 - -	- - -	300 - -	1 2 5	- - -	642 5 9
Selby and Market Weighton - - -	32 10 7	173 10 -	26 12 4	- - -	21 11 6	210 - -	1,532 8 6

COUNTY OF YORK—continued.

DEBTS.												ARREARS OF INCOME.											
27.		28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29.		30.		31.		32.		33.		34.		35.		36.		37.		38.		
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Floating Debts.		Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.												
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
3,345 - - 4	108 13 6	172 17 8	- - -	3,626 11 2	78 6 8	- - -	(2) 5 18 5	- - -	667 - - 8	751 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
9,450 - - 5	155 13 2	2,006 12 5	- - -	12,212 5 7	101 6 8	- - -	37 19 8	- - -	219 14 7	370 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
20,272 - - 5	- - -	50 - - -	1,157 6 7	21,479 6 7	- - -	41 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
4,967 17 7	1,027 14 -	60 8 -	21 15 2	6,077 14 -	924 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
7,924 17 8	156 4 -	388 19 9	- - -	8,470 1 5	57 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
5,901 8 - 5	- - -	5,976 18 3	- - -	11,878 6 3	109 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
(4) 7,004 10 8	- - -	810 12 -	- - -	7,815 2 8	17 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
2,275 - - 5	69 15 6	2,932 - - -	- - -	5,276 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
(5) 1,095 - - 5	- - -	34 5 -	- - -	1,129 5 -	124 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
5,155 - - 5	- - -	77 10 -	- - -	5,232 10 -	83 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
6,062 5 - 5	518 11 -	216 15 -	- - -	7,397 11 -	350 - - -	- - -	97 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
1,500 - - 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,500 - - -	12 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
6,200 - - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,200 - - -	405 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
5,600 - - 5	2,458 3 3	2,543 6 8	- - -	10,601 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
9,018 15 - 5	640 17 1	4,169 4 6	- - -	13,828 16 7	107 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
7,200 - - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,200 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
6,492 1 8	- - -	5,103 6 5	- - -	11,595 8 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
3,429 11 - 5	233 8 1	604 2 4	321 - 4	4,588 1 9	5 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
2,230 - - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,230 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
9,181 2 - 5	160 11 6	10,999 13 10	391 - 8	20,732 8 -	31 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
3,084 7 6	150 - - -	84 - - -	- - -	3,318 7 6	201 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
(13) 10,612 3 10	- - -	2,586 3 5	43 19 11	13,272 7 2	138 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
200 - - 5	- - -	- - -	1,663 18 7	1,863 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
4,300 - - 5	90 - - -	17 16 8	- - -	4,407 16 8	536 13 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
8,430 - - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,430 - - -	62 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
4,500 - - 5	300 - - -	2,185 9 -	- - -	6,985 9 -	47 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
3,600 - - 5	- - -	40 - - -	370 8 2	4,010 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
6,470 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,470 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
3,150 - - 5	- - -	- - -	43 17 7	3,193 17 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
(15) 11,381 4 2	583 6 6	206 2 4	138 6 -	12,308 19 -	104 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
(16) 10,266 17 9	791 14 5	2,017 6 5	- - -	13,075 18 7	32 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
(20) 12,394 17 10	1,536 3 11	3,964 - 2	878 12 3	18,773 14 2	84 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
14,907 17 - 5	3,020 - - -	1,991 12 -	253 10 2	20,172 19 2	102 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
(21) 13,834 18 5	469 - 2	10 17 11	41 9 1	14,356 5 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
1,700 - - 5	- - -	- - -	36 5 8	1,736 5 8	37 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
2,831 9 - 5	212 3 -	- - -	- 17 -	3,044 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
6,971 19 - 5	18 7 1	1,829 - 8	- - -	8,819 6 9	45 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
16,802 - - 5	- - -	1,821 3 -	- - -	18,623 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
5,064 10 - 5	- - -	100 17 -	59 - 6	5,224 7 6	200 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
11,806 15 1	- - -	204 4 4	1,254 3 2	13,265 2 7	148 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
3,300 - - 5	- - -	- - -	10 10 10	3,310 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
2,880 - - 5	- - -	- - -	32 7 2	2,912 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
11,199 7 6	356 10 7	2,406 8 -	474 12 8	14,736 18 9	- - -	11 9 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
3,100 - - 5	238 13 6	1,415 - 11	- - -	5,053 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
2,890 - - 5	6 - - -	625 5 -	- - -	3,521 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
78 12 6	3,263 10 -	- - -	- - -	3,342 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
9,377 10 - 5	1,040 4 5	407 5 10	159 16 9	10,984 17 -	215 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
8,034 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,034 16 5	50 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
34,877 16 8	5,082 5 9	2,292 12 2	- - -	34,877 16 8	80 5 6	14 18 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
21,509 - - 5	200 - - -	57 10 -	- - -	28,874 17 11	185 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
2,300 - - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,557 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		

COUNTY OF YORK—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Shipley and Bramley - - -	45 - -	- - -	298 15 6	- - -	16 15 4	- - -	409 16 7
Skipton and Clitheroe - - -	- - -	392 9 -	- - -	- - -	55 7 6	- - -	782 18 5
Skipton and Knaresborough - - -	13 1 4	302 - -	- - -	- - -	12 3 5	- - -	555 13 10
Skipton and Otley - - -	- - -	473 18 1	11 14 3	- - -	7 12 10	- - -	553 12 1
Swinton, Rawmarsh and Hooton Roberts.	12 12 10	84 - -	32 12 3	- - -	14 1 5	176 5 -	514 4 4
Tadcaster and Halton Dial - - -	- - -	188 15 -	- - -	- - -	(32) 310 4 10	120 - -	1,941 6 7
Tadcaster Bridge to Hob Moor Lane End.	- - -	13 10 -	- - -	- - -	34 9 5	- - -	1,890 4 9
Tadcaster and Otley - - -	1 3 6	145 - -	27 13 2	- - -	13 17 6	145 - -	709 11 8
Thirsk - - -	16 18 2	297 4 4	- - -	233 16 -	30 - 10	461 6 -	3,149 10 4
Thirsk and Masham - - -	20 5 8	80 8 -	- - -	- - -	16 11 4	180 - -	483 6 11
Thirsk to Yarm - - -	16 5 9	482 17 4	10 16 5	- - -	66 3 11	283 13 -	2,267 2 9
Tinsley and Doncaster - - -	57 7 9	269 16 2	453 19 4	- - -	91 8 7	128 9 -	2,696 1 4
Todmorden - - -	22 12 10	1,091 - 9	258 3 9	407 4 3	41 11 3	30 - -	4,116 5 9
Wadsley and Langset - - -	6 8 -	- - -	395 - -	- - -	21 4 4	- - -	472 10 7
Ditto, Holmfirth District - - -	- - -	79 18 -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	210 17 4
Ditto, New Mill District - - -	(33) 100 - -	350 13 3	- - -	16 - -	- - -	- - -	484 4 4
Wakefield and Aberford - - -	- - -	207 - -	- - -	- - -	39 10 7	- - -	737 6 1
Wakefield and Austerlands - - -	38 17 1	1,762 9 4	1,573 18 10	- - -	162 4 10	12 - -	9,270 16 4
Wakefield and Denby Dale - - -	171 15 8	263 15 3	63 11 2	- - -	15 10 5	- - -	525 11 5
Wakefield and Halifax, Halifax Dist.	- - -	379 1 11	- - -	250 - -	2 16 1	- - -	1,070 12 7
Ditto, Wakefield Dist. - - -	- - -	290 - -	269 1 11	250 - -	14 15 9	- - -	890 2 10
Wakefield to Sheffield - - -	138 15 10	305 10 -	3,016 14 8	- - -	80 4 8	167 - 8	5,948 - 7
Wakefield and Weeland - - -	11 6 4	235 - -	38 6 2	- - -	6 10 11	218 18 -	1,738 3 10
Wetherby and Knaresborough - - -	6 13 10	85 2 11	14 15 5	- - -	9 - 1	160 - -	684 4 10
Whitby and Middleton - - -	- - -	76 10 6	- - -	250 - -	- - -	- - -	567 15 8
Whitecross - - -	4 10 4	10 16 -	250 - -	- - -	5 16 6	40 - -	582 11 3
Whitsey Low Moor and Huddersfield - - -	61 10 -	398 8 10	2,204 6 4	- - -	17 11 9	171 4 7	4,625 - 1
Winston Bridge - - -	- 10 -	134 10 -	40 - -	- - -	3 5 9	- - -	478 12 2
Workshop to Attercliffe - - -	- - -	495 - -	- - -	- - -	27 4 2	212 13 5	1,453 9 8
Wyton and Flinton - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	49 4 3	126 18 7
York and Boroughbridge - - -	6 2 10	70 10 6	- - -	- - -	40 9 3	260 - -	851 19 9
York to Kexby Bridge, and Grimston to Stone Dale. - - -	- - -	86 2 -	- - -	- - -	41 16 11	- - -	971 17 1
York to Oswaldkirk Bank - - -	- - -	216 8 9	- - -	- - -	10 7 7	- - -	738 3 1
York and Scarborough - - -	(36) 205 16 1	384 15 3	90 - -	- - -	124 3 11	868 8 2	4,196 3 2
£.	3,461 11 11	38,296 10 2	22,296 18 9	8,680 4 2	5,627 16 1	9,568 8 4	181,428 12 -

(1) Including 40 l. to Tinsley and Doncaster Road.

(2) Due from late Surveyor, insolvent.

(3) Accountant.

(4) Mis-stated in last Return.

(5) Mis-stated in former Return.

(6) One and a half year.

(7) Including 454 l. 1 s. 6 d. to Dewsbury and Ealand Trust.

(8) Contract work.

(9) And arrears.

(10) Part of Floating Debt.

(11) Two years.

(12) Paid to townships.

(13) Mis-stated in last Return.

(14) From late Treasurer.

(15) Allowance to townships.

(16) From 15th of April, the day of opening the Road.

(17) Including 370 l., one-third of toll to Boroughbridge Road.

(18) Including 4,800 l. at four per cent.

(19) Including 500 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

(20) Including 2,348 l. at four per cent.

(21) Mis-stated in last Return.

(22) Half year.

(23) Allowed to townships.

(24) Paid to Managing Committee.

(25) Two years.

(26) Arrears of subscriptions.

(27) Including allowance to parishes.

(28) Including contract work.

(29) Including contract work.

(30) Half year.

(31) Including payments to townships for repairs.

(32) Including 255 l. 2 s. 10 d. from Leeds and Roundhay Road.

(33) Including 525 l. toll deposit returned.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Balby to Workshop - - -	Charles Jackson -	Henry Owen, Workshop - - -	John Marsh.
Barnby Moor to Rotherham - - -	Charles Stanley -	- - ditto - - -	John Clark.
Barnsdale and Leeds - - -	Wm. Leatham -	H. J. Coleman, Pontefract - - -	Matw. England.
Barnsley and Grange Moor - - -	John Carter -	George Keir, Barnsley.	-
Barnsley and Pontefract - - -	- ditto -	Shepherd & Newman, Barnsley - - -	William Leak.
Bawtry and Selby - - -	H. S. Foljambe -	William Beckitt, Doncaster - - -	Thomas Lawson.
Bawtry and Tinsley - - -	Sir W. B. Cooke & Co. -	F. H. Cartwright, Bawtry - - -	Wm. Tirpin.
Beverley, Hessele and North Cave - - -	George Liddell -	George Codd, Hull - - -	James Oldham.
Beverley and Kexby Bridge - - -	Bower & Co. -	H. J. Shepherd, Beverley - - -	James Holmes.
Beverley, Molescroft, &c. - - -	Pease & Liddell -	- ditto - - -	John Robinson.
Birstal and Huddersfield - - -	Stansfeld Rawson -	Jas. C. Fenton, Huddersfield - - -	William Abbey.
Boroughbridge to Catterick, &c. - - -	Wm. Priestman -	Gab. J. Fielding, Richmond - - -	William Clark.
Boroughbridge and Durham - - -	Jonathan Backhouse -	Thos. Bowes, Darlington - - -	E. Hirst, H. Harrison & J. Davison.
Bradford and Eccleshill - - -	Alfred Harris -	Sam. Hailstone, Bradford - - -	George T. Lister.
Bradford and Thornton - - -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
Bradford and Wakefield - - -	Charles Harris -	Richard Tolson, Bradford - - -	J. Falkinder, J. Bryden and W. Milthorpe.
Brighouse - - -	Chris. Rawson -	Robert Parker, Halifax - - -	Solomon Pitchforth.
Brighouse and Denholme Gate - - -	John Green -	Mich. Stocks, jun., Halifax - - -	Samuel Sharp.
Brough Ferry - - -	Robert Raikes -	John Robinson, South Cave. - - -	-
Collingham and York - - -	Thomas Blayds -	John Atkinson, Leeds - - -	Edward Clayton.
Jewsbury and Ealand - - -	Bn. Wilson -	Fras. Ledger, Mirfield near Dewsbury - - -	George Armitage.
Dewsbury and Leeds - - -	Edward Hague -	Oldroyd & Rylah, Dewsbury - - -	Thos. Marriott.
Doncaster to Bawtry - - -	Sir W. B. Cooke & Co. -	Fred. Fisher, Doncaster - - -	Thos. Coulter.
Doncaster and Salter's Brook - - -	John Carter -	George Keir, Barnsley - - -	Joshua Roberts.
Doncaster and Selby (10) - - -	George Packer -	Mason & Colinson, Doncaster - - -	Jas. Alexander.
Doncaster and Tadcaster - - -	Wm. Leatham -	Thos. Wilkinson, Ackworth - - -	J. Shirt and W. Chambers.
Doncaster and Thorne - - -	Edward Tew -	Wm. Beckitt, Doncaster. - - -	-
Dudley Hill and Killinghall - - -	Alfred Harris -	Sam. Hailstone, Bradford - - -	Thos. Bingley.
Eiland and Saddleworth - - -	Jonas Patchett -	Wm. Stephenson, Holmfirth - - -	Thos. Dinsley.

COUNTY OF YORK—continued.

DEBTS—continued.						ARREARS OF INCOME—continued.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7,677 - 2	5	1,322 11 2	3,441 3 -	- - -	12,440 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 17 -	121 9 5	124 6 5
2,410 - -	5	5,710 - -	- - -	- - -	8,120 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	336 8 1	336 8 1
6,040 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,040 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 10 -	682 16 10	733 6 10
9,219 2 5	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,219 2 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	399 11 6	399 11 6
5,033 6 8	4	- - -	1,906 13 4	- - -	6,940 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	273 16 9	273 16 9
3,550 - -	4½	200 - -	81 - -	441 16 9	4,272 16 9	- - -	24 - -	25 - -	90 - -	- - -	139 - -
300 - -	4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	406 13 1	406 13 1
2,800 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,800 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	289 10 9	289 10 9
7,510 10 8	4½	- - -	190 - -	- - -	7,610 10 8	54 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,359 1 6	1,413 4 10
2,010 - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,010 - -	4 13 4	- - -	- - -	72 - -	10 1 -	86 14 4
8,157 7 10	5	- - -	7,463 16 10	329 18 11	15,951 3 7	144 10 -	- - -	14 7 1	159 10 -	- - -	318 7 1
5,000 - -	4	- - -	- - -	706 2 3	5,706 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
23,355 - -	4½	645 7 3	- - -	49 15 11	24,050 3 2	128 6 3	- - -	50 10 -	16 16 8	- - -	193 12 11
15,375 15 6	5	- - -	1,405 7 10	190 9 10	16,971 13 2	- - -	- - -	1 2 9	16 10 -	- - -	17 12 9
4,425 1 -	5	221 5 10	1,693 19 3	121 15 9	6,462 1 10	29 - -	- - -	- - -	206 17 -	- - -	235 17 -
9,082 10 10	5	290 - -	1,884 18 6	- - -	11,257 9 4	157 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	154 16 8	312 3 4
3,790 - -	5	- - -	27 10 -	- - -	3,817 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	453 6 -	453 6 -
11,929 4 1	5	66 5 2	- - -	- - -	14,995 9 3	326 13 4	- - -	- - -	680 - -	2,498 4 4	3,504 17 8
18,141 13 4	4	1,370 17 11	258 5 -	933 1 5	20,703 17 8	11 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 3 -
14,777 - -	4½	- - -	365 - -	406 5 5	15,548 5 5	297 3 2	- - -	- - -	1,135 5 7	- - -	1,432 8 9
6,520 - -	4½	- - -	25 - -	208 19 9	6,753 19 9	96 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 9 2
12,750 - -	4½	- - -	375 - -	- - -	13,125 - -	- - -	80 6 -	- - -	- - -	1,087 6 4	1,167 12 4
4,700 - -	5	- - -	- - -	45 7 8	4,745 7 8	102 10 -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	142 10 -
1,800 - -	4	130 - -	- - -	46 6 3	1,976 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,325 - -	5	- - -	20 - -	- - -	1,345 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	185 8 6	185 8 6
140 - -	4½	- - -	- - -	44 4 11	184 4 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	(61) - -	- - -	- - -
15,975 - -	5	3,042 12 10	5,897 2 4	- - -	24,914 15 2	206 - -	- - -	1,040 1 8	- - -	2,567 16 10	3,813 18 6
3,000 - -	4½	- - -	72 10 -	- - -	3,072 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	68 14 10	68 14 10
11,000 - -	4½	277 8 9	- - -	- - -	11,277 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	406 7 2	406 7 2
(64) 780 - -	2½	- - -	2,210 - -	- - -	2,990 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	505 4 7	505 4 7
1,120 - -	5	- - -	- - -	72 12 8	1,192 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,472 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,472 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,018 15 9	1,018 15 9
(65) 5,160 - -	3½	- - -	106 15 -	384 6 11	5,651 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 18 6	- - -	1 18 6
(66) 8,200 - -	4	177 6 7	125 - -	731 9 2	9,233 15 9	345 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	345 7 1
932,660 13 10	-	44,590 4 -	128,463 13 8	21,377 6 11	1,127,091 18 5	7,395 1 5	370 9 5	2,422 19 2	5,771 5 10	33,249 18 6	49,209 14 4

(34) Including one-seventh of tolls to Harrogate Road.

(35) Including 263 l. 11 s. from Tadeaster and Halton Dial Road.

(36) Two years.

(37) Including 200 l. to late clerk.

(38) Including allowance to townships.

(39) Mis-stated in last Return.

(40) Mis-stated in last Return.

(41) Including interest added yearly.

(42) Paid to parishes, &c.

(43) Including team labour.

(44) Including contract work.

(45) Paid to townships.

(46) Including 3,600 l. at four, and 2,000 l. at 4½ per cent.

(47) Including 2,000 l. at 4½ per cent.

(48) Including contract work.

(49) Allowance to townships.

(50) One and a half year.

(51) Paid to townships.

(52) Including 263 l. 11 s. to Leeds and Selby Road.

(53) On account.

(54) Allowance to townships.

(55) Mis-stated in last Return.

(56) Including 5,000 l. at 4½ per cent.

(57) From Godley Lane Road.

(58) From Leeds and Whitehall Road.

(59) Mis-stated in last Return.

(60) Paid to townships.

(61) In hand 400 l., 3 per cent. Consols.

(62) Including 40 l. from Darlington Road.

(63) Three years' bills.

(64) Including 260 l. at 5 per cent.

(65) Including 1,110 l. at 5 per cent.

(66) And arrears.

(67) Including 1,600 l. at 5 per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Ferrybridge and Boroughbridge	John Gilbertson	Sam. Powell, Knaresborough	W. King and W. Wilks.
Godley Lane	J. T. Patchett	Mich. Stocks, jun., Halifax.	- - -
Gomersal and Dewsbury	J. & E. Hague	C. & W. Carr, Gomersal	Rd. Walker.
Greenfield and Shepley Lane End	Chris. Rawson	Wm. Stephenson, Holmfirth	James Bates.
Halifax and Huddersfield	J. T. Patchett	Robt. Parker, Halifax	Addison Duncan.
Halifax and Sheffield, Third District	Charles Stanley	Benj. Burbeary, Sheffield	Josh. Butler, jun.
Harrogate and Boroughbridge	Wm. Duffield	Mat. Gill, Knaresborough	Thos. Meek.
Haworth	William Ellis	Frs. Butterfield, Bingley	Thomas Gill.
Holme Lane End and Heckmondwike	W. Beckett, B. Gomersal	C. & W. Carr, Gomersal	Thos. Clapham.
Huddersfield and New Hey	Thomas Firth	Wm. Stephenson, Holmfirth	George Crowther.
Huddersfield and Penistone	Stansfield Rawson	- - ditto	Elij. Whitaker.
Huddersfield and Woodhead	- - ditto	Jas. C. Fenton, Huddersfield	Wm. Abbey.
Hull and Beverley	George Liddell	George Codd, Hull	John Gould.
Hull and Hedon	- - ditto	James Iveson, Hedon	Jeremiah Matchan.
Hull and Hedon (New Road)	G. W. M. Liddell	Charles Frost, Hull	Simon Appleton.
Hull, Hessele and Ferryby	George Liddell	- - ditto	- ditto.
Hull and Kirk Ella	- - ditto	George Codd, Hull	- ditto.
Hunslet and Leeds	Beckett & Co.	E. Hemingway, Leeds	James Bulmer.
Keighley and Bradford	Alfred Harris	Samuel Hailstone, Bradford	W. Pratt and Isaac Denby.
Keighley and Halifax	Messrs. Rawson	Richard Tolson, Bradford	Jonathan Knowles.
Keighley and Kendal	Richard Carr	Hartley & Dudgeon, Settle	Robert Bradley, Richard Clapham.
Kirkstall, Ilkley and Shipley	Alfred Harris	Samuel Hailstone, Bradford	John Harrison.
Knaresborough and Green Hammerton	William Parvin	Samuel Powell, jun., Knaresborough	T. Meek.
Knaresborough and Pateley Bridge	Henry Powell	- - ditto	- ditto.
Leeds and Birstall	Thomas Blayds	T. E. Upton & Son, Leeds	Henry Wardell.
Leeds and Collingham	William Beckett	Smith & Hutchinson, Leeds	Wm. Harcastle.
Leeds and Ealand	Thomas Blayds	Thos. E. Upton, Leeds	Thomas Blain and G. Middlebrook.
Leeds and Halifax	Alfred Harris	Samuel Hailstone, Bradford	J. Hinchliffe, T. Binns, J. Sedgwick and J. Thompson.

COUNTY OF YORK—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Leeds and Harrogate - - -	Christopher Beckett -	Smith & Hutchinson, Leeds - - -	William Hardcastle and Joseph Swale.
Leeds and Homefield Lane End - - -	Thomas Blayds -	T. E. Upton & Son, Leeds.	—
Leeds and Otley - - -	- ditto - - -	Thos. E. Upton, Leeds - - -	George Wright.
Leeds and Roundhay - - -	Charles Barr -	James Richardson, Leeds - - -	William Hardcastle.
Leeds and Selby - - -	Beckett & Co. -	Matthew Bloome, Leeds - - -	Edward Shirliff.
Leeds and Tong Lane End - - -	Thomas Blayds -	Thos. E. Upton, jun., Leeds.	—
Leeds and Wakefield - - -	Christopher Beckett -	John Atkinson, Leeds - - -	William Ward.
Leeds and Whitehall - - -	J. T. Patchett -	Jas. Stansfield, Halifax; Chs. Carr, Gomersal	Samuel Washington.
Leeds, Woodhouse Carr, and Meanwood Side.	Thomas Blayds -	James Richardson, Leeds - - -	William Hardcastle.
Lees and Hebden Bridge - - -	John Greenwood -	Rich. Metcalfe, Keighley.	—
Lockwood and Meltham - - -	W. Brook & Sons -	Jas. C. Fenton, Huddersfield - - -	William Abbey.
Malton and Pickering - - -	Bower, Hutton & Co.	Thomas Walker, New Malton.	—
Meltham and Wessenden Head - - -	Huddersfield Bank & Co.	Wm. Stephenson, Holmfirth - - -	George Earnshaw.
Middleton-tyas Lane End to Greta Bridge and Bowes.	Wm. Priestman, Richmond.	- - - - -	Thomas Pattison.
Mytholmroyd and Blackstone-edge -	Samuel Oliver -	Shuttleworth & Co., Rochdale - - -	Henry Patchett.
Pattrington - - -	George Liddell -	James Iveson, Hedon - - -	William Curtis.
Red House and Crofton - - -	Wilham Leatham -	Thomas Wilkinson, Ackworth - - -	Joseph Fearnley.
Reeth and Tanhill - - -	Joseph Alderson -	John Alderson, Arkindale - - -	George Hutchinson.
Richmond and Lancaster, Eastern Dist.	William Ware -	George Emerson, Leyburn.	—
Richmond to Lucy Cross, Gilling, &c.	William Priestman -	Gabriel J. Fielding, Richmond - - -	W. Collier and T. Kipling.
Rochdale to Halifax and Elland -	J. Entwisle, M.P. -	William Taylor, Rochdale - - -	William Binns.
Rotherham and Four Lane Ends, near Wortley.	William Smith -	Thos. Jas. Parker, Sheffield - - -	John Nicholson.
Rotherham and Pleasley - - -	Jonathan Walker -	Wm. F. Hoyle, Rotherham - - -	William Jarvis.
Rotherham and Swinton - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	John Walker.
Rotherham and Wentworth - - -	- ditto - - -	Wm. Newman, Darley Hall, near Barnsley	The Trustees.
Salterhebble, Stainland and Sowerby Bridge.	Rawdon & Co. -	James Stansfield, Halifax.	—
Sedbergh - - -	James Davis -	Thomas Fawcett, Gate, near Sedbergh -	J. L. M'Adam, James Townsend.
Selby and Market Weighton - - -	Charles Weddall -	Edward Parker, Selby - - -	Thomas Ask.
Shipley and Bramley - - -	C. H. Harris & Co. -	Bentley & Mossman, Bradford - - -	Geo. T. Lister.
Skipton and Clitheroe - - -	John Robinson -	Charles Carr, Skipton - - -	Robert Bradley.
Skipton and Knaresborough - - -	Christopher Earnshaw	Peter Earnshaw, Knaresborough - - -	John Carr.

W A L E S.

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
Beaumaris and Menai Bridge - - -	£. s. d. 96 6 3	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 131 12 -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -
Shrewsbury and Holyhead - - -	1,223 13 9	- - -	5,763 5 2	52 12 1	359 2 11	8 4 -	97 - -	- - -
£.	1,320 - -	- - -	5,894 17 2	52 12 1	359 2 11	8 4 -	97 - -	- - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
Beaumaris and Menai Bridge - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 52 10 -	£. s. d. 7 - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 8 7 10	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 112 18 4
Shrewsbury and Holyhead - - -	8 10 2	839 18 -	314 - -	206 2 5	200 12 6	359 2 11	6,369 6 4
£.	8 10 2	892 8 -	321 - -	206 2 5	209 - 4	359 2 11	6,482 4 8

(1) Including 774*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* in hand, to pay interest when called for.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Beaumaris and Menai Bridge - -	Hugh Jones - -	Thomas Williams, Beaumaris - - -	John Boggie.

COUNTY OF YORK—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Skipton and Otley - - -	John Carr -	Charles Carr, Skipton - - -	Joseph Smith.
Swinton, Rawmarsh and Hooton Roberts.	Jonathan Walker -	Wm. Newman, Darley Hall, near Barnsley	The Trustees.
Tadcaster and Halton Dial - -	Beckett & Co. -	Matthew Bloome, Leeds - - -	John Wilks.
Tadcaster Bridge to Hob-moor Lane End.	John Swann -	Jonathan Gray, York - - -	John Atkinson.
Tadcaster and Otley - - -	Robert Menzies -	John Ingham, Harewood - - -	Jonathan Hodgson.
Thirsk - - -	Thomas Swarbreck -	William Whytehead, Thirsk - - -	Joseph Coates, George Thompson.
Thirsk and Masham - - -	Henry Trumper -	John Prest, Masham - - -	J. Metcalf, James Lomas and John Jackson.
Thirsk to Yarm - - -	Robert Rayson -	William Bayley, Stockton-on-Tees - - -	Wm. Kilvington.
Tinsley and Doncaster - - -	Jonathan Walker -	Wm. F. Hoyle, Rotherham - - -	D. Jenkinson, J. Smith and J. Champney.
Todmorden - - -	Thomas Eastwood -	John Sutcliffe, Hebden Bridge - - -	J. Barker and J. Ashworth.
Wadsley and Langset - - -	George Younge -	J. Wilson, Sheffield; W. Stephenson, Holmfirth	Joshua Roberts.
Ditto, Holmfirth District - - -	Christopher Rawson -	- - - ditto - - -	James Bates.
Ditto, New Mill District - - -	- ditto - - -	- - - ditto, - - -	-
Wakefield and Aberford - - -	Richard Lumb -	John Lee, Wakefield - - -	Richard Lumb.
Wakefield and Austerlands - - -	Stansfeld Rawson -	John Battye, Huddersfield - - -	John Abbey.
Wakefield and Denby Dale - - -	William Leatham -	Wm. Jackson, Bank End, near Wakefield -	Elijah Whitaker.
Wakefield and Halifax, Halifax Dist.	J. T. Patchett -	James Stansfeld, Halifax - - -	Samuel Washington.
Ditto, Wakefield Dist. - - -	Leatham & Co. -	Robert Carr, Wakefield - - -	D. Sheard and J. Andrew.
Wakefield to Sheffield - - -	George Younge -	James Wheat, Sheffield - - -	Richard Bayldon, Joseph Butler.
Wakefield and Weeland - - -	Wm. Leatham -	Thomas Wilkinson, Ackworth - - -	Joseph Fearnley.
Wetherby and Knaresborough - -	William Driffield -	Samuel Powell, jun., Knaresborough	T. Meek.
Whitby and Middleton - - -	Thomas Simpson -	Robert Preston, Whitby. - - -	-
Whitcross - - -	Bower & Co. -	John Myers, Beverley - - -	Richard Jackson.
Wibsey Low Moor and Huddersfield -	Stansfeld Rawson -	Geo. Higham, Brighouse - - -	William Abbey.
Winston Bridge - - -	Francis Dent, Caldwell -	- - - - -	Joseph Harrison.
Worksop to Attercliffe - - -	B. John Wake -	Henry Owen, Worksop - - -	George Outram.
Wyton and Flinton - - -	George Liddell -	James Iveson, Hedon - - -	Jeremiah Malchan.
York and Boroughbridge - - -	Jno. Gilbertson -	Samuel Powell, Knaresborough - - -	James Potter.
York to Kexby Bridge, and Grimston to Stone Dale.	J. B. S. S. Wilson -	George Bulmer, York - - -	George Cooper.
York to Oswaldkirk Bank - - -	John Swann -	Jonathan Gray, York - - -	James Macdonald.
York and Scarborough - - -	Charles Walker -	Alfred Simpson, New Malton - - -	Charles Gerard.

W A L E S.

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

EXPENDITURE.											
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF				*
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
131 12 -	24 2 3	4 16 -	11 16 8	- - -	- - -	4 5 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
6,280 4 2	1,470 18 3	231 18 1	1,930 11 7	37 11 3	56 10 10	173 2 4	- - -	270 - -	- - -	270 8 -	- - -
6,411 16 2	1,495 - 6	236 14 1	1,942 8 3	37 11 3	56 10 10	177 7 11	- - -	270 - -	- - -	270 8 -	- - -
DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,050 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,050 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	114 19 11	114 19 11
16,800 8 4	5	- - -	774 5 3	- - -	17,574 13 7	76 17 -	16 13 -	80 - -	(1)944 19 1	1,134 11 7	2,253 - 8
17,850 8 4	-	- - -	774 5 3	- - -	18,624 13 7	76 17 -	16 13 -	80 - -	944 19 1	1,249 11 6	2,368 - 7

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Shrewsbury and Holyhead - -	Beck & Co. -	John Provis, Holyhead; William Adams, Office of Woods, &c.	John Provis and Four Inspectors.

COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
Breconshire - - - -	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	- - -	499 14 11	4,607 4 10	20 - -	1,800 - -	- -	2 6 3	2,635 - -

* NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Breconshire - - - -	- - -	2,017 6 6	1,086 14 4	- - -	185 2 4	1,800 - -	7,394 19 7

(1) Interest.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.
Breconshire - - - -	Wilkins & Co. - - - -

COUNTY OF CAERNARVON.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Caernarvonshire, Old - - -	19 16 7	- - -	2,498 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	68 17 6	3,993 - -
Penmachno - - - -	27 16 1	- - -	136 9 5	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Porthdinllaen and Nanthwynant - -	311 4 8	- - -	476 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 16 8	- - -
Yspytty - - - -	- - -	87 13 4	77 - -	- - -	7 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	358 17 4	87 13 4	3,188 1 11	- -	19 4 -	- -	169 14 2	3,993 - -

* NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Caernarvonshire, Old - - -	764 3 4	658 8 3	- - -	115 - -	82 18 9	- - -	4,538 6 1
Penmachno - - - -	- - -	50 15 -	- - -	- - -	- 8 -	12 - -	165 9 2
Porthdinllaen and Nanthwynant - -	- - -	81 6 3	550 - -	- - -	44 19 5	- - -	726 5 8
Yspytty - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 7 -	7 4 -	53 13 -
£.	764 3 4	790 9 6	550 - -	115 - -	130 13 2	19 4 -	5,483 13 11

(1) £.830 of this sum bears interest according to income.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Caernarvonshire, Old - - -	John Morgan - -	Joseph Goddard, Caernarvon - - -	Edward G. Roberts.
Penmachno - - - -	Messrs. Sankey -	John Sisson, Plascoch, St. Asaph - -	David Davies.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1835.

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COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
9,064 11 1	1,468 4 11	- 4 -	197 18 4	- - -	33 3 6	241 3 7	(1)52 2 1	63 - -	250 - -

DEBTS.					ARREARS OF INCOME.						
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
40,216 10 -	5	- -	458 18 3	- -	40,675 8 3	588 5 -	- -	(2)100 - -	332 3 1	1,169 16 7	2,190 4 8

(2) Exchequer Bills.

Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Walter Churchey, Brecon - - -	William Watkins.

COUNTY OF CAERNARVON.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6,560 10 -	613 14 8	102 3 7	1,919 14 11	9 15 -	- - -	150 12 7	10 10 -	48 15 -	62 10 -
148 9 5	90 16 3	- 6 -	- - -	- - -	- 7 6	1 7 5	- - -	5 5 -	4 4 -
576 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	10 - -	30 - -
84 4 -	35 6 8	- 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 4	- - -	5 5 -	2 2 -
7,370 - 1	739 17 7	102 15 7	1,919 14 11	9 15 -	- 7 6	153 2 4	20 10 -	69 5 -	98 16 -

DEBTS.					ARREARS OF INCOME.						
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
13,507 - -	5	349 1 7	704 4 -	- -	14,560 5 7	766 16 1	- -	- -	467 6 6	2,042 - 6	3,276 3 1
(1)1,330 - -	5	100 - -	- -	- -	1,430 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 16 4	10 16 4
8,117 11 9	3	- -	60 9 8	- -	8,178 1 5	- -	- -	- -	150 11 -	161 15 8	312 6 8
1,188 7 6	(2)	- -	- -	57 2 4	1,245 9-10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
24,142 19 3	-	449 1 7	764 13 8	57 2 4	25,413 16 10	766 16 1	- -	- -	617 17 6	2,214 12 6	3,699 6 1

(2) Varies according to income.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Porthdinllaen and Nanthwynant -	John Williams -	Griffith Jones, Pwllheli - - -	Edward Edwards.
Yspytty - - - -	Messrs. Sankey -	John Sisson, Plascoch, St. Asaph - -	David Davies.

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
Aberystwyth District - - -	£. s. d. 151 3 2	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 1,789 13 4	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 150 - -	£. s. d. - 10 -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 200 - -
Cardigan - - - - -	685 9 8	- - -	677 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	836 12 10	- - -	2,467 3 4	- - -	150 - -	- 10 -	- - -	200 - -

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
Aberystwyth District - - -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 372 5 -	£. s. d. 534 6 -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 39 13 11	£. s. d. 150 - -	£. s. d. 2,249 7 1
Cardigan - - - - -	20 5 11	216 - -	370 10 6	- - -	13 11 3	- - -	899 6 2
£.	20 5 11	588 5 -	904 16 6	- - -	53 5 2	150 - -	3,148 13 3

(1) Paid to parishes.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.

Names of Treasurers.

Aberystwyth District - - - James Morris - -
Cardigan - - - - - Lewis Evans -

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
Brechfa (1) - - - - -	£. s. d. 85 - -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 112 - -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. -
Carmarthen and Newcastle - - -	- - -	111 19 11	610 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Carmarthen and Tivy Side Districts - - -	494 3 10	- - -	611 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kidwelly - - - - -	498 14 10	- - -	2,198 13 6	1 - 2	230 - -	- - -	- - -	400 - -
Llandilo and Llandebye (6) - - -	230 10 4	- - -	800 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 - -	- - -
Llandilo-rynnios Bridge - - -	- - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llandovery and Lampeter - - -	56 6 9	- - -	463 14 6	- - -	- - -	1 10 -	25 - -	- - -
Llandovery and Llangadock - - -	435 15 11	- - -	585 - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Main and Llanwrda Branch - - -	888 3 2	- - -	3,307 1 8	- - -	- - -	- 17 -	28 3 1	12 10 -
Three Commotts District - - -	194 10 11	- - -	1,102 - -	- - -	160 - -	- - -	11 - -	- - -
Whitland - - - - -	911 1 7	- - -	276 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	3,794 7 4	111 19 11	10,156 15 2	1 - 2	390 - -	2 7 -	130 3 1	412 10 -

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
Brechfa (1) - - - - -	£. s. d. 6 - -	£. s. d. 135 - -	£. s. d. 20 - -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 7 - -	£. s. d. -	£. s. d. 197 - -
Carmarthen and Newcastle - - -	122 10 9	23 15 1	140 9 6	- - -	39 4 3	- - -	562 10 1
Carmarthen and Tivy Side Districts - - -	- - -	213 10 -	- - -	- - -	15 11 6	- - -	766 7 9
Kidwelly - - - - -	406 4 10	643 17 6	2,187 3 8	200 - -	33 18 10	230 - -	4,550 - 2
Llandilo and Llandebye (6) - - -	- - -	202 12 -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	590 8 7
Llandilo-rynnios Bridge - - -	- - -	84 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 - -
Llandovery and Lampeter - - -	- - -	195 12 8	251 11 10	- - -	19 19 8	- - -	525 - 3
Llandovery and Llangadock - - -	- - -	309 7 -	82 9 3	- - -	13 3 11	- - -	674 17 10

TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1835.

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COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,110 3 4	875 9 5	10 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	12 12 9	30 - -	18 15 -	106 5 -
677 10 -	188 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 6 -	10 - -	10 - -	48 - -
2,817 13 4	1,064 1 11	10 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	34 18 9	40 - -	28 15 -	154 5 -

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
8,970 - -	5	443 9 3	304 17 -	- - -	9,718 6 3	99 - -	- - -	- - -	71 6 8	41 19 5	212 6 1
4,320 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,320 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	463 13 6	463 13 6
13,290 - -	-	443 9 3	304 17 -	- - -	14,038 6 3	99 - -	- - -	- - -	71 6 8	505 12 11	675 19 7

Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
James Hughes, Aberystwyth - - -	John Hughes, David Davies.
Caleb Lewis, Cardigan - - -	John Morris, Owen Davies.

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
112 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 - -	- - -	10 - -	5 - -
610 10 -	(2)190 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 -	- - -	20 - -	20 - -
611 5 -	374 3 2	77 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 2 4	- - -	25 7 -	29 10 5
2,829 13 8	240 2 6	75 17 11	(3)311 - -	- - -	- - -	138 2 5	- - -	(4)23 12 6	60 - -
866 - -	319 4 3	19 1 6	2 2 -	- - -	1 11 6	13 17 4	10 - -	5 - -	12 - -
90 - -	1 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 16 -	- - -
490 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 16 1	- - -	10 - -	30 - -
585 - 6	213 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 17 8	- - -	10 - -	40 - -
3,348 11 9	689 12 5	407 1 1	44 8 10	7 10 -	23 1 3	65 15 8	- - -	50 - -	114 12 -
1,273 - -	552 9 8	3 14 -	- - -	- - -	7 4 -	92 11 6	- - -	37 10 -	75 - -
276 10 -	217 8 1	2 1 6	66 15 11	- - -	- - -	10 16 8	- - -	26 5 -	40 - -
11,092 15 5	2,797 17 7	684 19 4	424 6 9	7 10 -	33 16 9	385 2 8	10 - -	221 10 6	426 2 5

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,700 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,700 - -	47 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 8 8
6,002 10 -	5	- - -	808 7 10	64 - -	6,874 17 10	248 - -	- - -	26 - -	180 - -	- - -	454 - -
5,285 - -	5	- - -	201 8 5	- - -	3,486 8 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	349 1 1	349 1 1
14,700 - -	5	200 - -	1,288 13 10	1,221 11 8	17,290 5 6	608 - 6	- - -	- - -	114 8 6	- - -	722 9 -
4,475 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,475 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	506 1 9	506 1 9
4,600 - -	5	- - -	2,476 18 -	- - -	4,076 18 -	120 - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	220 - -
5,080 - -	5	- - -	641 12 9	- - -	5,721 12 9	268 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 11 -	289 16 6
4,917 - -	5	- - -	292 10 -	- - -	5,209 10 -	216 - -	- - -	- - -	32 - -	345 18 7	593 18 7

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Main and Llanwrda Branch - -	- - -	971 4 5	2,252 5 9	450 - -	43 13 6	- - -	5,119 4 11
Three Commotts District - -	- - -	- - -	180 - -	- - -	62 1 7	160 - -	1,170 10 9
Whitland - - - -	- - -	95 16 10	37 18 8	- - -	19 1 9	- - -	516 4 5
£.	534 15 7	2,875 9 6	5,151 18 8	650 - -	258 15 -	390 - -	14,752 4 9

(¹) No Return for 1835 can be obtained; the Return for 1834, now inserted, is incomplete.

(²) Contract work.

(³) Contract work.

(⁴) Three quarters of a year.

(⁵) Including 5,955 l. at four per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Brechfa - - - -	J. M. Howell - -	Richard Rees, Carmarthen - - -	Richard Morris.
Carmarthen and Newcastle - -	Morris & Sons - -	Thomas Jones, Carmarthen - - -	Thomas Jones.
Carmarthen and Tivy Side Districts -	David Morris - -	John Davies, Brynhabod - - -	John Morgan.
Kidwelly - - - -	Morris & Sons - -	J. J. Stacey, Carmarthen - - -	Lemuel Griffiths.
Llandilo and Llandebye - - -	David Lewis - -	Caleb Jones, Llandilo - - -	Evan Tobias.
Llandilo-rhynnis Bridge - - -	David Jones - -	Richard Spurrell, Carmarthen.	-

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

1.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barnhill and Wrexham - - -	5 1 8	- - -	491 13 4	64 5 -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Conway - - - -	202 15 10	- - -	384 15 -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	24 16 9	- - -
Llanrwst - - - -	309 6 9	- - -	126 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 - -	- - -
Ruabon Branch of Overton District -	- - -	19 17 4	88 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ruthin and Mold - - -	(¹)268 15 1	- - -	573 16 8	- - -	85 15 -	- - -	15 4 9	- - -
Wrexham, Ruthin and Denbigh, and Branch.	(²)617 14 -	- - -	1,424 5 8	39 15 5	260 5 -	- - -	26 14 3	- - -
£.	1,403 13 4	19 17 4	3,088 15 8	104 - 5	456 - -	- - -	128 15 9	- - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barnhill and Wrexham - - -	19 15 9	309 17 -	- - -	- - -	7 11 9	60 - -	593 13 9
Conway - - - -	24 8 5	230 12 6	100 - -	- - -	5 1 3	50 - -	600 18 10
Llanrwst - - - -	- - -	- - -	211 3 9	- - -	7 3 4	- - -	382 3 4
Ruabon Branch of Overton District -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	74 16 -
Ruthin and Mold - - -	22 18 2	241 2 10	- - -	50 - -	18 16 10	85 15 -	661 11 1
Wrexham, Ruthin and Denbigh, and Branch.	62 19 8	502 12 5	19 1 8	252 10 -	74 14 11	260 5 -	1,800 - 6
£.	130 2 -	1,284 4 9	330 5 5	302 10 -	113 8 1	456 - -	4,113 3 6

(¹) Mis-stated in last Return.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Barnhill and Wrexham - - -	Williams & Co. - -	Richard Barker, Chester - - -	William Goff.
Conway - - - -	Sankey - - -	E. & C. W. Wyatt, St. Asaph - - -	Robert Roberts.
Llanrwst - - - -	John Hughes - - -	O. A. Jones, Llanrwst - - -	G. Williams.

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN—continued.

DEBTS—continued.						ARREARS OF INCOME—continued.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
18,170 - -	5	3,000 - -	365 1 -	882 10 -	22,417 11 -	180 - -	- - -	- - -	(7) 1,081 1 5	- - -	1,261 1 5
7,798 6 10	5	1,765 12 8	14,519 18 6	- - -	24,083 18 -	360 15 -	- - -	- - -	294 - -	297 - 2	951 15 2
4,142 - -	3 1	16 15 5	319 5 5	- - -	4,478 - 10	304 12 7	- - -	- - -	81 2 11	671 7 2	1,057 2 8
72,449 16 10	-	4,982 8 1	20,913 15 9	2,168 1 8	100,514 2 4	2,353 2 3	- - -	26 - -	1,862 12 10	2,190 19 9	6,452 14 10

(*) No Return for 1835 can be obtained; the Return for the year ending 17th October 1834 is now inserted.

(7) Irrecoverable.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Llandovery and Lampeter - -	William Jones - -	William Garner, Llandovery - -	John Williams.
Llandovery and Llangadock - -	- Ditto - -	- Ditto - -	- Ditto.
Main and Llanwrda Branch - -	David Morris - -	J. J. Stacey, Carmarthen - -	Loudon M'Adam, J. Bowen, and H. Hall.
Three Commotys District - -	- Ditto - -	Richard Spurrell, Carmarthen - -	John & R. Evans.
Whitland - -	Thomas Eaton - -	William Evans, Haverfordwest - -	John Evans.

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
615 18 4	109 4 6	7 19 -	30 13 6	- - -	8 19 7	9 12 8	- - -	10 - -	20 - -
459 11 9	93 17 -	3 8 -	38 16 8	- - -	- - -	6 5 -	- - -	7 10 -	41 - -
188 5 -	107 11 8	26 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 16 1	5 - -	10 - -	11 - 4
88 - -	38 15 6	17 12 -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	1 8 6	5 - -	- - -	10 - -
674 16 5	192 19 7	5 13 4	- 9 6	- - -	- 8 6	13 13 4	10 10 -	4 4 -	15 - -
1,751 - 4	445 19 10	36 2 -	18 6 4	- - -	13 13 6	39 7 2	21 - -	8 8 -	45 - -
3,777 11 10	988 8 1	97 2 6	88 6 -	- - -	25 1 7	74 2 9	41 10 -	40 2 -	142 - 4

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,068 12 2	5	- - -	254 5 -	- - -	3,322 17 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	310 8 6	27 6 3	337 14 9
2,316 - -	5	- - -	198 5 -	- - -	2,544 5 -	46 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 8 9	107 10 9
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 8 5	115 8 5
- - -	-	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	6 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 10 6	- - -	28 10 6
2,311 2 11	5	250 - -	1,155 10 11	- - -	3,716 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	282 - 5	282 - 5
(*) 3,356 7 7	6	1,235 - -	184 - 2	- - -	4,775 7 9	6 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	568 13 10	574 14 10
11,082 2 8	-	1,185 - -	1,792 1 1	6 13 4	14,365 17 1	52 3 -	- - -	- - -	338 19 -	1,051 17 8	1,445 19 8

(*) Mis-stated in last Return.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Ruabon Branch of Overton District Ruthin and Mold - -	C. E. Studley - - Richard Sankey - -	Robert Morrall, Ellesmere - - Joseph Peers, jun., Ruthin - -	Edward Studley. William Jones.
Wrexham, Ruthin and Denbigh, and Branch.	- Ditto - -	- - - Ditto - -	- Ditto.

COUNTY OF FLINT.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Chester and Northop - - -	- - -	1,222 19 9	1,487 10 -	37 13 -	65 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -
Dee Ferry (¹) and Northop Branch - - -	- - -	228 6 10	1,199 17 -	39 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Denbigh and Rhuddlan - - -	190 6 2	- - -	645 - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	4 2 7	- - -
Flint District - - -	712 6 7	- - -	1,340 - -	32 10 -	113 2 6	- - -	15 5 -	250 - -
Holywell District - - -	11 10 3	- - -	960 - -	28 16 10	101 17 6	- - -	(¹)374 12 3	- - -
Mold and Broughton - - -	107 16 7	- - -	628 2 -	19 10 -	25 - -	- - -	7 11 7	- - -
Mold and Denbigh - - -	- - -	26 4 3	1,262 10 -	43 - 1	90 - -	- - -	4 14 1	- - -
Mostyn District - - -	- - -	642 16 8	1,084 16 10	67 3 10	233 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
Overton District - - -	- - -	71 17 8	581 10 9	10 - -	87 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pontblyddyn and Llandegla - - -	- - -	9 17 9	498 8 1	39 4 -	75 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Asaph - - -	- - -	67 8 5	324 17 6	- - -	35 - -	- - -	15 7 10	- - -
Whitchurch and Marchwiell - - -	238 - 4	- - -	836 6 -	27 8 6	250 - -	- - -	12 8 1	- - -
Wrexham and Mold - - -	- - -	48 10 10	547 15 9	12 - -	40 - -	- - -	- 5 -	- - -
£.	1,259 19 11	2,318 2 2	11,396 13 11	356 11 3	1,145 9 11	- - -	444 6 5	250 - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Chester and Northop - - -	- - -	325 18 10	1 7 9	- - -	12 3 2	65 - -	1,193 2 11
Dee Ferry (¹) and Northop Branch - - -	(²)430 5 5	5 12 5	27 17 6	- - -	24 11 4	- - -	1,415 11 10
Denbigh and Rhuddlan - - -	21 5 10	95 19 9	- - -	160 - -	21 6 11	30 - -	531 17 5
Flint District - - -	87 - -	202 - 5	1,325 6 3	200 - -	124 7 4	113 2 6	2,579 15 -
Holywell District - - -	10 - -	278 19 8	50 - -	125 - -	89 1 8	101 17 6	1,090 9 8
Mold and Broughton - - -	30 11 7	169 5 -	2 5 -	- - -	22 4 9	25 - -	588 5 7
Mold and Denbigh - - -	6 - 1	239 9 6	- - -	(³)364 7 -	27 13 8	90 - -	1,451 10 10
Mostyn District - - -	10 - -	322 2 3	- - -	- - -	154 5 11	233 9 11	1,249 1 2
Overton District - - -	- - -	145 - -	- - -	- - -	6 6 10	87 - -	743 11 3
Pontblyddyn and Llandegla - - -	2 8 6	84 3 8	- - -	200 - -	8 8 4	75 - -	503 11 5
St. Asaph - - -	16 16 6	33 14 -	- - -	- - -	12 9 7	35 - -	216 - 11
Whitchurch and Marchwiell - - -	- - -	201 13 6	- - -	100 - -	9 17 9	250 - -	1,177 3 5
Wrexham and Mold - - -	5 1 -	194 8 -	2 - 6	- - -	13 8 -	40 - -	530 12 6
£.	619 8 11	2,298 7 -	1,408 17 -	1,149 7 -	526 5 3	1,145 9 11	13,270 13 11

(¹) King's Ferry Trust included.

(²) Including Parliamentary Agents.

(³) Including 1,701 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

(⁴) Sinking Fund.

(⁵) Including 883 l. at four-and-a-half per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Chester and Northop - - -	Williams & Co. - -	Henry Potts, Chester - - -	Thomas Davies, Lynch S. Cotton.
Dee Ferry and Northop Branch - - -	Richard Addison - -	Hugh Roberts, Mold - - -	Robert Jones.
Denbigh and Rhuddlan - - -	— Sankey - -	E. & C. W. Wyatt, St. Asaph - - -	Samuel Williams.
Flint District - - -	Richard Addison - -	Edward Jones, Pendre, Holywell - - -	Edward Leigh.
Holywell District - - -	— ditto - -	- - - ditto - - -	- ditto.
Mold and Broughton - - -	Douglas & Co. - -	Hugh Roberts, Mold - - -	Thomas Davies.
Mold and Denbigh - - -	— Sankey - -	E. & C. W. Wyatt, St. Asaph - - -	Samuel Williams.

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdare - - -	- 12 -	- - -	111 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Abernant and Rhydyblew (²) - - -	81 17 8	- - -	777 8 10	- - -	- - -	- 4 3	7 - -	- - -
Bridgend - - -	336 2 -	- - -	1,192 - -	- - -	21 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cardiff and Branches - - -	- - -	183 2 2	1,866 7 5	- - -	- - -	1 2 11	584 9 2	- - -
Cowbridge - - -	352 5 3	- - -	854 10 -	40 10 -	- - -	1 12 6	- - -	- - -
Lantrisant - - -	558 5 7	- - -	479 - -	32 10 -	- - -	- - -	- 2 4	- - -
Merthyr Tydvil (³) - - -	22 10 2	- - -	996 13 10	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	3 - -	- - -
Neath - - -	- - -	165 - 4	1,362 7 6	45 18 6	- - -	4 10 -	9 10 -	- - -
New Mill - - -	- - -	1,272 17 5	60 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rumney Bridge - - -	102 12 9	- - -	240 - -	9 - -	- - -	- - -	63 7 -	- - -
Swansea - - -	173 19 6	- - -	2,251 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	500 - -
Wich Tree Bridge - - -	- - -	299 7 1	302 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	1,628 4 11	1,920 7 -	10,493 10 10	127 18 6	21 8 2	7 10 8	697 8 6	500 - -

COUNTY OF FLINT.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,600 3 -	285 5 5	101 6 6	129 12 3	- - -	22 13 8	147 5 4	- - -	40 - -	62 10 -
1,239 2 -	253 1 10	360 2 8	180 14 2	- - -	4 9 8	48 16 10	- - -	30 - -	50 - -
679 2 7	103 9 11	20 18 3	30 12 9	- - -	- - -	3 14 -	- - -	18 15 -	25 15 -
1,750 17 6	248 14 -	- - -	163 19 2	- - -	- - -	40 13 4	- - -	20 - -	54 12 -
1,465 6 7	158 12 4	- - -	174 5 9	- - -	6 8 -	21 12 9	- - -	20 - -	54 12 -
680 3 7	181 4 6	36 5 -	28 11 1	- - -	9 9 3	11 7 5	2 2 -	20 - -	50 - -
1,400 4 2	289 17 7	5 5 -	250 18 2	- - -	4 12 1	42 18 9	- - -	21 5 -	109 4 -
1,385 10 7	207 15 8	31 12 6	114 2 10	- - -	1 10 -	44 18 1	- - -	20 - -	109 4 -
678 10 9	334 9 3	50 9 2	4 6 -	- - -	6 13 11	40 - 11	13 6 8	20 - -	40 - -
612 12 1	89 7 1	4 10 -	29 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -
375 5 4	52 17 10	1 4 6	33 - 10	- - -	- - -	2 12 8	- - -	2 10 -	25 15 -
1,126 2 7	463 16 1	2 16 -	50 1 10	- - -	19 9 3	27 18 9	10 - -	29 1 6	12 8 9
600 - 9	146 7 10	11 19 -	30 3 -	- - -	5 9 -	24 11 2	- - -	5 5 -	52 - -
13,593 1 6	2,814 19 4	626 8 7	1,216 - 2	- - -	80 14 10	456 10 -	25 8 8	256 16 6	646 - 9

DEBTS.

ARREARS OF INCOME.

27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7,450 - -	5 - -	39 9 9	85 - -	815 19 8	8,390 9 5	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -
16,233 2 -	5 - -	1,451 - 6	3,102 4 6	404 16 8	21,191 3 8	25 - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 10	- - -	28 2 10
1,526 - -	5 - -	10 - -	22 - -	- - -	1,558 - -	65 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	337 11 4	402 15 4
(²) 5,325 - -	5 - -	280 - -	78 8 -	116 10 11	5,799 18 11	10 - -	62 5 8	- - -	27 5 -	- - -	99 10 8
(³) 5,258 - -	5 - -	30 - -	85 - -	- - -	5,373 - -	10 - -	- - -	49 19 9	- - -	386 7 2	446 6 11
3,600 - -	5 - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -	3,675 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	199 14 7	199 14 7
(⁴) 6,903 15 4	4 - -	- - -	294 2 7	77 10 11	7,275 8 10	65 - -	- - -	(⁵) 382 5 1	10 - -	- - -	457 5 1
(⁶) 6,549 8 8	4½ - -	20 - -	23 17 -	506 7 3	7,099 12 11	10 - -	30 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	90 - -
2,300 - -	5 - -	15 - -	- - -	136 18 2	2,451 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 6 8	- - -	11 6 8
4,600 - -	4½ - -	2,841 19 6	1,106 19 1	- - -	8,548 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	588 19 -	99 2 11	688 1 11
(⁷) 1,637 - -	5 - -	- - -	70 12 -	- - -	1,707 12 -	27 - -	- - -	- - -	94 - -	91 16 -	212 16 -
3,990 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,990 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	186 19 6	186 19 6
3,888 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,888 - -	5 - -	6 - -	- - -	15 - -	20 17 5	46 17 5
69,260 6 -	- - -	4,687 9 9	4,943 3 2	2,058 3 7	80,949 2 6	217 4 -	101 5 8	432 4 10	799 13 6	1,322 8 11	2,872 16 11

(⁶) To Sinking Fund.(⁷) Including 700 l. at five per cent.(⁸) Sinking Fund in hand.(⁹) Including 759 l. 19 s. 9 d. at five per cent.(¹⁰) Mis-stated in last Return.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Mostyn District - - -	Richard Addison -	Edward Jones, Pendre, Holywell -	Edward Leigh, Robert Jones.
Overton District - - -	C. E. Studley -	Robert Morrall, Ellesmere -	Edward Studley.
Pontblyddyn and Llandegla -	Williams & Co. -	Richard Barker, Chester -	William Thomas.
St. Asaph - - -	Sankey -	E. & C. W. Wyatt, St. Asaph -	Samuel Williams.
Whitchurch and Marchiel -	Joseph Lee, jun. -	Brookes & Lee, jun., Whitchurch -	Thomas Price.
Wrexham and Mold - - -	R. M. Lloyd -	P. Humberston, Chester -	Thomas Davies.

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

EXPENDITURE.									
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
111 8 3	107 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
784 13 1	120 - 9	7 19 9	23 4 -	- - -	- - -	18 19 11	- - -	10 - -	122 18 -
1,213 8 2	224 4 -	46 4 -	- - -	- - -	10 10 -	7 8 -	25 - -	21 - -	75 - -
2,451 19 0	980 - -	329 5 5	100 8 6	- - -	3 8 8	179 1 8	- - -	40 - -	78 - -
896 12 6	115 1 7	86 17 3	200 11 8	- - -	4 5 -	70 - 7	15 - -	10 10 -	60 - -
511 12 4	221 4 1	33 8 8	8 - 9	- - -	1 - -	1 12 7	- - -	5 5 -	10 10 -
999 14 10	310 - -	30 7 -	194 2 6	100 - -	- - -	25 19 2	- - -	10 - -	122 18 -
1,422 6 -	407 12 1	177 - 1	34 12 5	- - -	- - -	55 9 5	21 - -	21 - -	100 2 -
60 15 -	50 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
312 7 -	1 - 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	1 - -	5 - -	5 - -	- - -
2,781 - -	1,226 16 4	298 6 1	312 13 2	23 - -	16 - -	143 8 10	- - -	20 - -	180 - -
302 - -	40 - 11	20 14 6	17 13 10	- - -	3 13 2	17 11 -	- - -	10 - -	- - -
11,847 16 8	3,803 13 10	1,030 2 0	891 6 10	123 - -	24 2 10	507 14 1	66 - -	152 15 -	749 8 -

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN—continued.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdare	-	-	-	-	-	-	110 19 4
Abernant and Rhydyblew (?)	4 1 1	586 4 6	-	-	10 - -	-	893 18 -
Bridgend	-	597 9 -	55 14 7	-	180 - -	21 8 2	1,263 17 9
Cardiff and Brauches	-	442 - 9	-	-	53 10 2	-	2,205 15 2
Cowbridge	2 2 -	150 - -	75 6 7	-	10 10 7	-	800 5 3
Lantrissant	75 12 -	117 17 10	18 2 -	-	17 8 5	-	492 17 6
Merthyr Tydvil (?)	27 4 8	147 16 -	-	-	1 17 4	-	970 4 8
Neath	-	435 - -	-	-	29 16 6	-	1,281 12 6
New Mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 10 6
Rumney Bridge	-	169 - -	-	-	15 - -	-	182 5 3
Swansea	7 10 10	559 4 8	-	-	53 2 5	-	2,324 15 4
Wich Tree Bridge	-	142 11 -	-	-	1 2 5	-	236 13 9
£.	116 10 7	3,347 3 9	131 19 4	-	348 12 10	21 8 2	11,313 18 -

(1) No interest paid.

(2) No Return for 1835 can be obtained; the Return for 1834, now inserted, is incomplete.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Aberdare	Thomas Wayne, Aberdare.	-	-
Abernant and Rhydyblew	David Evans	William Davies, Merthyr Tydvil	J. L. M'Adam, Luke Pierson.
Bridgend	Evan Jones	William Morgan, Bridgend	Morgan Morgan.
Cardiff and Branches	Wm. Towgood, Evan Evans.	William Jenkins, Cardiff	Nicholas Rimbron and three Trustees.
Cowbridge	John Bevan	Nathaniel Llewellyn, Cowbridge	Thomas Llewellyn.

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	Revenue received from Tolls.	Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	Revenue from Fines.	Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdovey District	85 6 8	-	160 15 8	23 10 5	45 5 -	-	-	-
Bala District	-	222 10 11	743 - -	-	-	4 7 -	-	250 - -
Barmouth and Harlech	65 - 10	-	137 15 -	91 10 7	102 16 11	-	52 2 6	50 - -
Dolgelley and Mowddy	-	302 8 11	814 3 4	-	-	-	92 17 6	-
Edernion	152 9 5	-	548 - -	157 10 8	-	-	-	-
Festiniog and Maentwrog	-	42 18 10	548 8 2	-	-	-	6 11 8	455 - -
£.	302 16 11	567 18 8	2,952 2 2	277 11 8	148 1 11	4 7 -	151 11 8	755 - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	Law Charges.	Interest of Debt.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Incidental Expenses.	Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdovey District	-	-	-	-	20 5 6	45 5 -	276 - 4
Bala District	-	85 - -	192 19 4	312 - -	28 3 2	-	952 2 4
Barmouth and Harlech	-	89 12 -	178 14 3	-	27 16 4	102 16 11	500 17 7
Dolgelley and Mowddy	-	249 - -	-	-	115 6 4	-	776 6 8
Edernion	1 16 -	153 17 -	-	-	33 2 3	-	497 11 10
Festiniog and Maentwrog	-	135 10 -	11 2 8	460 - -	35 19 -	-	883 4 9
£.	1 16 -	712 19 -	382 16 3	772 - -	260 12 7	148 1 11	3,886 3 6

(1) And 1,000 l. raised by A. Corbet, esq., for which no interest is paid from the Trust.

(2) Including 411 l. at 5 per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Aberdovey District	John Evans	David Morgan, Machynlleth	Edward Jones.
Bala District	Robert Davies	Robert Saunderson, Bala	Edward Jones.
Barmouth and Harlech	Richard Humphreys	John Jones, Dolgelley	Samuel Jones.

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN—continued.

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4,306 11 -	(1)	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,306 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - 11	1 - 11
11,724 11 9	5	- - -	1,211 17 8	27 7 3	12,963 16 8	17 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 5 10
9,713 10 -	5	- - -	172 19 6	- - -	9,886 9 6	208 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	285 12 5	583 12 5
9,660 2 2	5	- - -	457 9 9	- - -	10,117 11 11	228 16 6	- - -	- - -	112 6 4	63 2 2	404 5 -
3,500 - - -	5	- - -	25 - - -	- - -	3,525 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	448 12 6	448 12 6
1,653 - - -	5	- - -	11 - - -	- - -	1,664 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 - - -	577 - 5	591 - 5
2,956 3 1	5	- - -	257 18 7	- - -	3,214 1 8	21 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 - 4	73 7 5
8,800 - - -	5	308 5 6	- - -	24 6 10	9,132 12 4	10 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - - -
4,390 - - -	5	200 - - -	2,085 5 -	1,262 12 11	7,937 17 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4,130 - - -	5	- - -	294 - - -	- - -	4,424 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	232 14 6	232 14 6
11,100 - - -	5	- - -	215 3 4	- - -	11,315 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	130 1 2	130 1 2
3,057 - - -	5	- - -	102 9 9	234 - 10	3,393 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
74,990 18 -	-	508 5 6	4,833 3 7	1,548 7 10	81,880 14 11	575 9 5	- - -	- - -	126 6 4	1,790 4 5	2,492 - 2

(3) No Return for 1835 can be obtained; the Return for 1834, now inserted, is incomplete.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Lantrissent - - - -	R. F. Rickards - -	William Jacob, Lantrissent - - -	Thomas Evan.
Merthyr Tydvil - - -	David Evans - -	William Davies, Merthyr Tydvil - -	J. L. M'Adam, Luke Pierson.
Neath - - - -	John Rowland - -	David Powell, Neath - - -	Robert Alford.
New Mill - - - -	George Forrest - -	William Perkins, Merthyr Tydvil.	-
Rumney Bridge - - -	Richard L. Reece -	Richard L. Reece, Cardiff - - -	Nicholas Rimbron.
Swansea - - - -	John Walters - -	John Grove, Swansea - - -	John Morgan.
Wich Tree Bridge - -	- Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

EXPENDITURE.									
10. TOTAL INCOME.	11. Manual Labour.	12. Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	13. Materials for Surface Repairs.	14. Land Purchased.	15. Damage done in obtaining Materials.	16. Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.
234 11 1	98 17 4	7 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	82 7 6	6 - -	5 - -	11 5 -
997 7 -	283 14 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	5 5 -	30 - -
434 5 -	91 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 -	5 - -	- - -	5 - -
907 - 10	(3) 332 15 10	6 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 11 -	18 - -	10 - -	30 - -
705 10 8	134 17 10	109 17 3	5 4 5	- - -	- - -	10 16 1	10 10 -	6 1 -	31 10 -
1,009 19 10	156 15 9	15 19 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 4	10 - -	10 - -	38 15 -
4,288 14 5	1,098 12 2	139 9 9	5 4 5	- - -	- - -	117 5 5	64 10 -	36 6 -	146 10 -

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27. Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	28. Rate of Interest per Cent.	29. Floating Debts.	30. Unpaid Interest.	31. Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	32. TOTAL DEBTS.	33. Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	34. Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	35. Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	36. Arrears of former Years.	37. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	38. TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	(1) 75 - -	- - -	- - -	75 - -	75 - -	21 15 7	5 3 5	- - -	- - -	43 17 5	70 16 5
1,709 - - -	5	250 - - -	- - -	177 6 3	2,127 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
(2) 2,531 - - -	4	- - -	59 - - -	1 11 9	2,591 11 9	- - -	5 4 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 4 11
4,980 - - -	5	- - -	- - -	171 14 9	5,151 14 9	92 12 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92 12 9
2,187 - - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,187 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	360 8 3	360 8 3
(3) 2,955 - - -	5	- - -	20 - - -	- - -	2,975 - - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 -	12 1 8	83 16 3	97 19 11
14,333 - - -	-	325 - - -	79 - - -	350 12 9	15,107 12 9	114 8 4	10 8 4	2 2 -	12 1 8	488 1 11	627 2 3

(2) Contract work.

(4) Including 1,000 l. at 4 per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Dolgelley and Mowddy - - -	Henry Oliver - -	Lewis Jones, Dolgelley - - -	Ellis Parry.
Ederniow - - - -	Walter P. Jones -	John Jones, Plaisa - - -	John Jones.
Festiniog and Maentwrog - -	Richard Evans - -	Robert Lloyd, Festiniog - - -	Richard Evans.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
First District of Roads - - -	240 3 9	- - -	2,840 13 6	217 9 3	880 - -	1 - -	72 17 2	525 - -
Second District of Roads - - -	199 16 7	- - -	2,532 17 -	240 14 1	437 10 -	1 10 -	67 9 5	3,370 - -
Ditto, Montgomery - - -	628 17 -	- - -	1,360 - -	5 - -	238 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Third District of Roads - - -	751 6 8	- - -	1,743 12 10	209 3 6	530 - -	3 - 10	79 14 -	300 - -
Fourth District of Roads - - -	111 12 8	- - -	687 15 6	133 10 -	151 19 2	- - -	- - -	1,669 - -
£.	1,931 16 8	- - -	9,164 18 10	805 16 10	2,237 9 2	5 10 10	220 - 7	5,864 - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
First District of Roads - - -	(¹) 512 19 6	466 9 -	533 16 9	- - -	148 13 11	880 - -	4,494 8 10
Second District of Roads - - -	(²) 496 4 10	711 17 -	3,492 5 5	- - -	55 9 1	437 10 -	6,707 13 2
Ditto, Montgomery - - -	- - -	428 13 4	154 16 -	100 - -	63 7 5	238 - -	1,871 14 6
Third District of Roads - - -	216 8 9	485 17 8	393 2 4	50 - -	97 6 9	530 - -	3,007 12 7
Fourth District of Roads - - -	100 - -	290 8 3	1,586 4 11	- - -	(³) 53 6 1	151 19 2	2,675 13 1
£.	1,325 13 1	2,383 5 3	6,160 5 5	150 - -	418 3 3	2,237 9 2	18,757 2 2

(¹) Expenses of new Act.(²) And arrears.(³) Expenses of new Act.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
First District of Roads - - -	John Williams, Rich. Owen.	Wm. Humphreys, Welsh Pool - - -	Thomas Penson.
Second District of Roads - - -	John Eaton - - -	Joseph Jones, Welsh Pool - - -	- ditto.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Fishguard - - - - -	225 7 8	- - -	221 - -	- - -	68 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Milford - - - - -	19 - 9	- - -	170 15 -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pembroke Ferry - - - -	45 10 10	- - -	74 3 -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tavernspite - - - - -	217 1 6	- - -	1,139 12 -	- - -	180 - -	- - -	7 - -	1,008 1 8
£.	507 - 9	- - -	1,605 10 -	- - -	283 - -	- - -	7 - -	1,008 1 8

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Fishguard - - - - -	- - -	157 10 -	- - -	- - -	10 16 -	68 - -	375 7 10
Milford - - - - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	3 14 -	15 - -	193 17 11
Pembroke Ferry - - - -	- - -	32 10 -	18 15 6	- - -	1 13 6	20 - -	152 9 -
Tavernspite - - - - -	186 3 10	415 5 -	960 12 8	- - -	25 14 6	180 - -	2,561 4 5
£.	186 3 10	705 5 -	979 8 2	- - -	41 18 -	283 - -	3,282 19 2

(¹) To parish surveyors.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Fishguard - - - - -	Thomas Gwynne -	John Phelps, Haverfordwest - - -	John Evans.
Milford - - - - -	Walters & Co. -	George Gwyther, Milford - - -	Richard Wilcox.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1835.

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COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

EXPENDITURE.																					
10.	11.		12.		13.		14.		15.		16.		17.		18.		19.				
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.		Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.		Materials for Surface Repairs.		Land Purchased.		Damage done in obtaining Materials.		Tradesmen's Bills.		SALARIES OF								
													Treasurer.		Clerk.		Surveyor.				
£. s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.			
4,536 19 11	1,637	- 1	6 4 5		6 6 -		38 6 3		1 - -		57 19 5		27 16 -		19 1 6		158 16 -				
6,650 - 6	1,169	5 -	29 8 -		8 16 -		- - -		- - -		- - -		(2) 100 5 -		21 1 6	(2)	195 11 4				
1,603 - -	378	7 1	130 6 3		228 3 10		- - -		- - -		37 16 7		- - -		46 4 -		66 - -				
2,865 11 2	972	12 8	- 12 -		9 11 3		15 6 6		8 10 -		- - -		(5) 31 - -	(5)	48 18 -	(5)	148 6 5				
2,642 4 8	401	12 6	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		5 18 2		21 4 -		10 - -		55 - -				
18,297 16 3	4,548	17 4	166 10 8		252 17 1		53 12 9		9 10 -		101 14 2		180 5 -		145 5 -		623 11 -				
DEBTS.								ARREARS OF INCOME.													
27.	28.	29.		30.		31.		32.		33.		34.		35.		36.		37.		38.	
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.		Unpaid Interest.		Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.		TOTAL DEBTS.		Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.		Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.		Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.		Arrears of former Years.		Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.		TOTAL ASSETS.	
£. s. d.	£.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
18,390 1 3	5	1,347	- 2	1,848	10 -	- - -		21,585	11 5	473	9 8	- - -	- - -	251	19 9	282	14 10	1,008	4 3		
(4) 19,037 16 3	5	389	9 -	793	8 4	- - -		20,220	13 7	334	6 -	150	6 9	13	3 2	84	7 9	142	3 11	724	7 7
6,144 - -	4 & 5	151	17 -	955	5 8	- - -		7,251	2 8	- - -	- - -	12	5 -	- - -	- - -	360	2 6	372	7 6		
9,487 - -	5	- - -	- - -	190	15 -	- - -		9,677	15 -	99	- -	27	12 2	- - -	- - -	13	- 2	609	5 3	748	17 7
5,914 - -	5	880	- -	170	- - -	- - -		6,964	- - -	265	8 3	- - -	- 15 8	- - -	- - -	15	5 -	78	4 3	359	13 2
58,972 17 6	-	2,768	6 2	3,957	19 -	- - -		65,699	2 8	1,172	3 11	190	3 11	13	18 10	364	12 8	1,472	10 9	3,213	10 1
(4) Including 3,800 l. at 4½ per cent.												(5) And arrears.				(6) Including 23 l. 15 s. to First District.					

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.	Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Second District of Roads, Montgomery	John Edwards, Chas. Wilding.	Fras. Allen, Montgomery - - -	Thomas Jones.
Third District of Roads - - -	Thomas Bibby - -	H. L. Williams, Llanfyllin - - -	Thomas Penson.
Fourth District of Roads - - -	John Jones - -	David Morgan, Machynlleth' - - -	Edward Jones.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

EXPENDITURE.											
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.		
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF				
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	*
289 - -	(¹) 100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 1 10	10 - -	10 - -	15 - -	- - -	
185 15 -	32 14 -	- - -	6 11 6	- - -	- 14 7	5 3 10	- - -	10 - -	20 - -	- - -	
94 3 -	31 4 1	- - -	6 6 8	- - -	- - -	6 9 3	- - -	10 10 -	25 - -	- - -	
2,334 13 8	550 6 4	57 - -	19 4 -	2 12 6	- - -	20 6 -	28 9 7	52 10 -	63 - -	- - -	
2,903 11 8	714 4 5	57 - -	32 2 2	2 12 6	- 14 7	36 - 11	38 9 7	83 - -	123 - -	- - -	
DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3,125 - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,125 - -	19 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	138 19 10	157 19 10
1,788 - -	5	- - -	2,932 4 1	- - -	4,720 4 1	12 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 17 10	23 12 10
1,000 - -	5	- - -	722 14 6	12 15 2	1,735 9 8	61 17 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 17 -
(²) 9,683 1 8	5	- - -	- - -	9 9 3	9,692 10 11	33 18 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 18 -
15,596 1 8	-	- - -	3,654 18 7	22 4 5	19,273 4 8	147 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	149 17 8	297 7 8
(2) Including 1,850 l. at four per cent.											
NAMES OF TRUSTS.											
Names of Treasurers.											
Names and Addresses of Clerks.											
Names of Surveyors.											
Pembroke Ferry - - -											
John Harvey - -											
James Phillips, Haverfordwest - - -											
John Evans.											
Tavernspite - - -											
Jas. Summers - -											
- - - ditto - - -											
Louden M'Adam, - - Hall.											

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

1. NAMES OF TRUSTS.	INCOME.							
	2. Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 1 Jan. 1835.	3. Balance due to the Treasurers, 1 Jan. 1835.	4. Revenue received from Tolls.	5. Parish Composition in lieu of Statute Duty.	6. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	7. Revenue from Fines.	8. Revenue from Incidental Receipts.	9. Amount of Money borrowed on the Security of the Tolls.
Radnorshire District - - -	£. s. d. 574 14 9	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 1,287 1 7	£. s. d. 491 18 5	£. s. d. 460 - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 63 16 -	£. s. d. 1,000 - -
Rhayader and Llangirrig - - -	- - -	61 5 5	231 2 9	9 5 -	32 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	574 14 9	61 5 5	1,518 4 4	501 3 5	492 9 -	- - -	63 16 -	1,000 - -

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						
	20. Law Charges.	21. Interest of Debt.	22. Improvements.	23. Debts paid off.	24. Incidental Expenses.	25. Estimated Value of Statute Duty performed.	26. TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.
Radnorshire District - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 838 18 9	£. s. d. 1,000 - -	£. s. d. 240 - -	£. s. d. 171 18 8	£. s. d. 460 - -	£. s. d. 3,803 17 8
Rhayader and Llangirrig - - -	- - -	126 - -	- - -	- - -	16 11 4	32 9 -	267 15 11
£.	- - -	964 18 9	1,000 - -	240 - -	188 10 -	492 9 -	4,071 13 7

(1) Mis-stated in former Return ; including 1,000 *l.* at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 2,748 *l.* at 4 per cent.

NAMES OF TRUSTS.	Names of Treasurers.
Radnorshire District - - -	James Davies - - -
Rhayader and Llangirrig - - -	Thomas L. Lloyd - - -

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

EXPENDITURE.										
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
TOTAL INCOME.	Manual Labour.	Team Labour and Carriage of Materials.	Materials for Surface Repairs.	Land Purchased.	Damage done in obtaining Materials.	Tradesmen's Bills.	SALARIES OF			
							Treasurer.	Clerk.	Surveyor.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
302 16 -	551 6 8	16 - 10	399 16 -	8 - -	10 4 -	7 12 9	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -
272 16 9	76 5 -	- - -	5 15 -	- - -	- - -	- 15 7	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -
575 12 9	627 11 8	16 - 10	405 11 -	8 - -	10 4 -	8 8 4	- - -	- - -	110 - -	- - -

DEBTS.						ARREARS OF INCOME.					
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Bonded or Mortgage Debts.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Floating Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Balance due to Treasurers, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL DEBTS.	Arrears of Tolls for Current Year.	Arrears of Parish Composition for Current Year.	Arrears of other Receipts for Current Year.	Arrears of former Years.	Balance in Treasurers' Hands, 31 Dec. 1835.	TOTAL ASSETS.
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
13,231 15 6	5	- - -	285 - 4	- - -	13,516 15 10	381 18 1	- - -	280 19 8	164 - -	73 13 1	900 10 10
2,800 - -	4½	2,050 - -	- - -	56 4 7	4,906 4 7	- - -	17 12 -	- - -	41 4 -	- - -	58 16 -
16,031 15 6	-	2,050 - -	285 - 4	56 4 7	18,423 - 5	381 18 1	17 12 -	280 19 8	205 4 -	73 13 1	959 6 10

Names and Addresses of Clerks.	Names of Surveyors.
Samuel Stephens & Son, Presteign - - John Williams, Rhayader - - -	M. and W. Sayce. Henry Hamer.

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NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

COPY OF THE LAST

R E P O R T

To the Secretary of State from the National Vaccine
Institution.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL,
SECRETARY OF STATE, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

A CONSIDERABLE time has now elapsed since we reported, to the department over which your Lordship presides, the successful labours of the National Vaccine Institution. And as, notwithstanding the manifest proofs which we have already presented of the valuable protection which vaccination affords against the scourge of small pox, yet, from indolence or thoughtlessness, many still forbear altogether, or delay, until too late, to avail themselves of this great preventive; and others are induced by the arts of disreputable practitioners to continue to prefer inoculation;

We think it necessary, therefore, to repeat in strong terms our sense of the advantages which the former has over the latter.

That vaccination has this superior merit it might be a sufficient argument to convince the least considerate person, that if 300 children be vaccinated, one will be susceptible of small pox afterwards, but only in a mild and perfectly safe form; whereas if 300 be inoculated, one will surely die.

To this argument we might add that the annual loss of life by small pox in the Metropolis and within the Bills of Mortality only, before vaccination was established, exceeded 5,000; whereas in the course of last year only 300 died of that distemper. And it is probable that even this mortality, however comparatively small, is owing to the continued partial practice of inoculation, which is liable to disseminate far and wide its contagious influence, to the imminent danger of all who have not been protected by previous vaccination, or by having had the disease already.

And this consideration suggests to us a question whether the introduction of inoculation into this country at the beginning of the last century, were the blessing which it claims to have been. We know that, before the practice of it was brought from Constantinople, the small pox used to prevail epidemically, now and then, and to occasion a great mortality when it did prevail; but there were intervals in which the disease was scarcely heard of, and we really believe that the loss of life occasioned by the small pox recurring after considerable intervals has been far exceeded by the accumulated mortality of successive years, in consequence of the disease being continually propagated through the practice of inoculation.

We have only to add, my Lord, that although we lament sincerely the mistaken judgment which prefers inoculation to vaccination, whether on the supposition, amongst other ill-founded notions, of which we sometimes hear, that the original virtue of the vaccine virus has been worn out by time, or on any other equally ill-grounded opinion: we have the satisfaction of knowing that vaccination has made considerable progress since our last Report, and that we have supplied lymph not only to every part of this kingdom in the course of the last year, but to all the colonies also, and to many of the capitals of Europe.

July 1837.

(signed) *Henry Halford*,
President of the Vaccine Board.

Astley Paston Cooper,
President of College of Surgeons.

J. A. Paris,
Censor of the Royal College of Physicians.

Clement Hue, Registrar.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

COPY of the last Report to the Secretary of
State from the National Vaccine Institution.

(Mr. Edward John Stanley.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 July 1837.
